

ORDINANCE NO. 14706

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING INTERIM REGULATIONS FOR NATIVE
OUTWASH PRAIRIES AND OREGON WHITE OAK HABITAT IN
CHAPTER 17.15 OF THE THURSTON COUNTY CODE, AND TO
PROVIDE FOR OTHER MATTERS PROPERLY RELATED THERETO.**

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.390 and other lawful authority, the Board has the authority to enact moratoria and interim regulations; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.390 the Board must hold a public hearing on an interim zoning control within sixty (60) days of its adoption; and

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.170 requires Thurston County to designate critical areas; and

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.060 requires Thurston County to adopt development regulations to protect designated critical areas; and

WHEREAS, according to RCW 36.70A.030 critical areas include wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas; and

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.172 requires Thurston County to use the best available science when developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas; and

WHEREAS, conserving and restoring viable populations of native species, maintaining the broad range of existing populations of healthy native plants and animals, and protecting the health of populations currently at risk is consistent with the development of critical areas regulations in Washington State; and

WHEREAS, in 1994 pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170 the Board approved Ordinance No. 10528, as amended, adopting a Critical Areas Ordinance for the reasons stated therein which are still relevant and are adopted hereto by this reference; and

WHEREAS, "Native Outwash Prairies" in Puget Trough Lowland areas have been designated as a critical area in Thurston County since 1994; and

WHEREAS, only about eight percent (8%) of the original prairie still supports grassland vegetation, and only about two to three percent (2% to 3%) is still dominated by native prairie vegetation; and

WHEREAS, less than one percent (1%) of the remaining prairie and Oregon white oak woodland habitats are protected in parks or reserves; and

WHEREAS, the principal mound-bearing prairies of the Puget Lowland are situated in Thurston County; and

WHEREAS, Mima Mounds are a unique geologic feature, which is a formation found on native prairies in Thurston County; and

WHEREAS, removing Mima Mounds may have an adverse impact on the structural complexity of the native prairie ecosystem which affects biotic interactions among species, their population dynamics, and genetic diversity; and

WHEREAS, all remaining prairies require some level of restoration and management because of actual and potential invasion of *Cystisus scoparius* (Scot's broom) and Douglas-fir; and

WHEREAS, prairie areas dominated by invasive species such as *Cystisus Scoparius* (Scot's broom) are recoverable as prairie; and

WHEREAS, on July 28, 2009 the Board of County Commissioners of Thurston County (Board) adopted an Interim Prairie Conservation Ordinance (No. 14260), which updated development regulations for prairie and Oregon white oak habitat in the Thurston County Critical Areas Ordinance (Chapter 17.15 TCC), for the reasons stated therein; and

WHEREAS, on July 20, 2010, effective July 28, 2010, the Board adopted Ordinance No. 14380, which renewed and amended Ordinance No. 14260 for the reasons stated therein; and

WHEREAS, on January 25, 2011 the Board adopted Ordinance No. 14478, effective January 28, 2011, which renewed Ordinance No. 14260 as amended by Ordinance No. 14380; and

WHEREAS, on July 26, 2011 the Board adopted Ordinance No. 14542, effective July 28, 2011, which renewed and amended Ordinance No. 14260 as amended by Ordinance no. 14380; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. 14260 as amended by Ordinance No. 14380 and No. 14542 will expire on January 28, 2012 if not renewed; and

WHEREAS, the interim regulations in this ordinance are the same as previously adopted in the above ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the expiration date of this ordinance is July 28, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the interim regulations in this ordinance can be lifted at any time by the Board; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was scheduled for January 21, 2012 to take public testimony on the renewal of Ordinance No. 14260 as amended by Ordinance No. 14380; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds the reasons for adopting Ordinance No. 14260 as amended by Ordinance No. 14380 and No. 14542, are still relevant and are adopted herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, on Friday January 20, 2012 the Board met in an emergency meeting under RCW 42.30.070 where the Board cancelled the public hearing due to the following:

- Inclement weather continues with rain on top of existing snow creating hazardous driving conditions.
- Possible urban and rural flooding due to snow melt and rainfall.
- There are continued and widespread power outages.
- Trees and branches continue to fall due to snow and freezing rain.
- Fallen trees and branches have blocked many roads and downed power lines creating safety hazards for the general public to attend.
- Many non-primary roads remain inaccessible due to significant near record snowfall in Thurston County including accumulations of 14 inches or more.
- On January 19, 2012, the Governor of Washington State declared a state of emergency due to the above conditions; and

WHEREAS, immediate action is necessary to ensure continued protection and conservation of remaining prairies and related features such as native plants, animal species and Mima Mounds; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) is a designated critical habitat in Thurston County; and

WHEREAS, the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Plan 2009 Update lists the Oregon white oak (*Quercus garrana*) ecosystem as a “Priority 2” ecosystem, which means that these species or ecosystems may become endangered across their range or in Washington if factors contributing to their decline or habitat loss continue; and

WHEREAS, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy recognizes prairie and Oregon white oak habitat as an important habitat type for at least ten animal species of greatest conservation need including the Mardon skipper, Hoary elfin, Puget blue, Talyor’s checkerspot, and Valley silverspot butterflies, Mazama pocket gopher, Western gray squirrel, Western bluebird, Oregon vesper sparrow, Streaked horned lark, and other prairie obligate species; and

WHEREAS, prairie and Oregon white oak habitat provide habitat for prairie obligate species that are listed or are candidates for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act as an endangered or threatened species; and

WHEREAS, adopting new or revised critical areas regulations is a complex process that requires significant citizen involvement and work with stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the interim regulations will remain in place while the County works with its citizens and interested parties to amend and update its Critical Areas Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Critical Areas Ordinance update has not been completed; and

WHEREAS, if the interim regulations governing prairies in Thurston County are not maintained prior to the adoption of the final revised Critical Areas Ordinance, prairies have the potential to be unnecessarily degraded which could lead to habitat loss for threatened and endangered species; and

WHEREAS, prairie protection and an update of the County's overall Critical Areas Ordinance are listed as priorities on the Board's 2010-2011 docket; and

WHEREAS, adopting new or revised critical areas regulations is a complex process that requires significant citizen involvement and work with stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the current project timeline points to Critical Areas Ordinance adoption in the spring of 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Thurston County Planning Commission is vigorously reviewing draft regulations for updating the Critical Areas Ordinance and has held numerous meetings to discuss amendments to the Critical Areas Ordinance since July 2009; and

WHEREAS, the Thurston County Planning Commission held its public hearing on final draft critical areas regulations on December 10, 2011.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE THURSTON COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Agricultural Uses: Agricultural uses as defined in this section are exempt from this ordinance. The existing regulations in Chapter 17.15 of the Thurston County Code apply to agricultural activities defined in Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1886, which include agricultural uses and practices currently existing or legally allowed on rural land or agricultural land designated under RCW 36.70A.170 including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, when the replacement facility is no closer to a critical area than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.

SECTION 2. Section 17.15.200 "Definitions – Critical Areas, categories and terms" is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.15.200 Definitions – Critical areas, categories and terms.

The following definitions shall apply to this chapter:

....

~~“Native outwash prairies” means open areas of excessively drained soils (refer to Category I aquifer recharge areas) greater than five acres in size which are covered by native drought-resistant species of grasses, forbs, lichens, and mosses. Topography may be flat or mounded. The dominant grass species is Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*). Other native graminoid species often present are long-stolon sedge (*Cares pensylvanica*), field woodrush (*Luzula campestris*) and California danthonia (*Danthonia californica*). Other species of plants often present in various combinations are woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*), common camas (*Camassia quamash*), houndstounge hawkweed (*Hieracium cynoglossoides*), death camas (*Zigadenus venenosus*), dune goldenrod (*Solidago spathulata*), nineleaf, common and barestem lomatium (*Lomatium triternatum*, *L. utrioulata*, *L. nudicaule*), and western buttercumb (*Ranunculus occidentalis*). Not all species may be present at a single site. Space between grasses and forbs is generally occupied by a nearly continuous layer of mosses and lichens. Nonnative plant species may be present but do not dominate the community.~~

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~~“Oak woodlands” means those areas where Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) comprises more than twenty percent of the trees in a pure or mixed stand of oak or oak savannah greater than five acres in size.~~

“Oak Habitat” means stands of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) or Oregon white oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is twenty-five percent (25%) or more; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is less than twenty-five percent (25%), but oak accounts for at least fifty percent (50%) of the canopy coverage. The latter is often referred to as oak savanna. Oak habitat includes oak savannas and oak woodlands.

“Oak Savanna” means an Oak Habitat with a community of widely spaced Oregon white oak trees (*Quercus garryana*) where total canopy coverage is less than twenty-five percent (25%) but where Oregon white oak accounts for at least fifty percent (50%) of the canopy coverage above a layer of native prairie grasses and forbs. The spacing of these trees is widely scattered so that there is no closed canopy and groups of trees. In degraded habitat, trees may be more widely spaced above a layer of non-native vegetation on developed property.

“Oak Woodlands” means those stands of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) or Oregon white oak/conifer associations where the crown cover of the Oregon white oak component of the stand is greater than or equal to twenty-five percent (25%). In degraded habitat, the Oregon white oak component of the stand may be less than twenty-five percent (25%), or the canopy coverage may be less than fifty percent (50%).

....

“Prairie” or “Westside Prairie,” means herbaceous, non-forested (forested means greater than or equal to 60% forest canopy cover) plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie where soils are well-drained or a wet prairie. In parts of the Puget Trough, prairies can sometimes be recognized by mounded topography commonly referred to as Mima Mounds. Mima Mounds are a unique geologic feature of prairie habitat in Thurston County.

“Prairie, Dry” means prairies located in areas containing prairie vegetation. Although dry prairie can occur on other soils, typically it occurs on any one of the soils known to be associated with prairie (Table 13). Locations occurring on mapped prairie soils where the surface is impervious is not considered dry prairie. Certain vegetation characteristics typify dry prairie. These include the occurrence of diagnostic grasses, sedges, and forbs. Mosses, lichens, and bare ground may also be found in the spaces between grass and forbs cover.

The presence of certain diagnostic plants is required to establish an occurrence of dry prairie. In particular, three of the diagnostic grasses, sedges, or forbs (Table 14) are required to establish the presence of dry prairie.

Shrubs such as black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*), kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), and oval-leaf viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*) can be found at low densities within dry prairies. Some Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) can also be present in native prairie (see Oak Habitat).

Native and nonnative invasive plants typically dominate most remaining prairie. Common invasive species are Scot’s broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*), common velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*), tall oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*). Other invasive grasses, forbs, and shrubs also may be present.

Marginal or fair condition areas may be dominated by non-native species with several native prairie species present (e.g. from the tables 14 and 15) or with a significant cover of native prairie species. Areas dominated by Scot’s broom (non-native shrub) can be restorable to prairie if they have native prairie species in the understory. Such marginal and restorable areas may have significant value if they are large in area, located close to prairies, or in a landscape that connects two or more prairies.

“Prairie, Wet” means prairies located in areas containing prairie plants. Although wet prairie can occur on other soils, typically it occurs on any one of the soils where the surface topology and the groundwater table approach each other, and where local aquifers are present. Locations occurring on mapped prairie soils where the surface is impervious is not considered wet prairie. Wet prairies in the Puget Trough generally are found on glacial outwash soils that typically are limited to swales or low-gradient riparian areas. Three diagnostic grasses, sedges, or forbs from a combination of the wet prairie diagnostic species list (Table 15) and the dry prairie diagnostic species list (Table 14) are required to establish the presence of wet prairie.

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SECTION 3. Section 17.15.315 "Review Standards – Applications" is hereby amended to require an approved habitat management plan as part of a complete development application and shall read as follows:

17.15.315 Review Standards – Applications.

- A. Applications to undertake a use or activity within a critical area or its buffer shall contain all information necessary to evaluate the proposed activity, its impacts, and its compliance with the provisions of this chapter, including any required special reports.

An application to undertake a use or activity on a prairie soil type shown in Table 13 or in an Oregon white oak habitat shall include submission of a special report under Section 17.15.730 TCC as determined by the review authority. No clearing, grading, or other activity shall occur prior to approval by the review authority.

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SECTION 4. Section 17.15.710 "Important habitats and species – Allowable uses and activities" is hereby amended to include commercial and industrial land uses and shall read as follows:

17.15.710 Important habitats and species—Allowable uses and activities.

- A. Those land uses and activities listed in Table 5 and commercial and industrial uses that are not listed in Table 5 are allowed in important habitat areas or within six hundred feet of a mapped point location of an important species as set forth in that table and subject to the performance standards set forth in TCC Section 17.15.715.
- B. All other land uses and activities not allowed pursuant to subsection A, above, Table 5 are prohibited.
- C. Differences in regulations because of the overlap of two or more critical areas are governed by TCC Section 17.15.405.

SECTION 5. Section 17.15.715 "Important habitats and species—Performance standards for allowed uses and activities" is hereby amended to include commercial and industrial land uses not listed in Table 5 and shall read as follows:

17.15.715 Important habitats and species—Performance standard for allowed uses and activities.

To serve the purposes and provisions of this chapter, the review authority may restrict the uses and activities of a Group B development proposal for uses that are allowed under 17.15.710 ~~which are listed in Table 5~~, and lie within an important habitat or within six

hundred feet of a mapped point location of an important species. The review authority will use the habitat management plan and the purposes of this chapter to evaluate the presence of the particular important habitat or species, and the likelihood that the particular important habitat or species will maintain or reproduce over the long-term.

SECTION 6. Section 17.15.720 "Buffers" is hereby amended to add decision criteria and shall read as follows:

17.15.720 Buffers.

Buffers shall be established on a case-by-case basis as described in a habitat management plan. The buffers shall reflect the sensitivity of the specific habitat and/or species to be protected. The approval authority, in consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and United States Fish and Wildlife, shall establish buffers. When setting the buffer width, the approval authority shall consider the recommendation and supporting rationale in the applicant's habitat management plan and the following:

- A. The habitat functions and their sensitivity to disturbance; and
- B. The risk that the adjacent proposed land use poses for those functions including but not limited to noise, light, stormwater runoff, introduction of invasive or noxious plants, pesticides, herbicides, and domestic animals; and
- C. The minimum buffer width necessary to protect adjacent properties from fire management practices on prairies. If fire is included within the habitat management plan as a management tool for prairie habitat, the applicant shall:
 - 1. Submit a fire management plan to the Thurston County Fire Marshall and the appropriate Fire District for technical review and approval; and
 - 2. Notify the Thurston County Fire Marshall and the appropriate Fire District prior to setting fires as part of the fire management plan.

SECTION 7. Section 17.15.730 "Special reports" is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.15.730 Special reports.

- A. Every development proposal for a Group B permit for uses that are allowed under 17.15.710 shall be subject to Section 17.15.735(A), if the development proposal contains a use or activity subject to Table 5 located at the end of this chapter, and contains either; one of the important habitats listed on Table 8 located at the end of this chapter, or is within six hundred feet of a point location of one of the important species listed on Table 9 located at the end of this chapter.

B. All proposals for land development activities, including land clearing, on a prairie soil type shown in Table 13, or in an area that could be classified as a prairie or oak habitat under this Chapter, or are within six hundred feet of those habitats, shall be subject to Section 17.15.735, except where one of the following conditions exist:

1. Permits for which there is no expansion of the structural footprint, or where there is no change in the location and area of impervious surfaces; or
2. Minor road and street improvements (refer to WAC 197-11-800(2)(c)); or
3. Developed parcels less than one (1) acre in size for which an accessory structure or an addition to the primary structure is proposed, and which are surrounded by similarly sized and similarly developed lots, where developed means the presence of a primary structure(s), with associated paving, lawns, or non-native landscaping; or
4. Vacant parcels less than one half (.5) acre in size surrounded by similar sized developed lots, where developed means the presence of a primary structure(s), with associated paving, lawns or non-native landscaping.

For the purposes of this section, a structure shall not include sheds, agriculture buildings, buildings less than two-hundred (200) square feet, or similar structures as determined by the approval authority.

SECTION 8. The Critical Areas "Tables" section is hereby amended to change the Table Inset list to add Table 13 Prairie Soils, Table 14 Diagnostic Wet Prairie Plants, and Table 15 Diagnostic Dry Prairie Plants and shall read as follows:

Table 1	Wetland Buffer Density credit
Table 2	Uses and Activities Within Aquifer Recharge Areas
Table 3	Standards for Subdivisions, Multifamily Residential and Nonresidential Projects Using On-Site Sewage Disposal
Table 4	Repealed by Ordinance 11200
Table 5	Uses and Activities Within Critical Areas and Their Buffers
Table 6	Landslide Soils of Thurston County
Table 7	Critical Facilities for Thurston County
Table 8	Important Habitats of Thurston County
Table 9	Important Species of Thurston County
Table 9.5	Critical Areas Ordinance High Ground Water Flood Areas

Table 10	Standard Wetland Buffer
Table 11	Wetland Replacement and Enhancement Ratios
Table 12	Hydric Soils of Thurston County
Table 13	Prairie Soils
Table 14	Diagnostic Wet Prairie Plants
Table 15	Diagnostic Dry Prairie Plants (Common and Rare)

SECTION 9. The Critical Areas "Table 8—Important Habitats of Thurston County" is hereby amended to read as follows:

Table 8 – Important Habitats of Thurston County

Important Habitat	Criteria	Critical Area Part
Native outwash prairies	<p>Open areas of excessively drained soils (refer to Category I aquifer recharge areas) greater than 5 acres in size which are covered by native drought resistant species of grasses, forbs, lichens and mosses. The topography may be flat or mounded. The dominant grass species is Idaho fescue (<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>). Other native graminoid species often present are long stolon sedge (<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>), field woodrush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>) and California danthonia (<i>Danthonia californica</i>). Other species of plants often present in various combinations are woolly sunflower (<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>), common camas (<i>Camassia quamash</i>), houndstongue hawkweed (<i>Hieracium cynoglossioides</i>), death camas (<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>), dune goldenrod (<i>Solidago spathulata</i>), nineleaf, common and barestem lomatium (<i>Lomatium triternatum</i>, <i>L. utriculata</i>, <i>L. nudicaule</i>), and western buttercup (<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>). Not all species may be present at a single site. Space between grasses and forbs is generally occupied by a nearly continuous layer of mosses and lichens. Non native plant species may be present but do not dominate the community.</p>	700

<p><u>Prairie, or Westside Prairie</u></p>	<p><u>Important prairie or westside prairie habitat means herbaceous, non-forested (forested means greater than or equal to 60% forest canopy cover) plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie where soils are well-drained or a wet prairie. Priority dry prairie areas have a minimum size of one acre. In addition, some areas dominated by Scot's (Scotch) Broom (non-native shrub) or other invasive species to prairies shall be considered prairie if the area is restorable and when there are native prairie species in the understory below the shrubs. Such marginal and restorable areas can be less valuable, but may have significant value if they are large in area, or in a landscape that connects two or more prairies. Small areas less than one acre with characteristics meeting the definition of prairie habitat which are functionally connected to another larger prairie habitat within approximately one half mile are also important prairie habitat areas. Mima mounds shall be preserved to the greatest practicable extent as determined by the review authority. See the definitions for prairie habitat, dry prairie, and wet prairie.</u></p>	<p><u>700</u></p>
<p><u>Oak woodlands</u></p>	<p><u>Areas where Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) comprises more than 20 percent of the trees in pure or mix of stands of oak or oak savannah greater than five acres in size.</u></p>	<p><u>700</u></p>
<p><u>Oak Habitat</u></p>	<p><u>Important Oak Habitat means stands of Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is twenty-five percent (25%) or more; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is less than twenty-five percent (25%), but oak accounts for at least fifty percent (50%) of the canopy coverage. The latter is often referred to as oak savanna. Important oak habitat consists of stands greater than or equal to one (1) acre (0.4 hectares) in size. Single oaks or stands less than one (1) acre (0.4 hectares) shall also be considered an important habitat when found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife (i.e. they contain many cavities, have a large diameter at breast height, are used by priority species, or have a large canopy), or are located in degraded habitat areas. Individual oak trees and stands of pure oak or oak conifer associations less than one (1) acre in size that are located in close proximity to an oak habitat larger than one (1) acre may also be considered an important habitat.</u></p>	<p><u>700</u></p>

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SECTION 10. Chapter 17.15 Critical Areas is hereby amended to add "Table 13—Prairie Soils" and shall read as follows:

Table 13—Prairie Soils

<u>PRAIRIE SOILS</u>	
<u>Series Name</u>	<u>SCS Map Symbol #</u>
<u>Baldhill</u>	<u>5, 6, 7, 8</u>
<u>Cagey</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Everett</u>	<u>32, 33</u>
<u>Grove</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Indianola</u>	<u>46, 47</u>
<u>Nisqually</u>	<u>73, 74</u>
<u>Spana</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>Spanaway</u>	<u>110, 111, 112, 113, 114</u>
<u>Tenino</u>	<u>117</u>

SECTION 11. Chapter 17.15 Critical Areas is hereby amended to add "Table 14—Diagnostic Wet Prairie Plants" and shall read as follows:

Table 14—Diagnostic Wet Prairie Plants

<u>DIAGNOSTIC WET PRAIRIE PLANTS</u>	
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u><i>Camassia leichtlinii</i></u>	<u>giant camas</u>
<u><i>Camassia quamash</i></u>	<u>common camas</u>
<u><i>Carex densa</i></u>	<u>dense sedge *</u>
<u><i>Carex feta</i></u>	<u>green-sheath sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex tumulicola</i></u>	<u>foot-hill sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex unilateralis</i></u>	<u>one-sided sedge</u>
<u><i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></u>	<u>tufted hairgrass</u>
<u><i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i></u>	<u>annual hairgrass</u>
<u><i>Downingia yina</i></u>	<u>Cascade downingia</u>

<u><i>Eryngium petiolatum</i></u>	<u>Oregon coyote thistle *</u>
<u><i>Lomatium bradshawii</i></u>	<u>Bradshaw's lomatium * Federally Endangered Species</u>
<u><i>Lotus pinnatus</i></u>	<u>bog bird's-foot-trefoil</u>
<u><i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i></u>	<u>large-leaf lupine</u>
<u><i>Perideridia gairdneri</i></u>	<u>Gairdner's yampah</u>
<u><i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i></u>	<u>fragrant popcorn flower</u>
<u><i>Polemonium carneum</i></u>	<u>great polemonium *</u>
<u><i>Polygonum bistortoides</i></u>	<u>American bistort</u>
<u><i>Potentilla gracilis</i></u>	<u>graceful (fanleaf) cinquefoil</u>
<u><i>Ranunculus alismifolius</i></u>	<u>plantain-leaf buttercup</u>
<u><i>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</i></u>	<u>bird's-food buttercup</u>
<u><i>Saxifraga integrifolia</i></u>	<u>northwestern saxifrage</u>
<u><i>Saxifraga oregana</i></u>	<u>bog saxifrage</u>
<u><i>Sidalcea hirtipes</i></u>	<u>hairy-stemmed checkermallow *</u>
<u><i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> var. <i>virgata</i></u>	<u>rose checkermallow *</u>
<u><i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i></u>	<u>Idaho blue-eyed-grass</u>
<u><i>Veratrum californicum</i></u>	<u>California false hellebore</u>
<u><i>Veratrum viride</i></u>	<u>American false hellebore</u>
<u>* Rare Wet Prairie Species</u>	

SECTION 12. Chapter 17.15 Critical Areas is hereby amended to add "Table 15—Diagnostic Dry Prairie Plants" and shall read as follows:

Table 15—Diagnostic Dry Prairie Plants

<u>Diagnostic Dry Prairie Plants (Common and Rare)</u>	
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u><i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i></u>	<u>spreading dogbane</u>
<u><i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i></u>	<u>deltoid balsamroot</u>
<u><i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> ssp. <i>coronaria</i></u>	<u>harvest firecracker-flower</u>
<u><i>Camassia quamash</i></u>	<u>common camas</u>

<u>Carex inops ssp. inops</u>	<u>long-stolon sedge</u>
<u>Castilleja levisecta</u>	<u>golden Indian paintbrush * Federal Threatened Species</u>
<u>Castilleja hispida</u>	<u>harsh Indian paintbrush</u>
<u>Danthonia californica</u>	<u>California catgrass</u>
<u>Delphinium menziesii</u>	<u>Puget Sound larkspur</u>
<u>Delphinium nuttallii</u>	<u>upland larkspur</u>
<u>Dodecatheon hendersonii</u>	<u>Henderson's shootingstar</u>
<u>Erigeron speciosus</u>	<u>showy fleabane (aspen fleabane)</u>
<u>Eriophyllum lanatum var. lanatum</u>	<u>common woolly sunflower</u>
<u>Festuca idahoensis v. roemeri</u>	<u>Roemer's fescue</u>
<u>Fragaria virginiana</u>	<u>Virginia strawberry</u>
<u>Fritillaria affinis</u>	<u>chocolate lily</u>
<u>Hieracium scouleri</u>	<u>hound's-tongue hawkweed</u>
<u>Koeleria macrantha</u>	<u>prairie Junegrass</u>
<u>Linanthus bicolor</u>	<u>bicolored desert-gold</u>
<u>Lomatium triternatum</u>	<u>ternate desert-parsley</u>
<u>Lomatium utriculatum</u>	<u>foothills desert-parsley</u>
<u>Lomatium nudicaule</u>	<u>barestem biscuitroot</u>
<u>Lupinus albicaulis</u>	<u>sickle-keel lupine</u>
<u>Lupinus lepidus var. lepidus</u>	<u>prairie lupine</u>
<u>Microseris laciniata</u>	<u>cut-leaf silverpuffs</u>
<u>Plectritis congesta</u>	<u>shortspur seablush</u>
<u>Potentilla gracillis</u>	<u>fanleaf cinquefoil</u>
<u>Ranunculus occidentalis var. occidentalis</u>	<u>western buttercup</u>
<u>Saxifraga integrifolia</u>	<u>northwestern saxifrage</u>
<u>Sericocarpus rigidus</u>	<u>aster Curtus (white topped aster)</u>
<u>Silene scouleri</u>	<u>Scouler's catchfly</u>
<u>Sisyrinchium idahoense</u>	<u>Idaho blue-eyed-grass</u>

<u><i>Solidago missouriensis</i></u>	<u>Missouri goldenrod</u>
<u><i>Solidago simplex</i> var. <i>simplex</i> (<i>S. Spathulata</i>)</u>	<u>sticky goldenrod</u>
<u><i>Solidago spathulata</i></u>	<u>spikelike goldenrod</u>
<u><i>Trifolium willdenowii</i> (<i>T. tridentatum</i>)</u>	<u>springbank clover</u>
<u><i>Triteleia grandiflora</i></u>	<u>Howell's triteleia</u>
<u><i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i></u>	<u>white triteleia</u>
<u><i>Viola adunca</i></u>	<u>early blue violet (sand violet)</u>
<u><i>Viola praemorsa</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i></u>	<u>upland yellow violet</u>
<u><i>Zigadenus venenosus</i> var. <i>venenosus</i></u>	<u>meadow death-camas</u>

SECTION 13. Duration. This ordinance shall expire six (6) months after the effective date of this ordinance, or earlier by Board action.

SECTION 14. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or other portion of this Ordinance or its application to any person is, for any reason, declared invalid, illegal or unconstitutional in whole or in part by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction, said decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

SECTION 15. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect on January 28, 2012, the expiration date of Ordinance No. 14542.

ADOPTED: January 24, 2012

ATTEST:

LaBonita J. Bougma
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Thurston County, Washington

Gary Rolfe
Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Jon Tunheim
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Karen Valenzuela
Vice-Chair

Jeffrey G. Fancher
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Jordan Jensen
Commissioner