

Final Draft Memorandum

To: Greg Wendt, Benton County Planning Division
From: Adam Cares, AC Geo, and Ben Floyd, White Bluffs Consulting
Date: October 17, 2025
Re: Industrial Lands Inventory

Introduction

Benton County is amending its Comprehensive Plan through a 2026 Periodic Update. Part of the update includes a review of industrial land uses and zoning designations. This memorandum provides an inventory of industrial zoned lands in Benton County and adjacent areas and examines relevant trends in industrial land use. This will inform Benton County as it updates its Comprehensive Plan, and the findings may be incorporated into the Goals and Policies, Land Use, and Rural elements of the plan and County development regulations, as applicable.

Regional Context

Industrial lands are an essential part of the economic landscape in Benton County and the greater Tri-Cities area. Industrial land use in the area centers around agriculture, manufacturing, warehousing, transportation, and energy production. Additional specialized and emerging sectors include scientific research and development, hazardous waste remediation, energy generation, and data centers. Figure 1 presents a summary of economic sectors related to industrial use and their approximate employment levels.

Figure 1: Major Industrial Sectors by Number of Employees, Benton & Franklin Counties



Notes: *Sectors with specialized industrial use associated with the Hanford site.
Sources: Washington State Employment Security Department, 2025. U.S. Census Bureau, 2022

Agriculture is a core part of the regional economy and is supported by significant agricultural-related industrial activity, including the storage, processing, packaging, and transport of food and beverages as well as various input products such as fertilizer and agrichemicals. The Tri-Cities is also a major transportation and logistics hub, with access to highways, major rail service, barge

transportation, and air freight service. Port districts, including the ports of Benton, Kennewick, and Pasco, support various infrastructure and industrial development efforts. The U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford site has specialized industrial uses including hazardous waste treatment, scientific research, and energy production. Across the Columbia River in Oregon, major industrial centers exist in Umatilla, Hermiston, and Boardman. Industrial development in these areas is characterized by data centers, food processing, and logistics facilities.¹

Industrial Development Trends

Warehousing and transportation facilities are a driver of industrial land use in the region and may be accelerated by demand for e-commerce distribution facilities. Industrial land use is also increasingly shaped by advanced technology and energy infrastructure needs. High-performance computing and artificial intelligence are driving demand for data centers and large-scale, utility-served industrial sites with reliable power supplies.² These facilities are frequently sited near major power transmission corridors and substations.



Amazon data center in Umatilla County, Oregon, 2025

There is also increasing interest in utility-scale renewable energy projects and associated storage and transmission facilities. These industrial development patterns require significant land area and access to robust and scalable energy infrastructure. Another trend, particularly on city and port-owned properties, is the development of large scale, master planned business/industrial parks that provide utilities, multi-use industrial space, and transportation access to attract industrial businesses.³ Across the unincorporated areas of Benton County, industrial-scale agricultural facilities such as wineries, warehouses, and various value-added processing facilities have been developed. These are dispersed across the landscape as well as concentrated at transport hubs.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2022

² US Department of Energy [Request for Information on Artificial Intelligence Infrastructure](#)

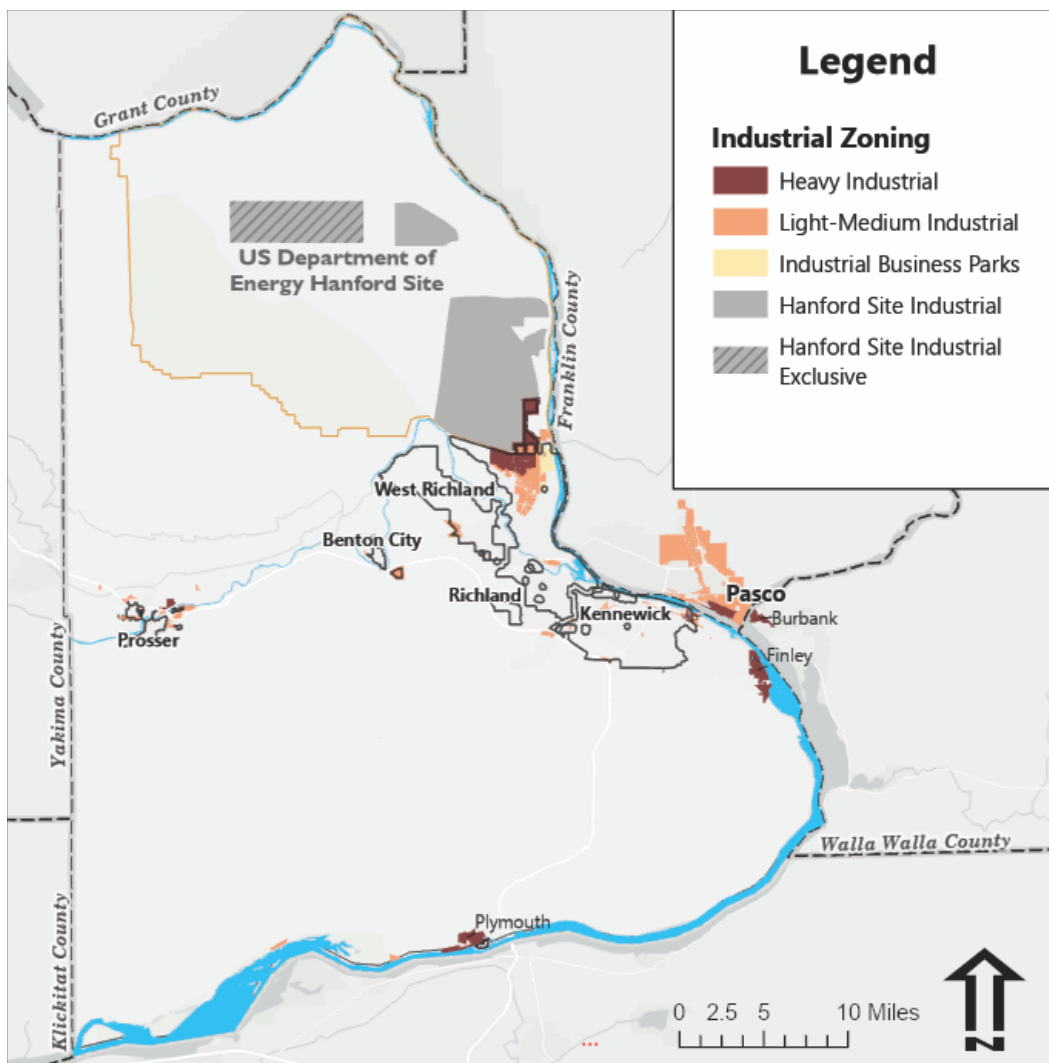
³ Port of Benton, [Rail Intermodal Facility Projects](#), 2025

Industrial Zoned Land Inventory

An inventory of industrial zoned lands was conducted to evaluate industrial land use designations in Benton County and neighboring areas, including Pasco and Burbank. This regional approach reflects the economic and transportation linkages across jurisdictional boundaries. The analysis included the following areas:

- Unincorporated Benton County
- Kennewick
- Richland
- West Richland
- Benton City
- Prosser
- Pasco
- Burbank Urban Growth Area (UGA)

Figure 1: Study Area Overview & Industrial Zoned Lands Map



Inventory Methodology

The analysis combined zoning and parcel data from each jurisdiction to map the extent of industrial zoned lands. Industrial zoned parcels were categorized as “developed,” “underdeveloped,” or “vacant” based on building footprints and tax assessment data.⁴ Developed parcels were those with >5% lot coverage, underutilized parcels had <5% lot coverage, and vacant parcels had no buildings or improvement value. Desktop Quality Control (“QC”) was performed on 20% of the dataset and found that the original classification was correct on 85% of reviewed parcels. Incorrectly classified parcels were corrected following the QC assessment. After classification, the parcels were segmented further based on public or private ownership, intersection with critical areas, and proximity to major transportation infrastructure.

Summary of Industrial Zoned Lands

The inventory identified approximately 67,028 acres of industrial zoned lands across the study area, including 9,335 acres of privately owned vacant or underutilized lands. The Hanford site accounts for a large portion of publicly owned industrial lands, with 46,682 acres designated for specialized industrial uses related to energy production, research, and environmental remediation consistent with the Hanford Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Outside of Hanford, the largest concentrations of industrial lands occur in the cities of Richland, Pasco, and unincorporated Benton County. The acres of industrial zoned land in each jurisdiction are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Industrial Zoned Lands by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Developed	Underutilized	Vacant	Public	Total
Unincorporated Benton County	531	524	1,562	770	3,387
Kennewick	362	63	203	31	659
Richland	1,080	742	1,655	3,383	6,860
West Richland	45	224	187	0	456
Benton City	21	22	287	58	387
Prosser	158	44	110	140	453
Pasco	2,596	70	3,371	1,962	7,999
Burbank UGA	69		271		340
Subtotal	4,862	1,689	7,645	6,344	20,541
Hanford Site				46,486	46,486
Total	4,862	1,689	7,645	52,831	67,028

Notes:

1. Lands within the US Department of Energy’s Hanford site only support specialized industrial uses and are considered separately.
2. Airports in Pasco and Prosser are a significant portion of the identified “Public” industrial lands

⁴ Parcel improvement values were derived from the Benton County parcel layer. Building footprints were obtained from the Microsoft Planetary Computer global building footprint dataset, 2024.

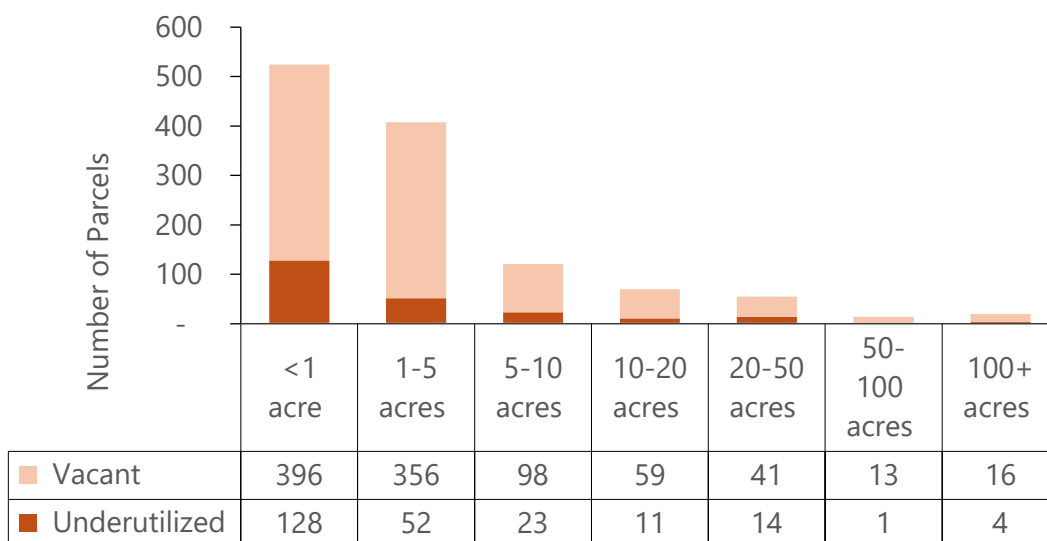
Significant industrial lands exist within the unincorporated areas of Benton County and several of the incorporated cities. Richland has approximately 6,860 acres of industrial zoned land, with large acreages in both public and private ownership. The North Horn Rapids Industrial Park (Northwest Advanced Clean Energy Park) encompasses 1,641 acres of land specifically master planned and zoned for large industrial users in the clean energy field. The clean energy park borders regional transportation routes, railroads, and barge facilities, and has utilities at the site boundary (City of Richland, 2025).

Pasco contains approximately 8,000 acres of industrial zoned land that serves as a major center for warehousing, food processing, and transportation industries. There are several parcels in Pasco over 100 acres within the “Light Industrial” zone that are currently under agricultural use. The Tri-Cities airport accounts for most of the public exempt industrial lands in Pasco. Smaller industrial land bases are present in Kennewick (659 acres), West Richland (456 acres), Benton City (387 acres), Prosser (453 acres), and the Burbank Urban Growth Area (340 acres). Industrial lands within these jurisdictions support light manufacturing activities and local agricultural activities.

Parcel Size Assessment

The average building footprint size on developed industrial parcels was 22,715 ft² and the average parcel size was 322,000 ft² (7.4 acres), giving an average lot coverage of 7.4%. To assess the available land for future industrial development, the size of privately owned vacant and underdeveloped parcels in industrial zones were summarized. Figure 2 shows the distribution of parcel sizes on privately-owned parcels in industrial zones.

Figure 2: Number of Parcels by Size Category in Private Ownership



Of the privately owned vacant and underutilized parcels, 76% are 5 acres or less. However, there are a range of available parcel sizes, and most jurisdictions have at least one large parcel over 100 acres, including Unincorporated Benton County (6), Richland (5), West Richland (1), Benton City

(1), Pasco (6), and Burbank (1). There are a significant number of large acreage parcels with public ownership, particularly within and adjacent to the Hanford Site. These sites offer potential for specialized development through public/private partnerships and economic development initiatives. Examples include the US Department of Energy’s AI infrastructure initiatives at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory⁵ and Port of Benton’s planned intermodal transport facility,⁶ both of which are planned on publicly owned industrial lands in north Richland.

Development Constraints

Parcels were classified into three suitability tiers – “Tier 1,” “Tier 2,” and “Constrained” - based on their size, proximity to transportation infrastructure, and intersection with critical areas. Tier 1 included parcels over 5 acres that have no significant development constraints from critical areas and are within ½ mile of major transportation infrastructure, including a railroad, highway, barge terminal, or regional airport. Tier 2 included parcels that do not meet the Tier 1 criteria but have no major critical area constraints. Constrained parcels have over 25% intersection with critical areas. Table 2 shows the supply of vacant and underutilized parcels by tier.

Table 2: Suitability Tier of Vacant & Underutilized Industrial Parcels in Private Ownership

Jurisdiction	Tier 1	Tier 2	Constrained
Unincorporated Benton County	1,193	227	666
Kennewick	65	101	100
Richland	1,768	504	125
West Richland	380	31	
Benton City		5	304
Prosser	43	38	74
Pasco	1,154	2,111	176
Burbank UGA	182	89	
Total:	4,784	3,105	1,446

There is a significant supply of Tier 1 and Tier 2 industrial lands across most jurisdictions, with large acreages concentrated in Richland, Pasco, and unincorporated Benton County (more detail is found in Table 4 on page 8). Constrained parcels, which are limited by critical areas, account for roughly 15% of the private lands available for industrial development. Additional information, such as the availability and capacity of utilities and proximity to complementary land uses, could further refine the suitability analysis and help prioritize areas for future development.

⁵ U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Policy. *Request for Information on Artificial Intelligence Infrastructure on DOE Lands*. Federal Register Document [6450-01-P], March 2025.

⁶ Port of Benton. *Rail & Intermodal Facility Projects*. Retrieved April 27, 2025, from <https://portofbenton.com/projects/rail-intermodal-facility-projects/>

Industrial Land Demand Projections

To estimate future industrial land needs in Benton County and the surrounding area, a range of demand scenarios was developed based on projected employment growth and historic industrial buildout trends. Employment projections for manufacturing, wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities were sourced from the Washington State Employment Security Department (ESD). High, medium, and low growth scenarios were derived using 20-year trends in industrial job and growth. Average industrial building size (22,715 square feet) and typical lot coverage (7.4%) were used to convert employment and development projections into acreage estimates. These scenarios provide a range of options to evaluate potential industrial land needs over the next 20 years. A summary of the results is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Projected Industrial Land Acres Needed

Scenario	Growth/Year	Density	Annual Developed Acres	20-Year Developed Acres
<i>Buildout Trend Scenario 1 - Higher Density</i>				
Lower Buildout	280,000	Ft ² / Yr	43	857
Medium Buildout	430,000	Ft ² / Yr	66	1,316
Higher Buildout	500,000	Ft ² / Yr	89	1,775
<i>Buildout Trend Scenario 2 - Lower Density</i>				
Lower Buildout	280,000	Ft ² / Yr	87	1,737
Medium Buildout*	430,000	Ft ² / Yr	133	2,668
Higher Buildout	500,000	Ft ² / Yr	180	3,599
<i>Employment Growth Scenario 1 - Higher Density</i>				
Lower Growth	200	Emp./Yr	17	333
Medium Growth	339	Emp./Yr	28	565
Higher Growth	582	Emp./Yr	49	970
<i>Employment Growth Scenario 2 - Lower Density</i>				
Lower Growth	200	Emp./Yr	50	1,000
Medium Growth*	339	Emp./Yr	85	1,695
Higher Growth	582	Emp./Yr	146	2,910

Notes:

- * The Lower Density - Medium Buildout and Lower Density, Medium Growth scenarios are the closest to current trends.
- Higher, medium, and lower buildout scenarios were estimated based on average building size on industrial lands in the study area and projected buildout per year based on past trends.
- The medium employment growth rate is based on 1.6% average annual manufacturing growth in Benton and Franklin Counties reported by WA ESD for 2001-2023. The lower and higher growth figures are supported by comparable studies and regional growth trends.

Industrial land demand over the next 20 years is projected to range from 300 to 3,600 acres, depending on market conditions and key assumptions. Variations in job growth, sector-specific expansion, and lot coverage patterns could significantly influence demand. Emerging uses in the region such as renewable energy, data centers, and e-commerce facilities require large footprints and could quickly absorb much of the region’s remaining large-parcel supply. While available industrial land supply could likely accommodate higher growth scenarios, demand is often site specific to water supply, power supply and fiber, meaning some localized areas might need additional land to meet future demands. Further analysis and more detailed assumptions are needed to evaluate the supply of industrial-zoned land to accommodate these uses.

Projected Demand vs. Supply

Collectively, the region has over 4,700 acres of vacant or underdeveloped “Tier 1” industrial land in private ownership, indicating that the land supply at the regional scale could potentially accommodate projected demand of up to 3,600 acres (the high buildout, lower density scenario). However, spatial patterns show that industrial development concentrates in areas with access to transportation infrastructure, utilities, and compatible land uses. While jurisdictions such as Richland, Pasco, and unincorporated Benton County hold large acreages of Tier 1 land, other areas—particularly Kennewick, West Richland, and Benton City—have limited supply or higher shares of constrained land. These imbalances suggest that some jurisdictions may face localized shortages of suitable industrial land even as regional supply appears adequate. As noted previously, shifting industrial development patterns toward more land-intensive uses may accelerate the buildout of available large parcels. Table 4 shows the available Tier 1 parcel acreage by parcel size in each jurisdiction.

Table 4: Tier 1 Vacant & Underdeveloped Industrial Zoned Land – Private Ownership

Jurisdiction	100+ acres	50-100 acres	20-50 acres	10-20 acres	5-10 acres	Total
Benton County	470	141	366	58	158	1,193
Kennewick				47	18	65
Richland	1,135	67	366	105	95	1,768
West Richland	134		111	98	37	380
Benton City						0
Prosser				25	18	43
Pasco	293	134	318	219	190	1,154
Burbank UGA	133		24	25		182
Total	2,163	341	1,185	578	516	4,784

While the region appears to have sufficient Tier 1 industrial land overall, several jurisdictions may face challenges in accommodating industrial growth trends, which increasingly demand large parcels. Infrastructure availability, permitting processes, and site readiness may further constrain the development potential of many parcels. Additional analysis should assess infrastructure access

– particularly power, water, and sewer - and proposed developments to better understand site viability across jurisdictions.

Industrial Land Use Trends & Needs in Benton County

Unincorporated Benton County has approximately 3,387 acres of total industrial zoned land, of which 1,420 acres (42%) are either vacant or underutilized, privately owned, and not constrained by critical areas. Industrial parcels are concentrated near Finley, Plymouth, Paterson, and north of Prosser near Whitstran. Most of the industrial parcels in these areas are tied to agricultural and transportation-related industries. Various industrial-scale agriculture uses, such as wineries, value added processing, and crop warehousing facilities also occur on agriculturally zoned lands throughout the County. A county-wide desktop GIS review was conducted to evaluate trends on industrially zoned lands within the unincorporated areas, and to identify industrial parcels that might be suitable for land use designation changes in the comprehensive plan update. The reviewed areas are discussed in more detail below.

Finley

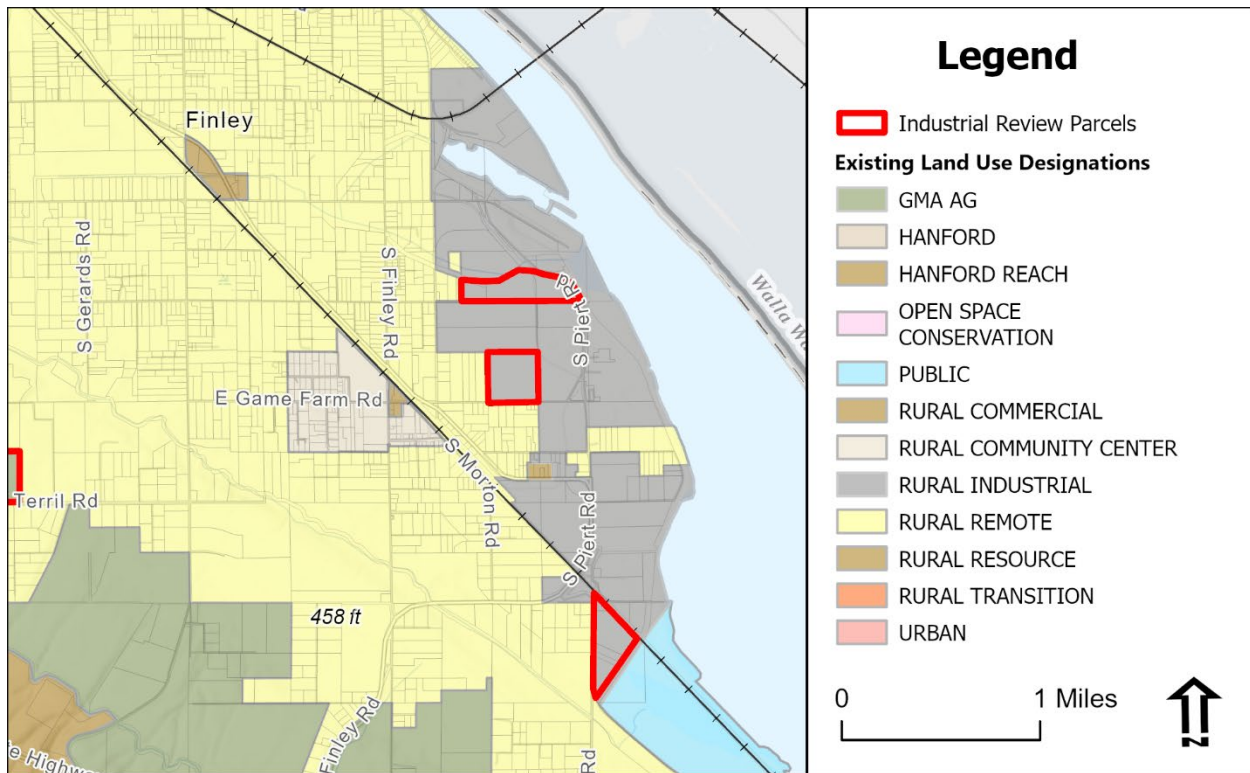
The unincorporated area of Finley is a longstanding industrial area with several large industrial sites with multimodal transport access. There is a cluster of older fertilizer and chemical plants that were established in the 1950s-60s, some of which have been redeveloped and support ongoing use (Port of Kennewick, 2025). The area supports a mix of industrial activity including chemical production and metal fabrication, processing of fertilizer and crop inputs, and logistics/warehousing. Key infrastructure includes State Route 397 - providing trucking access to Interstate 82 - and dual Class I rail served by both BNSF and Union Pacific rail lines. Industrial land in Finley is in the county's *Heavy-Industrial* zone. The area has several large undeveloped parcels over 50 acres. The area's industrial lands are surrounded by and interspersed with rural residences and farmland. Residential development has expanded over the past decade, and rural neighborhoods and small-lot subdivisions lie adjacent to industrial lands.



Agrium Fertilizer Facility in Finley. Photo Credit: Washington Department of Ecology, 2017

There are approximately 785 acres of vacant or underutilized industrial lands in Finley, with a large portion of this acreage in agricultural use. Review of these parcels identified three areas for additional review and discussion of potential land use designation changes. The areas include parcels owned by the Port of Kennewick, and others in private ownership. These areas are shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Finley Industrial Parcel Review



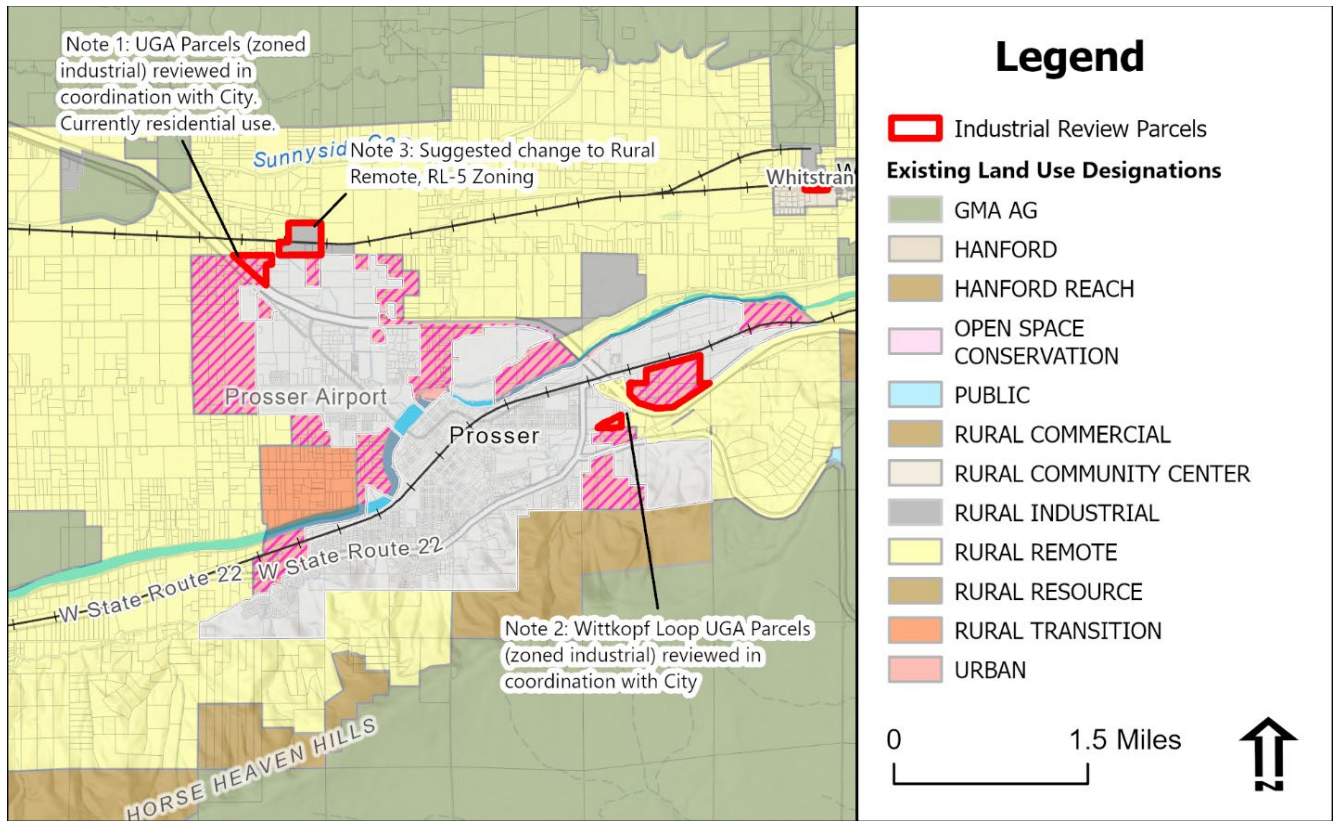
Designation changes for the selected parcels in Finley were further discussed with County planning staff, and, where appropriate, the Port of Kennewick. The discussions identified that although these parcels are not currently developed, they buffer more intensive industrial uses and may also be suitable for future industrial use. Significant rail and road infrastructure which could serve future industrial use exists within and adjacent to the reviewed parcels. Ultimately, no suggested designation changes were identified.

Prosser

There are approximately **420 acres** of undeveloped/underutilized industrially designated lands surrounding the city limits of Prosser, consisting of 44 parcels ranging from 1-133 acres. A large portion of the land (55%) is within the Prosser UGA and adjoins or supports additional industrial areas within Prosser city limits. Several parcels within the Prosser UGA were identified for further review in coordination with the City, but the current designations were deemed appropriate (see Notes 1 & 2 in Figure 4). Additionally, four parcels north of Prosser totaling 40 acres were identified for change to from Rural Industrial to Rural Remote designation. These parcels are

currently surrounded by agricultural and low-density residential use, and the parcels were unlikely to be developed for industrial use. Consultation with the property owners indicated that the adjacent Rural Remote designation was more appropriate (see Note 3 in Figure 4). The areas that were considered for designation changes are shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Prosser Industrial Parcel Review



Whitstran

The Whitstran area contains roughly **37 acres** of industrial land, consisting of seven parcels in the Light Industrial zone. The area has access to Burlington Northern and Union Pacific rail lines. The industrial land in the area remains mostly undeveloped. The site is across from Whitstran Elementary School, potentially limiting certain industrial uses. No designation changes are proposed at this time but may be suitable in the future.



Industrial Zoned lands in Whitstran

Plymouth

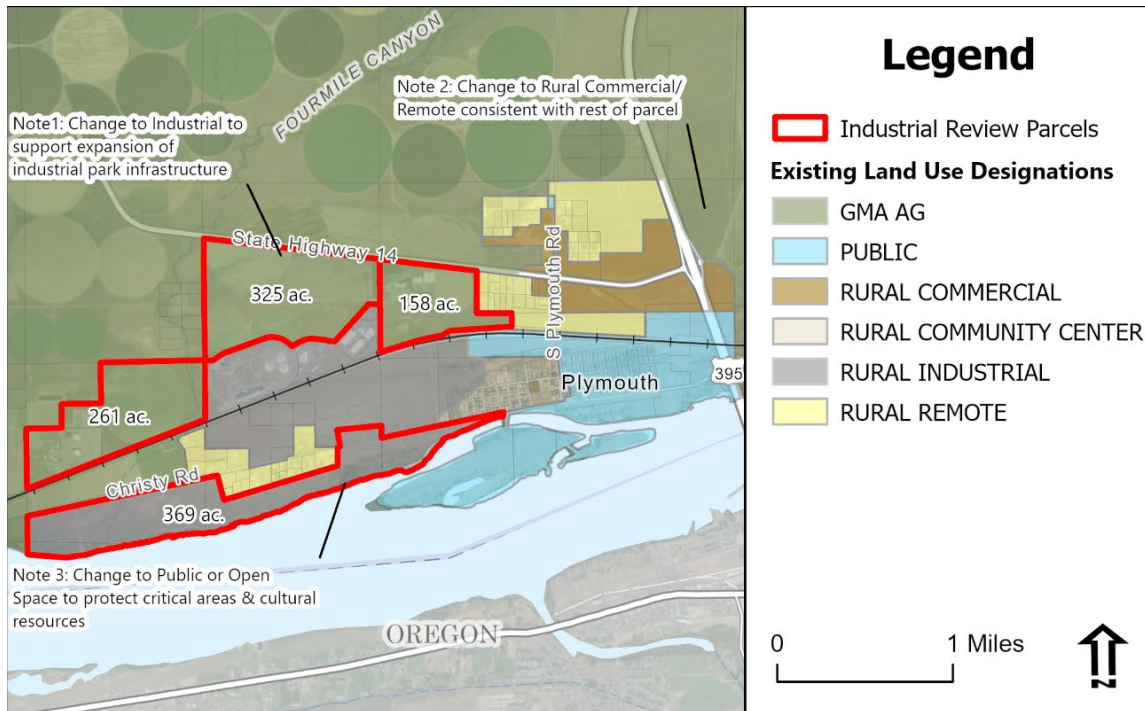
Plymouth has approximately 773 acres of land designated as industrial and has an existing industrial park focused on bulk processing, handling, and storage of agricultural products. The site has river, rail, and highway access, and proximity to Umatilla, Oregon, making it a hub for processing and distribution of agricultural products. Some of the land is next to the river and publicly owned and may be more suitable for an open space-related designation.



Grain flaking facility in the Plymouth Industrial Park, 2025

Industrial activity at the industrial park includes crop handling, warehousing, and value-added processing. A grain flaking facility was completed at the site earlier in 2025. Removal of some unsuitable lands for industrial development and addition of other more suitable lands at the Plymouth Industrial Park was identified as a key need to provide further industrial support to surrounding agriculture and other compatible industrial uses. Approximately 744 acres surrounding the industrial park, currently designated GMA Agriculture, are suggested for change to Rural Industrial. To support these changes, countywide review of agricultural land use designations was completed based on criteria in WAC 365-190-050. The parcels recommended for change from GMA Agriculture to Industrial designation were identified in the supplemental review as having limited agricultural suitability and greater alignment with industrial land use needs. Additionally, 369 acres of public and port-owned industrial land along the Columbia River with open space and cultural resource values is suggested for change from Rural Industrial designation to public or Open Space Conservation. This would result in a net increase of 375 acres of industrial land in Plymouth. The suggested changes are shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Plymouth Industrial Parcel Review



Paterson

Paterson is located at the junction of State Highway 14 and State Route 221, and has approximately 140 acres of industrial zoned land, most of which is undeveloped. Columbia Crest Winery, the largest winery and wine producer in Washington State, is in Paterson. Paterson is positioned as a potential future hub for agricultural processing and logistics due to its proximity to irrigated farmlands and access to highway, rail, and barge transportation. However, industrial activities such as crop storage and winemaking primarily occur on agricultural lands surrounding Paterson rather than on the industrially zoned lands and there is no present need for additional industrial land. In the future, land-intensive industrial uses such as power generation and data storage may create a need for additional industrial land designations.



Columbia Crest Winery in Paterson

Additional Analysis of Industrial Land Uses on Agricultural Land

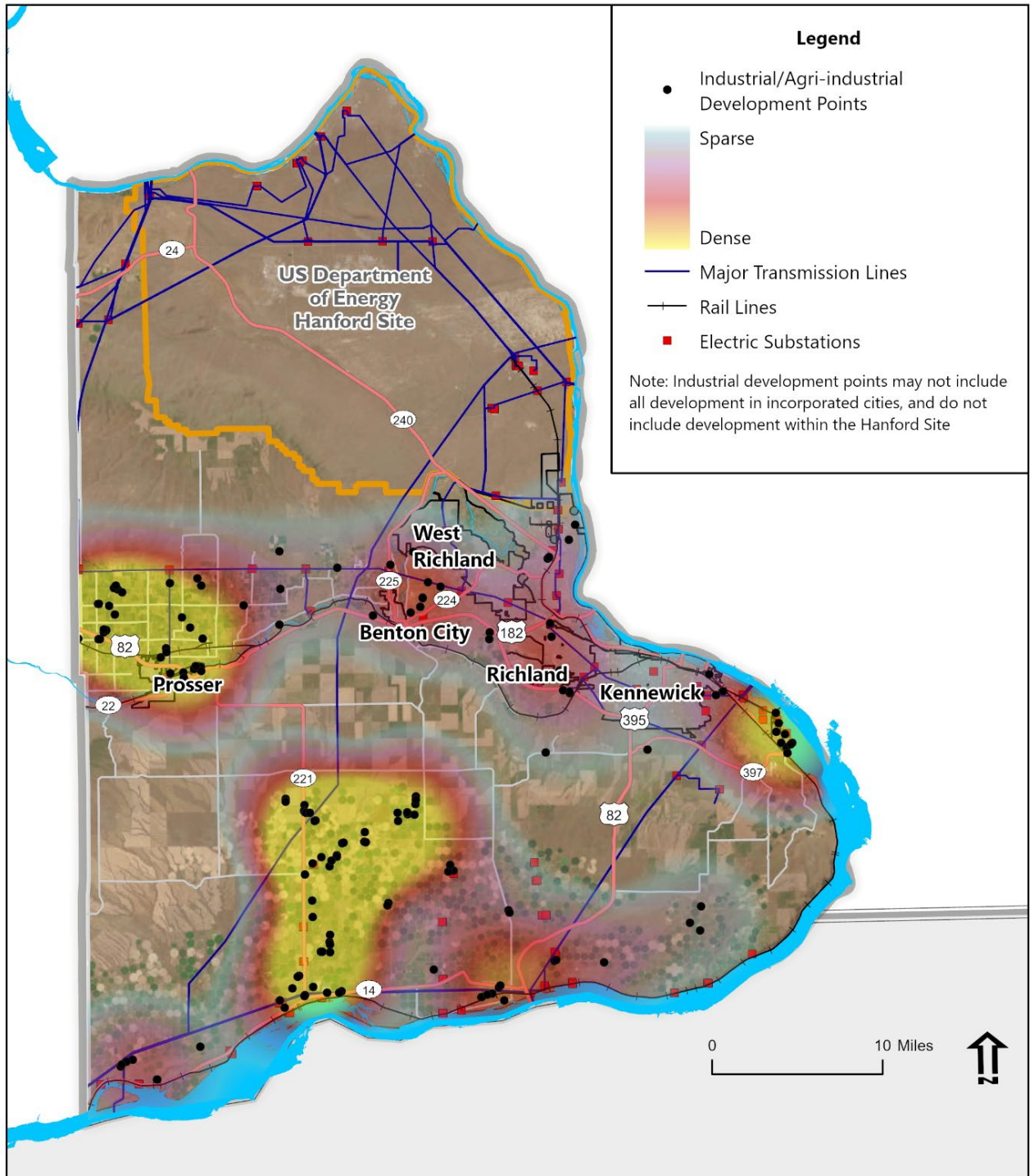
In many areas of Benton County, agriculture-related and supporting industrial uses often occur outside of designated industrial zones, particularly within the GMA Agriculture District. While these uses may be directly tied to agricultural production, their scale and intensity increasingly resemble industrial development and contribute to the broader industrial land base. Industrial activity within these wider agricultural catchment areas is often complemented by larger nodes of industrial-zoned land—such as those in Prosser, Plymouth, and Finley—that serve as regional hubs for storage, processing, and transportation to broader markets. To better understand these patterns, AC Geo conducted an additional review of industrial-scale land uses located outside of industrial zoned areas. The review incorporated the following data sources:

- Industrial stormwater permits issued by the Department of Ecology
- “Environmental Facilities” mapped by the Department of Ecology with further QC
- Parcels with industrial related tax classification
- Parcels with industrial related assessor’s “neighborhood code”
- Building permit data
- Opportunistic collection from aerial imagery

The review also included collaborative discussions with Benton County planning staff, employees of Tri-County Development Council (TRIDEC), Benton Public Utility District (PUD), and Benton Rural Electric Association (REA), and industrial stakeholders. The purpose of these discussions was to identify development trends, infrastructure needs, and recurring land use patterns. A heatmap showing areas with concentrations of industrial/agri-industrial development in unincorporated areas is included in Figure 6.

The review indicates that agricultural production areas in Benton County rely on facilities dispersed across the landscape as well as strategically located industrial hubs to support storage, packing, processing, and distribution activities that cannot be accommodated on agricultural parcels. These larger nodes tend to be located near major transportation infrastructure and utility services that enable industrial-scale operations. As agricultural products flow outward from areas of production toward wider markets, these areas provide additional capacity and flexibility needed for more intensive processing, storage, and distribution functions. The Plymouth area functions as one of these regional nodes for surrounding GMA Agricultural lands in the southern portion of the County. The proposed additional industrial lands in Plymouth would reinforce this role by providing additional industrial capacity to support regional agriculture and other complementary uses, while concentrating more intensive industrial activities around an existing developed site.

Figure 6: Industrial Development Heat Map



Conclusions & Recommendations

The need for industrial land is dependent on infrastructure, development trends, and other location-specific factors. Some areas within Benton County, such as Finley and Prosser, have an adequate supply of industrial land, and removals of land from industrial designation may be appropriate to meet other land needs and to avoid future incompatible uses. Four parcels north of Prosser are recommended for change from Rural Industrial to Rural Remote due to surrounding residential land use patterns and limited potential for future industrial development. Further review of industrially zoned lands within the Prosser UGA is also occurring in coordination with the City.

Plymouth has localized needs for additional industrial lands to support agriculture and related economic development, and several parcels are suggested for change from GMA Agriculture to Industrial designation. These parcels have limited suitability for agricultural production but are part of a key industrial hub that supports the regional agricultural economy. A countywide review of agricultural resource lands was completed to evaluate these changes, consistent with the soil capability and land-use factors established under WAC 365-190-050. This supplemental review is attached as Appendix A. The recommended industrial designation changes are included below in Table 5.

Table 5: Suggested Industrial Land Use Changes in Unincorporated Areas

	Community	Parcel	Acres	Existing Land Use Designation	Proposed Designation	Notes
Additions	Plymouth	101571000002004	324.1	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	Supports industrial needs and has limited ag suitability.
	Plymouth	PTN of 106582000001002	156.5	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	
	Plymouth	111571000001003	150.1	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	
	Plymouth	111571013428001	18.2	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	
	Plymouth	111572000001000	20.0	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	Existing industrial use (gas facility)
	Plymouth	111573000000000	72.4	GMA AG	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	
Removals	Plymouth	PTN of 107583000000000	51.8	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	PUBLIC	Change to public to protect habitat and shorelines.
	Plymouth	111574000000000	161.0	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	PUBLIC	
	Plymouth	112573000009000	128.6	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	PUBLIC	
	Plymouth	114570000000000	21.6	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	PUBLIC	
	Prosser	127944000013001	22.2	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	RURAL REMOTE	Parcels are surrounded by RL-5, no current or future plans for industrial use.
	Prosser	127944000014002	11.3	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	RURAL REMOTE	
	Prosser	127944013097003	3.1	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	RURAL REMOTE	
	Prosser	127944013097004	3.0	RURAL INDUSTRIAL	RURAL REMOTE	

Total Added Acres: 741.3

Total Removed Acres: 402.7

Appendix A

Addendum to 2018 Agricultural Land Reclassification Memorandum
