SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2577

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By House Local Government (originally sponsored by Representative Simpson)

READ FIRST TIME 02/05/08.

1 AN ACT Relating to exempting regional growth centers from 2 concurrency requirements; and amending RCW 36.70A.070.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 Sec. 1. RCW 36.70A.070 and 2005 c 360 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

The comprehensive plan of a county or city that is required or 6 7 chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall consist of a map or maps, 8 and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards used to develop the comprehensive plan. 9 The plan shall be an 10 internally consistent document and all elements shall be consistent with the future land use map. A comprehensive plan shall be adopted 11 12 and amended with public participation as provided in RCW 36.70A.140.

Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for each of the following:

15 (1)element designating Α land use the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of land, where 16 appropriate, for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, 17 18 industry, recreation, open spaces, general aviation airports, public 19 utilities, public facilities, and other land uses. The land use

element shall include population densities, building intensities, and 1 2 estimates of future population growth. The land use element shall provide for protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater used 3 for public water supplies. Wherever possible, the land use element 4 5 should consider utilizing urban planning approaches that promote physical activity. Where applicable, the land use element shall review б 7 drainage, flooding, and storm water run-off in the area and nearby jurisdictions and provide guidance for corrective actions to mitigate 8 9 or cleanse those discharges that pollute waters of the state, including 10 Puget Sound or waters entering Puget Sound.

(2) A housing element ensuring the vitality and character of 11 12 established residential neighborhoods that: (a) Includes an inventory 13 and analysis of existing and projected housing needs that identifies 14 the number of housing units necessary to manage projected growth; (b) includes a statement of goals, policies, objectives, and mandatory 15 provisions for the preservation, improvement, and development of 16 17 housing, including single-family residences; (c) identifies sufficient land for housing, including, but not limited to, government-assisted 18 housing for low-income families, manufactured housing, 19 housing, multifamily housing, and group homes and foster care facilities; and 20 21 (d) makes adequate provisions for existing and projected needs of all 22 economic segments of the community.

(3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: 23 (a) An 24 inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, 25 showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities; (b) a 26 forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities; (c) the 27 proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital 28 facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies 29 sources of public money for such purposes; and (e) a requirement to 30 reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of 31 32 meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital 33 facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and 34 35 recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan 36 element.

37 (4) A utilities element consisting of the general location,

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1 proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, 2 including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication 3 lines, and natural gas lines.

4 (5) Rural element. Counties shall include a rural element
5 including lands that are not designated for urban growth, agriculture,
6 forest, or mineral resources. The following provisions shall apply to
7 the rural element:

8 (a) Growth management act goals and local circumstances. Because 9 circumstances vary from county to county, in establishing patterns of 10 rural densities and uses, a county may consider local circumstances, 11 but shall develop a written record explaining how the rural element 12 harmonizes the planning goals in RCW 36.70A.020 and meets the 13 requirements of this chapter.

14 (b) Rural development. The rural element shall permit rural development, forestry, and agriculture in rural areas. The rural 15 element shall provide for a variety of rural densities, uses, essential 16 17 public facilities, and rural governmental services needed to serve the permitted densities and uses. To achieve a variety of rural densities 18 and uses, counties may provide for clustering, density transfer, design 19 guidelines, conservation easements, and other innovative techniques 20 21 that will accommodate appropriate rural densities and uses that are not 22 characterized by urban growth and that are consistent with rural 23 character.

(c) Measures governing rural development. The rural element shall include measures that apply to rural development and protect the rural character of the area, as established by the county, by:

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(i) Containing or otherwise controlling rural development;

28 (ii) Assuring visual compatibility of rural development with the 29 surrounding rural area;

30 (iii) Reducing the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land31 into sprawling, low-density development in the rural area;

(iv) Protecting critical areas, as provided in RCW 36.70A.060, and
 surface water and groundwater resources; and

(v) Protecting against conflicts with the use of agricultural,
 forest, and mineral resource lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170.

36 (d) Limited areas of more intensive rural development. Subject to
37 the requirements of this subsection and except as otherwise
38 specifically provided in this subsection (5)(d), the rural element may

1 allow for limited areas of more intensive rural development, including 2 necessary public facilities and public services to serve the limited 3 area as follows:

4 (i) Rural development consisting of the infill, development, or
5 redevelopment of existing commercial, industrial, residential, or
6 mixed-use areas, whether characterized as shoreline development,
7 villages, hamlets, rural activity centers, or crossroads developments.

8 (A) A commercial, industrial, residential, shoreline, or mixed-use 9 area shall be subject to the requirements of (d)(iv) of this 10 subsection, but shall not be subject to the requirements of (c)(ii) and 11 (iii) of this subsection.

(B) Any development or redevelopment other than an industrial area or an industrial use within a mixed-use area or an industrial area under this subsection (5)(d)(i) must be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population.

16 (C) Any development or redevelopment in terms of building size, 17 scale, use, or intensity shall be consistent with the character of the 18 existing areas. Development and redevelopment may include changes in 19 use from vacant land or a previously existing use so long as the new 20 use conforms to the requirements of this subsection (5);

21 (ii) The intensification of development on lots containing, or new 22 development of, small-scale recreational or tourist uses, including commercial facilities to serve those recreational or tourist uses, that 23 24 rely on a rural location and setting, but that do not include new residential development. A small-scale recreation or tourist use is 25 not required to be principally designed to serve the existing and 26 27 projected rural population. Public services and public facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the recreation or tourist 28 use and shall be provided in a manner that does not permit low-density 29 30 sprawl;

The intensification of development on lots containing 31 (iii) 32 isolated nonresidential uses or new development of isolated cottage industries and isolated small-scale businesses that are not principally 33 designed to serve the existing and projected rural population and 34 nonresidential uses, but do provide job opportunities for rural 35 Rural counties may allow the expansion of small-scale 36 residents. 37 businesses as long as those small-scale businesses conform with the rural character of the area as defined by the local government 38

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according to RCW 36.70A.030(((14))) (15). Rural counties may also 1 2 allow new small-scale businesses to utilize a site previously occupied by an existing business as long as the new small-scale business 3 conforms to the rural character of the area as defined by the local 4 government according to RCW 36.70A.030(((14))) (15). Public services 5 and public facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the 6 7 isolated nonresidential use and shall be provided in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl; 8

9 (iv) A county shall adopt measures to minimize and contain the 10 existing areas or uses of more intensive rural development, as appropriate, authorized under this subsection. Lands included in such 11 12 existing areas or uses shall not extend beyond the logical outer boundary of the existing area or use, thereby allowing a new pattern of 13 14 low-density sprawl. Existing areas are those that are clearly identifiable and contained and where there is a logical boundary 15 delineated predominately by the built environment, but that may also 16 17 include undeveloped lands if limited as provided in this subsection. The county shall establish the logical outer boundary of an area of 18 more intensive rural development. In establishing the logical outer 19 boundary the county shall address (A) the need to preserve the 20 21 character of existing natural neighborhoods and communities, (B) 22 physical boundaries such as bodies of water, streets and highways, and land forms and contours, (C) the prevention of abnormally irregular 23 24 boundaries, and (D) the ability to provide public facilities and public 25 services in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

26 (v) For purposes of (d) of this subsection, an existing area or 27 existing use is one that was in existence:

(A) On July 1, 1990, in a county that was initially required toplan under all of the provisions of this chapter;

30 (B) On the date the county adopted a resolution under RCW
31 36.70A.040(2), in a county that is planning under all of the provisions
32 of this chapter under RCW 36.70A.040(2); or

33 (C) On the date the office of financial management certifies the 34 county's population as provided in RCW 36.70A.040(5), in a county that 35 is planning under all of the provisions of this chapter pursuant to RCW 36.70A.040(5).

37 (e) Exception. This subsection shall not be interpreted to permit

in the rural area a major industrial development or a master planned
 resort unless otherwise specifically permitted under RCW 36.70A.360 and
 36.70A.365.

4 (6) A transportation element that implements, and is consistent 5 with, the land use element.

6 (a) The transportation element shall include the following 7 subelements:

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(i) Land use assumptions used in estimating travel;

9 (ii) Estimated traffic impacts to state-owned transportation 10 facilities resulting from land use assumptions to assist the department 11 of transportation in monitoring the performance of state facilities, to 12 plan improvements for the facilities, and to assess the impact of land-13 use decisions on state-owned transportation facilities;

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(iii) Facilities and services needs, including:

(A) An inventory of air, water, and ground transportation facilities and services, including transit alignments and general aviation airport facilities, to define existing capital facilities and travel levels as a basis for future planning. This inventory must include state-owned transportation facilities within the city or county's jurisdictional boundaries;

(B) Level of service standards for all locally owned arterials and
transit routes to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system.
These standards should be regionally coordinated;

24 (C) For state-owned transportation facilities, level of service 25 standards for highways, as prescribed in chapters 47.06 and 47.80 RCW, to gauge the performance of the system. The purposes of reflecting 26 27 level of service standards for state highways in the local comprehensive plan are to monitor the performance of the system, to 28 evaluate improvement strategies, and to facilitate coordination between 29 the county's or city's six-year street, road, or transit program and 30 the department of transportation's six-year investment program. 31 The 32 concurrency requirements of (b) of this subsection do not apply to transportation facilities and services of statewide significance except 33 for counties consisting of islands whose only connection to the 34 mainland are state highways or ferry routes. In these island counties, 35 36 state highways and ferry route capacity must be a factor in meeting the 37 concurrency requirements in (b) of this subsection;

(D) Specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance
 locally owned transportation facilities or services that are below an
 established level of service standard;

4 (E) Forecasts of traffic for at least ten years based on the
5 adopted land use plan to provide information on the location, timing,
6 and capacity needs of future growth;

7 (F) Identification of state and local system needs to meet current 8 and future demands. Identified needs on state-owned transportation 9 facilities must be consistent with the statewide multimodal 10 transportation plan required under chapter 47.06 RCW;

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(iv) Finance, including:

12 (A) An analysis of funding capability to judge needs against13 probable funding resources;

14 (B) A multiyear financing plan based on the needs identified in the comprehensive plan, the appropriate parts of which shall serve as the 15 16 basis for the six-year street, road, or transit program required by RCW 17 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation systems. The multiyear financing plan should 18 be coordinated with the ((six-year)) ten-year improvement program 19 20 developed by the department of transportation as required by RCW 21 47.05.030;

(C) If probable funding falls short of meeting identified needs, a discussion of how additional funding will be raised, or how land use assumptions will be reassessed to ensure that level of service standards will be met;

26 (v) Intergovernmental coordination efforts, including an assessment 27 of the impacts of the transportation plan and land use assumptions on 28 the transportation systems of adjacent jurisdictions;

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(vi) Demand-management strategies;

30 (vii) Pedestrian and bicycle component to include collaborative 31 efforts to identify and designate planned improvements for pedestrian 32 and bicycle facilities and corridors that address and encourage 33 enhanced community access and promote healthy lifestyles.

(b)(i) Except as provided otherwise by this subsection (6)(b),
 after adoption of the comprehensive plan by jurisdictions required to
 plan or who choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, local jurisdictions
 must adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit development approval
 if the development causes the level of service on a locally owned

transportation facility to decline below the standards adopted in the 1 2 transportation element of the comprehensive plan, unless transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development 3 are made concurrent with the development. These strategies may include 4 increased public transportation service, ride sharing programs, demand 5 б management, and other transportation systems management strategies. 7 For the purposes of this subsection (6) "concurrent with the 8 development" shall mean that improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a financial commitment is in place to 9 10 complete the improvements or strategies within six years.

11 (ii) Local jurisdictions may approve development that causes the 12 level of service on a locally owned transportation facility to decline 13 below standards adopted in the transportation element if: (A) The proposed development is within a designated regional growth center; (B) 14 the legislative authority of the jurisdiction exempts the regional 15 growth center from the concurrency requirements of this subsection (6); 16 (C) the proposed development utilizes transferred development rights 17 originating from a rural area or from agricultural or forest lands 18 designated under RCW 36.70A.170. Development rights transferred in 19 20 accordance with this subsection (6)(b)(ii)(C) must be from within the 21 same or an adjoining county; and (D) the jurisdiction has adopted in its comprehensive plan and development regulations long-term strategies 22 to support and fund mobility within the regional growth center, 23 24 including alternative modes of transportation. These strategies may include: Financial support to offset the costs of nonmotorized 25 26 facility and capital improvements; financial support to local and 27 regional public transportation agencies to offset operational or capital expenses; and other financial partnerships using transportation 28 29 systems management strategies that assure that multimodal improvements are made to accommodate the impacts of additional development. 30 Comprehensive plan amendments and development regulations adopted under 31 this subsection (6)(b)(ii)(D) must address: Urban design; appropriate 32 land use mixes, including intensity and density; and network 33 connectivity plans needed to promote regional growth center development 34 <u>or revitalizatio</u>n. 35

36 (c) The transportation element described in this subsection (6),
 37 and the six-year plans required by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW

36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation
 systems, and the ten-year plan required by RCW 47.05.030 for the state,
 must be consistent.

(7) An economic development element establishing local goals, 4 policies, objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality 5 and a high quality of life. The element shall include: (a) A summary 6 7 of the local economy such as population, employment, payroll, sectors, businesses, sales, and other information as appropriate; (b) a summary 8 of the strengths and weaknesses of the local economy defined as the 9 10 commercial and industrial sectors and supporting factors such as land use, transportation, utilities, education, workforce, housing, and 11 12 natural/cultural resources; and (c) an identification of policies, 13 programs, and projects to foster economic growth and development and to 14 address future needs. A city that has chosen to be a residential community is exempt from the economic development element requirement 15 of this subsection. 16

17 (8) A park and recreation element that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to 18 park and recreation facilities. The element shall include: 19 (a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period; 20 21 (b) an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and (c) an 22 evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand. 23

24 (9) It is the intent that new or amended elements required after 25 January 1, 2002, be adopted concurrent with the scheduled update 26 provided in RCW 36.70A.130. Requirements to incorporate any such new 27 or amended elements shall be null and void until funds sufficient to applicable local government costs are appropriated 28 cover and distributed by the state at least two years before local government 29 must update comprehensive plans as required in RCW 36.70A.130. 30

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