HOUSE BILL 1358

60th Legislature

2007 Regular Session

By Representatives Miloscia, Dunn and Anderson

Read first time 01/17/2007. Referred to Committee on Local Government.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to growth management planning; and amending RCW
- 2 36.70A.030 and 36.70A.210.

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State of Washington

- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.70A.030 and 2005 c 423 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
 - (1) "Adopt a comprehensive land use plan" means to enact a new comprehensive land use plan or to update an existing comprehensive land use plan.
- (2) "Agricultural land" means land primarily devoted to the 11 commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, 12 13 dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax 14 imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, finfish in upland 15 16 hatcheries, or livestock, that has long-term commercial and
- 17 significance for agricultural production.
- 18 (3) "City" means any city or town, including a code city.

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1 (4) "Comprehensive land use plan," "comprehensive plan," or "plan"
2 means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the
3 governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this
4 chapter.

- (5) "Critical areas" include the following areas and ecosystems:
 (a) Wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.
- (6) "Department" means the department of community, trade, and economic development.
 - (7) "Development regulations" or "regulation" means the controls placed on development or land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, shoreline master programs, official controls, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto. A development regulation does not include a decision to approve a project permit application, as defined in RCW 36.70B.020, even though the decision may be expressed in a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body of the county or city.
 - (8) "Forest land" means land primarily devoted to growing trees for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be economically and practically managed for such production, including Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, and that has long-term commercial significance. In determining whether forest land is primarily devoted to growing trees for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be economically and practically managed for such production, the following factors shall be considered: (a) The proximity of the land to urban, suburban, and rural settlements; (b) surrounding parcel size and the compatibility and intensity of adjacent and nearby land uses; (c) long-term local economic conditions that affect the ability to manage for timber production; and (d) the availability of public facilities and services conducive to conversion of forest land to other uses.
- (9) "Geologically hazardous areas" means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other

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geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.

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- (10) "Long-term commercial significance" includes the growing capacity, productivity, and soil composition of the land for long-term commercial production, in consideration with the land's proximity to population areas, and the possibility of more intense uses of the land.
- 8 (11) "Minerals" include gravel, sand, and valuable metallic 9 substances.
 - (12) "Performance measures" means an indicator providing consistent and reliable information over time to help gauge how a jurisdiction is achieving specified performance results. For purposes of this subsection, "indicator" means a quantifiable measurement or index.
- 14 <u>(13)</u> "Public facilities" include streets, roads, highways, 15 sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic 16 water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational 17 facilities, and schools.
 - $((\frac{13}{13}))$ (14) "Public services" include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.
 - ((\(\frac{(14)}{14}\))) (15) "Reasonable measures" means comprehensive planning policies and development regulations that increase consistency with this chapter and the countywide planning policies and comprehensive plan.
 - (16) "Recreational land" means land so designated under RCW 36.70A.1701 and that, immediately prior to this designation, was designated as agricultural land of long-term commercial significance under RCW 36.70A.170. Recreational land must have playing fields and supporting facilities existing before July 1, 2004, for sports played on grass playing fields.
 - (((15))) (17) "Rural character" refers to the patterns of land use and development established by a county in the rural element of its comprehensive plan:
 - (a) In which open space, the natural landscape, and vegetation predominate over the built environment;
- 36 (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural-based 37 economies, and opportunities to both live and work in rural areas;

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1 (c) That provide visual landscapes that are traditionally found in 2 rural areas and communities;

- (d) That are compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and for fish and wildlife habitat;
- (e) That reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development;
- (f) That generally do not require the extension of urban governmental services; and
- 9 (g) That are consistent with the protection of natural surface 10 water flows and ground water and surface water recharge and discharge 11 areas.
 - $((\frac{16}{10}))$ (18) "Rural development" refers to development outside the urban growth area and outside agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170. Rural development can consist of a variety of uses and residential densities, including clustered residential development, at levels that are consistent with the preservation of rural character and the requirements of the rural element. Rural development does not refer to agriculture or forestry activities that may be conducted in rural areas.
 - $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (19) "Rural governmental services" or "rural services" include those public services and public facilities historically and typically delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas, and may include domestic water systems, fire and police protection services, transportation and public transit services, and other public utilities associated with rural development and normally not associated with urban areas. Rural services do not include storm or sanitary sewers, except as otherwise authorized by RCW 36.70A.110(4).
 - $((\frac{18}{18}))$ (20) "Urban growth" refers to growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources, rural uses, rural development, and natural resource lands designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170. A pattern of more intensive rural development, as provided in RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d), is not urban growth. When allowed to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban governmental

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services. "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth.

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 $((\frac{19}{19}))$ (21) "Urban growth areas" means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

((\(\frac{(20)}{20}\))) (22) "Urban governmental services" or "urban services" include those public services and public facilities at an intensity historically and typically provided in cities, specifically including storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with rural areas.

((\(\frac{(21)}\))) (23) "Wetland" or "wetlands" means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.70A.210 and 1998 c 171 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature recognizes that counties are regional governments within their boundaries, and cities are primary providers of urban governmental services within urban growth areas. For the purposes of this section, a "county-wide planning policy" is a written policy statement or statements used solely for establishing a county-wide framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are developed and adopted pursuant to this chapter. This framework shall ensure that city and county comprehensive plans are consistent as

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required in RCW 36.70A.100. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the land-use powers of cities.

- (2) The legislative authority of a county that plans under RCW 36.70A.040 shall adopt a county-wide planning policy in cooperation with the cities located in whole or in part within the county as follows:
- (a) No later than sixty calendar days from July 16, 1991, the legislative authority of each county that as of June 1, 1991, was required or chose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall convene a meeting with representatives of each city located within the county for the purpose of establishing a collaborative process that will provide a framework for the adoption of a county-wide planning policy. In other counties that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, this meeting shall be convened no later than sixty days after the date the county adopts its resolution of intention or was certified by the office of financial management.
- (b) The process and framework for adoption of a county-wide planning policy specified in (a) of this subsection shall determine the manner in which the county and the cities agree to all procedures and provisions including but not limited to desired planning policies, deadlines, ratification of final agreements and demonstration thereof, and financing, if any, of all activities associated therewith.
- (c) If a county fails for any reason to convene a meeting with representatives of cities as required in (a) of this subsection, the governor may immediately impose any appropriate sanction or sanctions on the county from those specified under RCW 36.70A.340.
- (d) If there is no agreement by October 1, 1991, in a county that was required or chose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 as of June 1, 1991, or if there is no agreement within one hundred twenty days of the date the county adopted its resolution of intention or was certified by the office of financial management in any other county that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, the governor shall first inquire of the jurisdictions as to the reason or reasons for failure to reach an agreement. If the governor deems it appropriate, the governor may immediately request the assistance of the department of community, trade, and economic development to mediate any disputes that preclude agreement. If mediation is unsuccessful in resolving all disputes that will lead to agreement, the governor may impose appropriate sanctions

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- from those specified under RCW 36.70A.340 on the county, city, or cities for failure to reach an agreement as provided in this section. The governor shall specify the reason or reasons for the imposition of any sanction.
- (e) No later than July 1, 1992, the legislative authority of each 5 county that was required or chose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 as of 6 7 June 1, 1991, or no later than fourteen months after the date the county adopted its resolution of intention or was certified by the 8 office of financial management the county legislative authority of any 9 other county that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, 10 shall adopt a county-wide planning policy according to the process 11 12 provided under this section and that is consistent with the agreement 13 pursuant to (b) of this subsection, and after holding a public hearing 14 or hearings on the proposed county-wide planning policy.
- 15 (3) A county-wide planning policy shall at a minimum, address the following:
 - (a) Policies to implement RCW 36.70A.110;

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- 18 (b) Policies for promotion of contiguous and orderly development 19 and provision of urban services to such development;
 - (c) Policies for siting public capital facilities of a county-wide or statewide nature, including transportation facilities of statewide significance as defined in RCW 47.06.140;
- 23 (d) Policies for county-wide transportation facilities and 24 strategies;
 - (e) Policies that consider the need for affordable housing, such as housing for all economic segments of the population and parameters for its distribution;
- 28 (f) Policies for joint county and city planning within urban growth 29 areas;
- 30 (g) Policies for county-wide economic development and employment;
 31 ((and))
- 32 (h) <u>Policies establishing performance measures that regularly</u>
 33 <u>review progress towards accommodating the twenty-year population and</u>
 34 <u>employment growth projections established in the countywide planning</u>
 35 <u>policies; and</u>
- 36 (i) An analysis of the fiscal impact.
- 37 (4) Federal agencies and Indian tribes may participate in and

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cooperate with the county-wide planning policy adoption process. Adopted county-wide planning policies shall be adhered to by state agencies.

- (5) Failure to adopt a county-wide planning policy that meets the requirements of this section may result in the imposition of a sanction or sanctions on a county or city within the county, as specified in RCW 36.70A.340. In imposing a sanction or sanctions, the governor shall specify the reasons for failure to adopt a county-wide planning policy in order that any imposed sanction or sanctions are fairly and equitably related to the failure to adopt a county-wide planning policy.
- (6) Cities and the governor may appeal an adopted county-wide planning policy to the growth management hearings board within sixty days of the adoption of the county-wide planning policy.
- (7) Multicounty planning policies shall be adopted by two or more counties, each with a population of four hundred fifty thousand or more, with contiguous urban areas and may be adopted by other counties, according to the process established under this section or other processes agreed to among the counties and cities within the affected counties throughout the multicounty region.

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