



January 5, 2016

For the public record and the 2016 Comprehensive Plan

Dear Councilors,

Random House Webster's collegiate Dictionary - Arbitrary - Subject to individual will or judgment without restriction; contingent solely on one's discretion, having unlimited power; unreasonable; unsupported  
**Discrimination** - To make a distinction in favor of or against a person as a basis of the group or class to which the person belongs, than according to merit; to note or observe a difference; to note or distinguish as different; to make constitute a distinction in or between,

**RCW 36.70A.020 Planning goals** - state "The following goals are not listed in order of priority and shall be used exclusively for the purpose of guiding the development of comprehensive plans and development regulations... (6) **Property rights.** "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions." **36.70A.030 Definitions** - states (15) "Rural character refers to the patterns of land use and development established by a county in the rural element of its comprehensive plan. (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural based economies and the opportunities to both live and work in rural areas;" **36.70A.070 (5) Rural element (b)** - states, **Rural development. (d) (C) (v)** "For purposes of (d) of this subsection, an existing areas or existing use is one that was in existence: (A) On July 1, 1990, in a county that was initially required to plan under all of the provisions of this chapter;" **36.70A.110 Comprehensive plans - Urban growth areas (1)** "Each county that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall designate an urban growth area or areas within which urban growth shall be encouraged and outside of which growth can occur only if it is not urban in nature"

In the Supreme Court of Washington - Lewis County vs Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board - Case 76553-7, 8-10-2006. "We conclude that the Board incorrectly defined ag land in reviewing Lewis County 2003 ordinances. (14) "The legislature established that ag lands are those that are primarily devoted to commercial ag production and that have long term commercial significance (15) "Counties must do more than simply catalog land that are physically suited to farming. They must consider development prospects in determining if land has enduring commercial quality....(16) (Manke Lumber Company v Diehl - 91 Wash.App. 793,959 P.2d 11, 1173 (1998) reviewed denied; 137 Wash 2d 1018 984 P.2d, 1033 (1999) "In holding that the Board erred, the court relied largely on WAC 365-190-050.10...in determining which ag and forest land have "long term commercial significance That regulation says that counties "shall also consider the combined effects of proximity to populated areas and the possibility or more intense uses of the land, as indicated by...(e) predominant parcel size. VII (25) In conclusion, we reverse the Board's decision... If the state wants to conserve all land that is capable of being farmed, without it's regard to commercial viability, it may buy the land.

The GMA does not allow counties to discriminate against the rural and resource people in favor of the urban people. It states that "urban growth should be encouraged and growth outside, not be urban in nature." It says nowhere in the GMA that growth must be contained in urban areas only But, that is the definition Clark County has given this passage. In doing so, the rural people have been discriminated upon, with rural housing, opportunities to live and work in the rural areas, rural business, employment, culture and character being eliminated, in favor of the cities. This is not allowed under the GMA.

Sincerely, 

Carol Levanen, Ex Secretary  
Clark County Citizens United, Inc., P O. Box 2188, Battle Ground, Washington 98604

026827

Arabicize to arboretum

speech of Arabia at the time of Muhammad; now spoken of dialects over much of North Africa, the Sahara, and SW Asia — *adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Arabic.

**Arabic** (ə rāb'ə sīz'), *v. t.*, -clized, -cliz-ing. 1. (of a language or a name) to make Arabic in form 2. ARABIZE. [1870-75]

**Arabicization**, *n.*

**Arabic numerals**, *n. pl.* the number symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, which came into general European use since the 12th century. Also called **Arabic digits**. [1840-50]

**Arabin** (ə rāb'ə nōs'), *n.* a white, crystalline solid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, used as a culture medium in bacteriology [1880-85; *arabin* the name of certain gums = (CUM) ARAB(IC) + -IN' + -OSE']

**Arabinic acid** (ar'ə bin'ə sīd', ə rāb'ə nā-), *n.* a glycoside of arabinose of those used in antiviral therapy. [1925-30]

**Arabist** (ə rāb'ə bīst'), *n.* 1. a specialist in or student of the Arabic language and culture 2. a supporter of Arab interests. [1745-55]

**Arabize** (ə rāb'ə bīz'), *v. t.*, -ized, -iz-ing. to place under Arab influence [1880-85] — **Arabization**, *n.*

**Arable** (ə rāb'ə l), *adj.* 1. capable of producing crops by plowing or sowing 2. land fit for cultivation. [1570-80; < L *arabilis* to plow + *-bilis* -ble] — **Arability**, *n.*

**Arabic of Egypt**, *n.* official name of Egypt

**Arabic** (ə rāb'ə), *n.* chiefly literary Arabic

**Aracaju** (ə rā'kə zhō'), *n.* the capital of Sergipe, in NE Brazil.

**Arachnid** (ə rāk'nīd), *n.* any of numerous wingless, carnivorous arthropods of the class Arachnida, comprising spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks, characterized by a two-segmented body with eight appendages and four pairs of antennae [1865-70, < NL *Arachnida* < Gk *arakhnē* (ē) spider + *-nida* -ida] — **Arachnid**, *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the arachnids. 2. of or pertaining to the arachnid 3. Bot formed of or covered with hairs or fibers — *n.* 4. the serous membrane forming the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord. Compare **Arachnoides**, **PIA MATER**. [1745-55, < NL *arachnoides* < Gk *arakhnē* spiderlike. See **ARACHNID**, -OID]

**Arad** (ə rād'), *n.* a city in W Romania on the Mureș River 191,000

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**Arar** (ə rār'), *n.* Yasir, born 1929, Palestinian leader since 1994.

**Arara** (ə rār'ə), *n.* a part of the Pacific between the Hawaiian Islands and the SW New Guinea

**Arar** (ə rār'), *n.* a region in NE Spain: formerly a kingdom, 10,181 sq. mi. (47,089 sq. km). Spanish, **Araragón**

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* a native of Aragon. 2. the Spanish dialect of Aragon, now largely confined to the central Pyrenees — *adj.* 3. of or pertaining to Aragon, or to their speech. [1505-15]

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* a carbonate mineral, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, associated with calcite but differing in key physical properties after ARAGON (the province, where first found) + -AR

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* a river flowing N from central Brazil into the Amazon River. ab. 1100 mi (1770 km) long

**Arar** (ə rār'), *n.* ARARAC

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* a mountain range in the Himalayas, peak, Saramati, 12,633 ft (3851 m)

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* an inland sea between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, 26,166 sq. mi. (67,770 sq. km) Russian, **Arar** (Arar) (Arar)

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* Biblical name of ancient Syria.

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* foodarama, dancearama

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* 1. a member of any of the Semitic peoples prominent in the history of ancient Mesopotamia, c1100-700 B.C. — *adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Arar

**Arar** (ə rār'ə), *n.* 1. the western Semitic language of the region from 300 B.C. to A.D. 650 a lingua franca in SW Asia and the speech of Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia: supposed to be of or pertaining to Aramaic. [1825-35, <

part of the boundary between NW Iran and Armenia and Azerbaijan into the Kura River ab. 660 mi. (1065 km)-long Ancient, **Araxes**.

**Arca** (ə rā'kə), *n.* a region in central Chile

**Arca** (ə rā'kə), *n.* 1. a member of an American Indian people of S central Chile and adjacent areas of Argentina 2. the language of the Araucanians. [1900-05]

**Arca** (ə rā'kə), *n.*, *pl.* -car'as. any of several South American and Australasian trees of the genus *Araucaria*, of the monkey puzzle family, as the Norfolk Island pine [1825-35, < NL, after *Arauc(o)* province in central Chile; see -ARIA] — **Arca**, *adj.*

**Arca** (ə rā'kə), *n.*, *pl.* -waks, (esp collectively) -wak. 1. a member of an American Indian people formerly residing on the coast of Guiana and Trinidad now living mainly in Guyana and Suriname 2. the Arawakan language of this people 3. ARAWAKAN

**Arca** (ə rā'kə), *n.* 1. a family of American-Indian languages spoken or formerly spoken in widely scattered areas of tropical lowland South America, from N Colombia to Bolivia, and formerly spoken in the Antilles and the Bahamas. — *adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Arawakan or its speakers. 3. of or pertaining to the Arawaks.

**Arax** (ə rāk'sēz'), *n.* ancient name of ARAS

**arb** (ə rāb'), *n.* an arbitrator [1980-85; by shortening]

**Arba** (ə rā'ba), *n.* a powerful medieval cross-bow with a steel bow, used to shoot stones, metal balls, arrows, etc [bef 1100; ME, late OE *arblast* < OF *arbaliste* < OPR < LL *arcubalista* (see **ARC**, **BALLISTA**)] — **Arba**, *adj.*

**Arbe** (ə rā'bē'), *n.* an ancient city of Assyria, E of the Tigris, on the site of modern Erbil. Compare **GAUGAMELA**

**Arbil** (ə rā'bīl'), *n.* ERBIL

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* 1. a person empowered to decide matters at issue; judge, umpire 2. a person or group having the sole or absolute power of judging or determining [1350-1400; ME *arbitour*, *arbitre* < AF, OF < L *arbitrator*]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* also **arbit** **e-le-gan-ti-a-rum** (el'ə gan'shē ār'ēm), *n.* a judge of elegance or matters of taste. [1810-20, < L]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *adj.* capable of arbitration, subject to the decision of an arbiter or arbitrator *an arbitrable dispute* [1525-35]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.*, *v.*, -traged, -trag-ing. — *n.* 1. the simultaneous sale of a security or commodity in different markets to profit from unequal prices. — *v. t.* 2. to engage in arbitrage. [1470-80; < MF, < *arbitr(er)* to arbitrate, regulate (< L *arbitrārī*, see **ARBITRATE**)]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* also **arbit** **tra-geur** (ā rā'bī trā'zhōr'), *n.* a person who engages in arbitrage. [1865-70; < F *arbitrageur*]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of arbiters or arbitration. [1600-10, (< OF) < LL]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* 1. the act of arbitrating; arbitration. 2. the decision or sentence pronounced by an arbiter 3. the power of absolute and final decision [1375-1425, ME *arbitrement* < AF < ML *arbitrāmentum*]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *adj.* 1. subject to individual will or judgment without restriction; contingent solely upon one's discretion *an arbitrary decision*. 2. decided by a judge or arbiter rather than by a law or statute 3. having unlimited power; uncontrolled or unrestricted by law; despotic: *an arbitrary government*. 4. capricious, unreasonable, unsupported: *an arbitrary demand for payment* 5. Math. undetermined; not assigned a specific value *an arbitrary constant* [1400-50; late ME < L *arbitrārius* uncertain (i.e., depending on an arbiter's decision). See **ARBITER**, -ARY] — **Arbit**, *adv.* — **Arbit**, *n.*

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *v.*, -trat-ed, -trat-ing. — *v. t.* 1. to decide as arbitrator or arbiter. 2. to submit to arbitration; settle by arbitration. — *v. i.* 3. to act as arbitrator or arbiter; decide between opposing or contending parties or sides 4. to submit a matter to arbitration [1580-90; < L *arbitrātus*] — **Arbit**, *adj.*

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* the hearing and determination of a dispute or the settling of differences between parties by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by them. [1350-1400; ME < L] — **Arbit**, *adj.* — **Arbit**, *n.*

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* a person empowered to decide a dispute or settle differences, as contract terms involving labor and management. [1400-50, late ME < LL]

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* Madame Frances, BURNEY, Frances

**Arbit** (ə rā'bī), *n.* 1. a leafy shady recess formed by tree branches.



## Schroader, Kathy

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**From:** Tilton, Rebecca  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 07, 2016 3 22 PM  
**To:** Orjiako, Oliver, Schroader, Kathy  
**Subject:** RE: Comp Plan Comments from 01/05/16 (Levanen)  
**Attachments:** Levanen\_Carol\_01-05-16 Comp Plan Comments\_No 2 pdf, Levanen\_Carol\_01-05-16 Comp Plan Comments pdf

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

Oops!  
Here are the documents. :)  
Thanks for letting me know, Kathy

-----Original Message-----

From: Tilton, Rebecca  
Sent: Thursday, January 07, 2016 1 07 PM  
To: Orjiako, Oliver, Schroader, Kathy  
Subject: Comp Plan Comments from 01/05/16 (Levanen)

Hello,

Attached are 2 separate letters received from Carol Levanen on Jan. 5, 2016, for the record

Thanks,  
Rebecca

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