H-1121.1			

## HOUSE BILL 2007

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Representatives Ericksen, McCune, Pearson, Roach, and Kristiansen Read first time 02/05/09. Referred to Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources.

AN ACT Relating to the removal of gravel from waterways to reduce the impact of flooding; amending RCW 36.32.290, 79.140.110, 77.55.271, and 77.55.021; adding a new section to chapter 86.09 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 85.05 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 77.55 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 90.48 RCW.

- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.32.290 and 1963 c 4 s 36.32.290 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section:
- 10 <u>(a)</u> When the ((board of county commissioners)) legislative
  11 authority of any county deems it essential to the public interest for
  12 flood prevention purposes ((it)), the county may remove drifts, jams,
  13 logs, debris, ((gravel,)) earth, stone or bars forming obstructions to
  14 the stream, or other material from the beds, channels, and banks of
  15 watercourses in any manner deemed expedient((, including the deposit
  16 thereof)).
- 17 <u>(b) The legislative authority of any county may remove gravel from</u>
  18 <u>streams or other watercourses when the gravel removal is deemed by the</u>
  19 county legislative authority to be beneficial in reducing the impact of

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potential flooding. Prior to removing gravel, the county legislative authority must first contact the department of fish and wildlife for a suggestion of when gravel removal would have the minimum impact on aquatic life. Except in an emergency situation, the actual removal of gravel should occur as close as possible to the dates provided by the department of fish and wildlife.

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- (2) The authority to remove materials from streams or under watercourses under this chapter includes the authority to deposit the removed materials on bars not forming obstructions to the stream, or on subsidiary or high water channels of ((such)) the watercourses.
- 11 (3) The legislative authority of a county may only exercise the
  12 authority granted under this section to remove gravel from streams or
  13 other watercourses if the area of the county from which the gravel is
  14 to be removed is not within the jurisdiction of an active diking
  15 district organized under chapter 85.05 RCW or an active flood control
  16 district organized under chapter 86.09 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 86.09 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) A flood control district created under this chapter may, when it is deemed by the board of directors of the flood control district to be beneficial in reducing the impact of potential flooding, remove gravel from a stream or other watercourse, or portion of a stream or other watercourse, located within the flood control district.
  - (2) Prior to exercising the authority granted by this section, the board of directors of the flood control district must first contact the department of fish and wildlife for a suggestion of when gravel removal would have the minimum impact on aquatic life. Except in an emergency situation, the actual removal of gravel should occur as close as possible to the dates provided by the department of fish and wildlife.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 85.05 RCW to read as follows:
- 32 (1) Any diking districts created under this chapter may, when it is 33 deemed by the board of commissioners of the diking district to be 34 beneficial in reducing the impact of potential flooding, remove gravel 35 from a stream or other watercourse, or portion of a stream or other 36 watercourse, located within the diking district.

(2) Prior to exercising the authority granted by this section, the board of commissioners of the diking district must first contact the department of fish and wildlife for a suggestion of when gravel removal would have the minimum impact on aquatic life. Except in an emergency situation, the actual removal of gravel should occur as close as possible to the dates provided by the department of fish and wildlife.

- **Sec. 4.** RCW 79.140.110 and 2005 c 155 s 110 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
  - (1) When a public agency removes gravel, rock, sand, silt, or other material directly, or under a public contract, from any state-owned aquatic lands ((is removed by any public agency or under public contract)) for channel ((or)) improvement, harbor improvement, flood impact reduction, or flood control, the use of the material may be authorized by the department for a public purpose on:
  - (a) Land owned or leased by the state or any municipality, county,
    or public corporation((. However, when no public land site is
    available for deposit of the material, its deposit on)); or
  - (b) Private land, with the landowner's permission ((is authorized and may be designated by the department to be for a public purpose)), if there is no public land available for deposit of the material.
  - (2) Prior to removal and use of material under this section, the state agency, municipality, county, or public corporation contemplating or arranging the removal or use shall first obtain written permission from the department, except for flood control districts removing gravel under section 2 of this act, diking districts removing gravel under section 3 of this act, and county legislative authorities removing gravel under RCW 36.32.290. These public entities are not required to obtain permission from the department to remove or use gravel from streams or other watercourses for flood control or flood impact reduction purposes and are only required to notify the department of their intent to do so.
  - (3) No payment of royalty shall be required for the gravel, rock, sand, silt, or other material used for ((the)) a public purpose under this section, but a charge will be made if the material is subsequently sold or used for some other purpose. ((Further,))
  - (4) The department may authorize the public agency or private

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landowner to dispose of the material <u>removed under this section</u> without charge when necessary to implement disposal of material.

- (5) No charge shall be required for any use of the material obtained under the provisions of this chapter when used solely on an authorized site.
- (6) No charge shall be required for any <u>removal or</u> use of the material obtained under the provisions of this chapter if the material is used for public purposes by local governments, <u>including flood control districts removing gravel under section 2 of this act</u>, <u>diking districts removing gravel under section 3 of this act</u>, and <u>county legislative authorities removing gravel under RCW 36.32.290</u>. Public purposes include, but are not limited to, <u>flood control</u>, <u>flood impact reduction</u>, <u>and the</u> construction and maintenance of roads, dikes, and levies.
- (7) The department may not prohibit, penalize, or condition a flood control district operating under section 2 of this act, a diking district operating under section 3 of this act, or a county legislative authority operating under RCW 36.32.290 when removing gravel from streams or other watercourses for flood control or flood impact reduction purposes.
  - (8) Nothing in this section shall repeal or modify the provisions of RCW ((77.55.100)) 77.55.021 or eliminate the necessity of obtaining a permit for the removal from other state or federal agencies as otherwise required by law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 77.55 RCW to read as follows:

The department may not prohibit, penalize, or condition a flood control district operating under section 2 of this act, a diking district operating under section 3 of this act, or a county legislative authority operating under RCW 36.32.290 when removing gravel from streams or other watercourses for flood control or flood impact reduction purposes. However, the department shall, when requested by a flood control district, diking district, or county, provide a range of suggested dates when gravel removal will have the minimum impact to aquatic life.

- 1 **Sec. 6.** RCW 77.55.271 and 1997 c 424 s 5 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
  - (1) The department shall not require mitigation for:

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- 4 (a) Sediment dredging or capping actions that result in a cleaner aquatic environment and equal or better habitat functions and values, if the actions are taken under a state or federal cleanup action; or
- (b) Gravel removal by a flood control district operating under 7 section 2 of this act, a diking district operating under section 3 of 8 this act, or a county legislative authority operating under RCW 9 36.32.290. 10
- 11 (2) This chapter shall not be construed to require habitat 12 mitigation for navigation and maintenance dredging of existing channels 13 and berthing areas.
- 14 Sec. 7. RCW 77.55.021 and 2008 c 272 s 1 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
  - (1) Except as provided in RCW 77.55.031, 77.55.051, and 77.55.041 and subsection (13) of this section, in the event that any person or government agency desires to undertake a hydraulic project, the person or government agency shall, before commencing work thereon, secure the approval of the department in the form of a permit as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life.
  - (2) A complete written application for a permit may be submitted in person or by registered mail and must contain the following:
    - (a) General plans for the overall project;
    - (b) Complete plans and specifications of the proposed construction or work within the mean higher high water line in saltwater or within the ordinary high water line in freshwater;
- (c) Complete plans and specifications for the proper protection of 28 29 fish life; and
  - (d) Notice of compliance with any applicable requirements of the state environmental policy act, unless otherwise provided for in this chapter.
    - (3)(a) Protection of fish life is the only ground upon which approval of a permit may be denied or conditioned. Approval of a permit may not be unreasonably withheld or unreasonably conditioned. Except as provided in this subsection and subsections (8), (10), and

- 1 (12) of this section, the department has forty-five calendar days upon 2 receipt of a complete application to grant or deny approval of a 3 permit. The forty-five day requirement is suspended if:
  - (i) After ten working days of receipt of the application, the applicant remains unavailable or unable to arrange for a timely field evaluation of the proposed project;
    - (ii) The site is physically inaccessible for inspection;
  - (iii) The applicant requests a delay; or

- 9 (iv) The department is issuing a permit for a storm water discharge 10 and is complying with the requirements of RCW 77.55.161(3)(b).
  - (b) Immediately upon determination that the forty-five day period is suspended, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the delay.
  - (c) The period of forty-five calendar days may be extended if the permit is part of a multiagency permit streamlining effort and all participating permitting agencies and the permit applicant agree to an extended timeline longer than forty-five calendar days.
  - (4) If the department denies approval of a permit, the department shall provide the applicant a written statement of the specific reasons why and how the proposed project would adversely affect fish life. Issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of a permit shall be appealable to the department or the board as specified in RCW 77.55.301 within thirty days of the notice of decision.
  - (5)(a) The permittee must demonstrate substantial progress on construction of that portion of the project relating to the permit within two years of the date of issuance.
  - (b) Approval of a permit is valid for a period of up to five years from the date of issuance, except as provided in (c) of this subsection and in RCW 77.55.151.
  - (c) A permit remains in effect without need for periodic renewal for hydraulic projects that divert water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes and that involve seasonal construction or other work. A permit for streambank stabilization projects to protect farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020 remains in effect without need for periodic renewal if the problem causing the need for the streambank stabilization occurs on an annual or more frequent basis. The permittee must notify the appropriate agency before

commencing the construction or other work within the area covered by the permit.

- (6) The department may, after consultation with the permittee, modify a permit due to changed conditions. The modification becomes effective unless appealed to the department or the board as specified in RCW 77.55.301 within thirty days from the notice of the proposed modification. For hydraulic projects that divert water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes, or when the hydraulic project or other work is associated with streambank stabilization to protect farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020, the burden is on the department to show that changed conditions warrant the modification in order to protect fish life.
- (7) A permittee may request modification of a permit due to changed conditions. The request must be processed within forty-five calendar days of receipt of the written request. A decision by the department may be appealed to the board within thirty days of the notice of the decision. For hydraulic projects that divert water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes, or when the hydraulic project or other work is associated with streambank stabilization to protect farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020, the burden is on the permittee to show that changed conditions warrant the requested modification and that such a modification will not impair fish life.
- (8)(a) The department, the county legislative authority, or the governor may declare and continue an emergency. If the county legislative authority declares an emergency under this subsection, it shall immediately notify the department. A declared state of emergency by the governor under RCW 43.06.010 shall constitute a declaration under this subsection.
- (b) The department, through its authorized representatives, shall issue immediately, upon request, oral approval for a stream crossing, or work to remove any obstructions, repair existing structures, restore streambanks, protect fish life, or protect property threatened by the stream or a change in the stream flow without the necessity of obtaining a written permit prior to commencing work. Conditions of the emergency oral permit must be established by the department and reduced to writing within thirty days and complied with as provided for in this chapter.

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(c) The department may not require the provisions of the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, to be met as a condition of issuing a permit under this subsection.

- (9) All state and local agencies with authority under this chapter to issue permits or other authorizations in connection with emergency water withdrawals and facilities authorized under RCW 43.83B.410 shall expedite the processing of such permits or authorizations in keeping with the emergency nature of such requests and shall provide a decision to the applicant within fifteen calendar days of the date of application.
- (10) The department or the county legislative authority may determine an imminent danger exists. The county legislative authority shall notify the department, in writing, if it determines that an imminent danger exists. In cases of imminent danger, the department shall issue an expedited written permit, upon request, for work to remove any obstructions, repair existing structures, restore banks, protect fish resources, or protect property. Expedited permit requests require a complete written application as provided in subsection (2) of this section and must be issued within fifteen calendar days of the receipt of a complete written application. Approval of an expedited permit is valid for up to sixty days from the date of issuance. The department may not require the provisions of the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, to be met as a condition of issuing a permit under this subsection.
- (11)(a) For any property, except for property located on a marine shoreline, that has experienced at least two consecutive years of flooding or erosion that has damaged or has threatened to damage a major structure, water supply system, septic system, or access to any road or highway, the county legislative authority may determine that a chronic danger exists. The county legislative authority shall notify the department, in writing, when it determines that a chronic danger exists. In cases of chronic danger, the department shall issue a permit, upon request, for work necessary to abate the chronic danger by removing any obstructions, repairing existing structures, restoring banks, restoring road or highway access, protecting fish resources, or protecting property. Permit requests must be made and processed in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(b) Any projects proposed to address a chronic danger identified under (a) of this subsection that satisfies the project description identified in RCW 77.55.181(1)(a)(ii) are not subject to the provisions of the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW. However, the project is subject to the review process established in RCW 77.55.181(3) as if it were a fish habitat improvement project.

(12) The department may issue an expedited written permit in those instances where normal permit processing would result in significant hardship for the applicant or unacceptable damage to the environment. Expedited permit requests require a complete written application as provided in subsection (2) of this section and must be issued within fifteen calendar days of the receipt of a complete written application. Approval of an expedited permit is valid for up to sixty days from the date of issuance. The department may not require the provisions of the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, to be met as a condition of issuing a permit under this subsection.

(13) This section does not apply to a flood control district removing gravel under section 2 of this act, a diking district removing gravel under section 3 of this act, or a county legislative authority removing gravel under RCW 36.32.290.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:

The department may not prohibit, condition, penalize, or require mitigation of a flood control district operating under section 2 of this act, a diking district operating under section 3 of this act, or a county legislative authority operating under RCW 36.32.290 when removing gravel from streams or other watercourses for flood control or flood impact reduction purposes.

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