## HOUSE BILL 2924

State of Washington

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61st Legislature

2010 Regular Session

By Representative Angel

Read first time 01/18/10. Referred to Committee on Local Government & Housing.

1 AN ACT Relating to regulating shorelines of the state solely 2. through the shoreline management act; amending RCW 36.70A.030, 36.70A.280, 36.70A.290, 36.70A.300, 36.70A.320, 90.58.030, 90.58.080, 3 90.58.090, 90.58.100, 90.58.110, 90.58.120, 90.58.140, 90.58.180, and 4 5 90.58.190; adding a new section to chapter 36.70A RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 36.70A.480 and 36.70A.481.

## 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the blending of the growth management act and the shoreline management act has lead to significant confusion and litigation. The litigation and complexity of the requirements of the acts cost governments millions of dollars annually. It is the intent of the legislature to separate overlapping obligations of the acts to ensure that the shoreline management act governs activities on the shorelines of the state in accordance with legislative directives executed by local governments.

The legislature further finds there is a need to simplify the approval process for shoreline master programs adopted by local authorities, and there is a need to reduce the size of government

- 1 during this economically stressed time. The legislature intends to
- 2 streamline the approval process and reduce costly obligations borne by
- 3 the department of ecology.

**Sec. 2.** RCW 36.70A.030 and 2009 c 565 s 22 are each amended to read 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 commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, finfish in upland hatcheries, or livestock, and that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production.
  - (3) "City" means any city or town, including a code city.
- (4) "Comprehensive land use plan," "comprehensive plan," or "plan" means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this 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 commerce.
- (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 geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.
- (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.
- (11) "Minerals" include gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances.
- (12) "Public facilities" include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools.
- (13) "Public services" include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.
- 35 (14) "Recreational land" means land so designated under RCW 36 36.70A.1701 and that, immediately prior to this designation, was 37 designated as agricultural land of long-term commercial significance

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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.

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- (15) "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;
- (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural-based economies, and opportunities to both live and work in rural areas;
- 11 (c) That provide visual landscapes that are traditionally found in 12 rural areas and communities;
- 13 (d) That are compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and 14 for fish and wildlife habitat;
- 15 (e) That reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land 16 into sprawling, low-density development;
  - (f) That generally do not require the extension of urban governmental services; and
- 19 (g) That are consistent with the protection of natural surface 20 water flows and groundwater and surface water recharge and discharge 21 areas.
  - (16) "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.
  - (17) "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).

(18) "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.

- (19) "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 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.
- (20) "Urban growth areas" means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.
- (21) "Wetland" or "wetlands" means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater 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. 3.** RCW 36.70A.280 and 2008 c 289 s 5 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

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(1) A growth management hearings board shall hear and determine only those petitions alleging either:

- (a) That, except as provided otherwise by this subsection, a state agency, county, or city planning under this chapter is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter((, chapter 90.58 RCW as it relates to the adoption of shoreline master programs or amendments thereto,)) or chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to plans, development regulations, or amendments, adopted under RCW 36.70A.040 ((or chapter 90.58 RCW)). Nothing in this subsection authorizes a board to hear petitions alleging noncompliance with RCW 36.70A.5801; or
- (b) That the twenty-year growth management planning population projections adopted by the office of financial management pursuant to RCW 43.62.035 should be adjusted.
- (2) A petition may be filed only by: (a) The state, or a county or city that plans under this chapter; (b) a person who has participated orally or in writing before the county or city regarding the matter on which a review is being requested; (c) a person who is certified by the governor within sixty days of filing the request with the board; or (d) a person qualified pursuant to RCW 34.05.530.
- (3) For purposes of this section "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, state agency, governmental subdivision or unit thereof, or public or private organization or entity of any character.
- (4) To establish participation standing under subsection (2)(b) of this section, a person must show that his or her participation before the county or city was reasonably related to the person's issue as presented to the board.
- (5) When considering a possible adjustment to a growth management planning population projection prepared by the office of financial management, a board shall consider the implications of any such adjustment to the population forecast for the entire state.

The rationale for any adjustment that is adopted by a board must be documented and filed with the office of financial management within ten working days after adoption.

If adjusted by a board, a county growth management planning population projection shall only be used for the planning purposes set forth in this chapter and shall be known as a "board adjusted population projection". None of these changes shall affect the

- official state and county population forecasts prepared by the office of financial management, which shall continue to be used for state budget and planning purposes.
  - Sec. 4. RCW 36.70A.290 and 1997 c 429 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) All requests for review to a growth management hearings board shall be initiated by filing a petition that includes a detailed statement of issues presented for resolution by the board. The board shall render written decisions articulating the basis for its holdings. The board shall not issue advisory opinions on issues not presented to the board in the statement of issues, as modified by any prehearing order.
- (2) All petitions relating to whether or not an adopted comprehensive plan, development regulation, or permanent amendment thereto, is in compliance with the goals and requirements of this chapter or chapter ((90.58 or)) 43.21C RCW must be filed within sixty days after publication by the legislative bodies of the county or city.
- (a) ((Except as provided in (c) of this subsection,))  $\underline{T}$ he date of publication for a city shall be the date the city publishes the ordinance, or summary of the ordinance, adopting the comprehensive plan or development regulations, or amendment thereto, as is required to be published.
- (b) Promptly after adoption, a county shall publish a notice that it has adopted the comprehensive plan or development regulations, or amendment thereto.
- ((Except as provided in (c) of this subsection,)) For purposes of this section the date of publication for a county shall be the date the county publishes the notice that it has adopted the comprehensive plan or development regulations, or amendment thereto.
- ((c) For local governments planning under RCW 36.70A.040, promptly after approval or disapproval of a local government's shoreline master program or amendment thereto by the department of ecology as provided in RCW 90.58.090, the local government shall publish a notice that the shoreline master program or amendment thereto has been approved or disapproved by the department of ecology. For purposes of this section, the date of publication for the adoption or amendment of a

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shoreline master program is the date the local government publishes notice that the shoreline master program or amendment thereto has been approved or disapproved by the department of ecology.)

- (3) Unless the board dismisses the petition as frivolous or finds that the person filing the petition lacks standing, or the parties have filed an agreement to have the case heard in superior court as provided in RCW 36.70A.295, the board shall, within ten days of receipt of the petition, set a time for hearing the matter.
- (4) The board shall base its decision on the record developed by the city, county, or the state and supplemented with additional evidence if the board determines that such additional evidence would be necessary or of substantial assistance to the board in reaching its decision.
- 14 (5) The board, shall consolidate, when appropriate, all petitions 15 involving the review of the same comprehensive plan or the same 16 development regulation or regulations.
  - Sec. 5. RCW 36.70A.300 and 1997 c 429 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:
    - (1) The board shall issue a final order that shall be based exclusively on whether or not a state agency, county, or city is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter((, chapter 90.58 RCW as it relates to adoption or amendment of shoreline master programs,)) or chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to adoption of plans, development regulations, and amendments thereto, under RCW 36.70A.040 ((or chapter 90.58 RCW)).
    - (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the final order shall be issued within one hundred eighty days of receipt of the petition for review, or, if multiple petitions are filed, within one hundred eighty days of receipt of the last petition that is consolidated.
  - (b) The board may extend the period of time for issuing a decision to enable the parties to settle the dispute if additional time is necessary to achieve a settlement, and (i) an extension is requested by all parties, or (ii) an extension is requested by the petitioner and respondent and the board determines that a negotiated settlement between the remaining parties could resolve significant issues in dispute. The request must be filed with the board not later than seven

days before the date scheduled for the hearing on the merits of the petition. The board may authorize one or more extensions for up to ninety days each, subject to the requirements of this section.

(3) In the final order, the board shall either:

- (a) Find that the state agency, county, or city is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter((, chapter 90.58 RCW as it relates to the adoption or amendment of shoreline master programs,)) or chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to adoption of plans, development regulations, and amendments thereto, under RCW 36.70A.040 ((or chapter 90.58 RCW)); or
- (b) Find that the state agency, county, or city is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter((, chapter 90.58 RCW as it relates to the adoption or amendment of shoreline master programs,)) or chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to adoption of plans, development regulations, and amendments thereto, under RCW 36.70A.040 ((or chapter 90.58 RCW)), in which case the board shall remand the matter to the affected state agency, county, or city. The board shall specify a reasonable time not in excess of one hundred eighty days, or such longer period as determined by the board in cases of unusual scope or complexity, within which the state agency, county, or city shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. The board may require periodic reports to the board on the progress the jurisdiction is making towards compliance.
- (4) Unless the board makes a determination of invalidity as provided in RCW 36.70A.302, a finding of noncompliance and an order of remand shall not affect the validity of comprehensive plans and development regulations during the period of remand.
- (5) Any party aggrieved by a final decision of the hearings board may appeal the decision to superior court as provided in RCW 34.05.514 or 36.01.050 within thirty days of the final order of the board.
- Sec. 6. RCW 36.70A.320 and 1997 c 429 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) ((Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section,))

  Comprehensive plans and development regulations, and amendments thereto, adopted under this chapter are presumed valid upon adoption.
  - (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section,

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the burden is on the petitioner to demonstrate that any action taken by a state agency, county, or city under this chapter is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

- (3) In any petition under this chapter, the board, after full consideration of the petition, shall determine whether there is compliance with the requirements of this chapter. In making its determination, the board shall consider the criteria adopted by the department under RCW 36.70A.190(4). The board shall find compliance unless it determines that the action by the state agency, county, or city is clearly erroneous in view of the entire record before the board and in light of the goals and requirements of this chapter.
- (4) A county or city subject to a determination of invalidity made under RCW 36.70A.300 or 36.70A.302 has the burden of demonstrating that the ordinance or resolution it has enacted in response to the determination of invalidity will no longer substantially interfere with the fulfillment of the goals of this chapter under the standard in RCW 36.70A.302(1).
- ((<del>(5)</del> The shoreline element of a comprehensive plan and the applicable development regulations adopted by a county or city shall take effect as provided in chapter 90.58 RCW.))
- 21 **Sec. 7.** RCW 90.58.030 and 2007 c 328 s 1 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions and concepts apply:
  - (1) Administration:

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- (a) "Department" means the department of ecology;
- (b) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology;
- (c) "Local government" means any county, incorporated city, or town which contains within its boundaries any lands or waters subject to this chapter;
- 31 (d) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, 32 association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal 33 corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit however 34 designated;
- 35 (e) "((Hearing[s])) Hearings board" means the ((shoreline[s]))
  36 shorelines hearings board established by this chapter.
  - (2) Geographical:

1 (a) "Extreme low tide" means the lowest line on the land reached by 2 a receding tide;

- (b) "Ordinary high water mark" on all lakes, streams, and tidal water is that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by a local government or the department: PROVIDED, That in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water;
- (c) "Shorelines of the state" are the total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" within the state;
- (d) "Shorelines" means all of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them; except (i) shorelines of statewide significance; (ii) shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and (iii) shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes;
- (e) "Shorelines of statewide significance" means the following shorelines of the state:
- (i) The area between the ordinary high water mark and the western boundary of the state from Cape Disappointment on the south to Cape Flattery on the north, including harbors, bays, estuaries, and inlets;
- (ii) Those areas of Puget Sound and adjacent salt waters and the Strait of Juan de Fuca between the ordinary high water mark and the line of extreme low tide as follows:
  - (A) Nisqually Delta--from DeWolf Bight to Tatsolo Point,
  - (B) Birch Bay--from Point Whitehorn to Birch Point,
- (C) Hood Canal--from Tala Point to Foulweather Bluff,
- 36 (D) Skagit Bay and adjacent area--from Brown Point to Yokeko Point, 37 and
  - (E) Padilla Bay--from March Point to William Point;

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- (iii) Those areas of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent salt waters north to the Canadian line and lying seaward from the line of extreme low tide;
  - (iv) Those lakes, whether natural, artificial, or a combination thereof, with a surface acreage of one thousand acres or more measured at the ordinary high water mark;
    - (v) Those natural rivers or segments thereof as follows:

- (A) Any west of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at one thousand cubic feet per second or more,
- (B) Any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at two hundred cubic feet per second or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream from the first three hundred square miles of drainage area, whichever is longer;
- 16 (vi) Those shorelands associated with (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of this subsection (2)(e);
  - (f)(i) "Shorelands" or "shoreland areas" means those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by the department of ecology.
  - $((\frac{i}{i}))$  (ii) Any county or city may determine that portion of a one-hundred-year-flood plain to be included in its master program as long as such portion includes, as a minimum, the floodway and the adjacent land extending landward two hundred feet therefrom.
  - (((ii) Any city or county may also include in its master program land necessary for buffers for critical areas, as defined in chapter 36.70A RCW, that occur within shorelines of the state, provided that forest practices regulated under chapter 76.09 RCW, except conversions to nonforest land use, on lands subject to the provisions of this subsection (2)(f)(ii) are not subject to additional regulations under this chapter;))
- (g) "Floodway" means the area, as identified in a master program, that either: (i) Has been established in federal emergency management

agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps; or (ii) consists of those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually. Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state;

- (h) "Wetlands" means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater 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 to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.
  - (3) Procedural terms:

- (a) "Guidelines" means those standards adopted to implement the policy of this chapter for regulation of use of the shorelines of the state prior to adoption of master programs. Such standards shall also provide criteria to local governments and the department in developing master programs;
- (b) "Master program" shall mean the comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020;

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(c) "State master program" is the cumulative total of all <u>adopted</u> master programs ((<del>approved or adopted by the department of ecology</del>));

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- (d) "Development" means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to this chapter at any state of water level;
- (e) "Substantial development" shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds five thousand dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold established in this subsection (3)(e) must be adjusted for inflation by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. "Consumer price index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, United States department of labor. The office of financial management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect. The following shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this chapter:
  - (i) Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire, or elements;
  - (ii) Construction of the normal protective bulkhead common to single family residences;
  - (iii) Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements;
  - (iv) Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities, including agricultural service roads and utilities on shorelands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels. A feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the shorelands by leveling or filling

other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations;

(v) Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys;

- (vi) Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his or her family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter;
- (vii) Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of single and multiple family residences. This exception applies if either: (A) In salt waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars; or (B) in fresh waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed ten thousand dollars, but if subsequent construction having a fair market value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars occurs within five years of completion of the prior construction, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development for the purpose of this chapter;
- (viii) Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored groundwater for the irrigation of lands;
- (ix) The marking of property lines or corners on state owned lands, when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water;
  - (x) Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches,

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drains, or other facilities existing on September 8, 1975, which were created, developed, or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system;

- (xi) Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisite to preparation of an application for development authorization under this chapter, if:
- (A) The activity does not interfere with the normal public use of the surface waters;
- (B) The activity will have no significant adverse impact on the environment including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife, fish or wildlife habitat, water quality, and aesthetic values;
- (C) The activity does not involve the installation of a structure, and upon completion of the activity the vegetation and land configuration of the site are restored to conditions existing before the activity;
- (D) A private entity seeking development authorization under this section first posts a performance bond or provides other evidence of financial responsibility to the local jurisdiction to ensure that the site is restored to preexisting conditions; and
- 20 (E) The activity is not subject to the permit requirements of RCW 21 90.58.550;
  - (xii) The process of removing or controlling an aquatic noxious weed, as defined in RCW 17.26.020, through the use of an herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control that are recommended by a final environmental impact statement published by the department of agriculture or the department jointly with other state agencies under chapter 43.21C RCW.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 90.58.080 and 2007 c 170 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
  - (1) Local governments shall develop or amend a master program for regulation of uses of the shorelines of the state consistent with the required elements of the guidelines adopted by the department in accordance with the schedule established by this section.
  - (2)(a) Subject to the provisions of subsections (5) and (6) of this section, each local government subject to this chapter shall develop or amend its master program for the regulation of uses of shorelines within its jurisdiction according to the following schedule:

(i) On or before December 1, 2005, for the city of Port Townsend, the city of Bellingham, the city of Everett, Snohomish county, and Whatcom county;

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- (ii) On or before December 1, 2009, for King county and the cities within King county greater in population than ten thousand;
- (iii) Except as provided by (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, on or before December 1, 2011, for Clallam, Clark, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within those counties;
- 10 (iv) On or before December 1, 2012, for Cowlitz, Island, Lewis, 11 Mason, San Juan, Skagit, and Skamania counties and the cities within 12 those counties;
- (v) On or before December 1, 2013, for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Spokane, and Yakima counties and the cities within those counties; and
- (vi) On or before December 1, 2014, for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties and the cities within those counties.
  - (b) Nothing in this subsection (2) shall preclude a local government from developing or amending its master program prior to the dates established by this subsection (2).
  - (3)(a) Following approval ((by the department)) of a new or amended master program, local governments required to develop or amend master programs on or before December 1, 2009, as provided by subsection (2)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section, shall be deemed to have complied with the schedule established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section and shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section. Any jurisdiction listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section that has a new or amended master program approved by the department on or after March 1, 2002, but before July 27, 2003, shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable date provided by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section.
  - (b) Following approval by the department of a new or amended master program, local governments choosing to develop or amend master programs on or before December 1, 2009, shall be deemed to have complied with

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the schedule established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section and shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section.

- (4) Local governments shall conduct a review of their master programs at least once every seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section. Following the review required by this subsection (4), local governments shall, if necessary, revise their master programs. The purpose of the review is( $(\div)$
- $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ )) to assure that the master program complies with applicable law and guidelines in effect at the time of the review(( $\frac{1}{a}$  and
- (b) To assure consistency of the master program with the local government's comprehensive plan and development regulations adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW, if applicable, and other local requirements)).
- (5) Local governments are encouraged to begin the process of developing or amending their master programs early and are eligible for grants from the department as provided by RCW 90.58.250, subject to available funding. Except for those local governments listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section, the deadline for completion of the new or amended master programs shall be two years after the date the grant is approved by the department. Subsequent master program review dates shall not be altered by the provisions of this subsection.
- (6)(a) Grants to local governments for developing and amending master programs pursuant to the schedule established by this section shall be provided at least two years before the adoption dates specified in subsection (2) of this section. To the extent possible, the department shall allocate grants within the amount appropriated for such purposes to provide reasonable and adequate funding to local governments that have indicated their intent to develop or amend master programs during the biennium according to the schedule established by subsection (2) of this section. Any local government that applies for but does not receive funding to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section may delay the development or amendment of its master program until the following biennium.

(b) Local governments with delayed compliance dates as provided in (a) of this subsection shall be the first priority for funding in subsequent biennia, and the development or amendment compliance deadline for those local governments shall be two years after the date of grant approval.

- (c) Failure of the local government to apply in a timely manner for a master program development or amendment grant in accordance with the requirements of the department shall not be considered a delay resulting from the provisions of (a) of this subsection.
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, all local governments subject to the requirements of this chapter that have not developed or amended master programs on or after March 1, 2002, shall, no later than December 1, 2014, develop or amend their master programs to comply with guidelines adopted by the department after January 1, 2003.
- (8) Local governments may be provided an additional year beyond the deadlines in this section to complete their master program or amendment. The department shall grant the request if it determines that the local government is likely to adopt or amend its master program within the additional year.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 90.58.090 and 2003 c 321 s 3 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
  - (1) A master program((, segment of a master program, or an amendment to a master program shall become effective when approved by the department)) or master program segment becomes effective upon final adoption by the legislative authority of the applicable county or city.
  - (2)(a) Each county and city proposing adoption or amendment of a master program or master program segment shall: (i) Notify the department of its intent to adopt or amend the master program or master program segment at least one hundred twenty days before final adoption; and (ii) transmit a complete and accurate copy of its final proposal to the department at least sixty days before final adoption.
  - (b) Each county and city that adopts or amends a master program or master program segment shall transmit a complete and accurate copy of its master program to the department within ten days of final adoption.
    - (3) State agencies, including the department, may provide

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nonbinding comments to the county or city on the proposed master program or master program segment before final adoption.

- (4) Within the time period provided in RCW 90.58.080, each local government shall have submitted a master program, either totally or by segments, for all shorelines of the state within its jurisdiction to the department for review ((and approval)).
- $((\frac{2}{2}))$  Upon receipt of a proposed master program or amendment, the department shall:
- (a) Provide notice to and opportunity for written comment by all interested parties of record as a part of the local government review process for the proposal and to all persons, groups, and agencies that have requested in writing notice of proposed master programs or amendments generally or for a specific area, subject matter, or issue. The comment period shall be at least thirty days, unless the department determines that the level of complexity or controversy involved supports a shorter period;
- (b) In the department's discretion, conduct a public hearing during the thirty-day comment period in the jurisdiction proposing the master program or amendment;
- (c) Within ((fifteen)) ten days after the close of public comment, request the local government to review the issues identified by the public, interested parties, groups, and agencies and provide a written response as to how the proposal addresses the identified issues(( $\div$
- (d) Within thirty days after receipt of the local government response pursuant to (c) of this subsection, make written findings and conclusions regarding the consistency of the proposal with the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines,)). The county or city has fifteen days to provide a response to the issues identified in ((c) of this subsection, and either approve the proposal as submitted, recommend specific changes necessary to make the proposal approvable, or deny approval of the proposal in those instances where no alteration of the proposal appears likely to be consistent with the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines. The written findings and conclusions shall be provided to the local government, all interested persons, parties, groups, and agencies of record on the proposal;
- (e) If the department recommends changes to the proposed master program or amendment, within thirty days after the department mails the

written findings and conclusions to the local government, the local government may:

- (i) Agree to the proposed changes. The receipt by the department of the written notice of agreement constitutes final action by the department approving the amendment; or
- (ii) Submit an alternative proposal. If, in the opinion of the department, the alternative is consistent with the purpose and intent of the changes originally submitted by the department and with this chapter it shall approve the changes and provide written notice to all recipients of the written findings and conclusions. If the department determines the proposal is not consistent with the purpose and intent of the changes proposed by the department, the department may resubmit the proposal for public and agency review pursuant to this section or reject the proposal.
- (3) The department shall approve the segment of a master program relating to shorelines unless it determines that the submitted segments are not consistent with the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines.
- (4) The department shall approve the segment of a master program relating to critical areas as defined by RCW 36.70A.030(5) provided the master program segment is consistent with RCW 90.58.020 and applicable shoreline guidelines, and if the segment provides a level of protection of critical areas at least equal to that provided by the local government's critical areas ordinances adopted and thereafter amended pursuant to RCW 36.70A.060(2).
- (5) The department shall approve those segments of the master program relating to shorelines of statewide significance only after determining the program provides the optimum implementation of the policy of this chapter to satisfy the statewide interest. If the department does not approve a segment of a local government master program relating to a shoreline of statewide significance, the department may develop and by rule adopt an alternative to the local government's proposal)) this subsection (c).
- (6) In the event a local government has not complied with the requirements of RCW 90.58.070 it may thereafter upon written notice to the department elect to adopt a master program for the shorelines within its jurisdiction, in which event it shall comply with the

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1 provisions established by this chapter for the adoption of a master 2 program for such shorelines.

Upon ((approval)) adoption of such master program by the ((department)) county or city it shall supersede ((such)) the previously adopted master program ((as may have been adopted by the department)) for such shorelines.

- (7) ((A master program or amendment to a master program takes effect when and in such form as approved or adopted by the department.)) Shoreline master programs that were adopted by the department prior to July 22, 1995, in accordance with the provisions of this section then in effect, shall be deemed approved by the department in accordance with the provisions of this section that became effective on that date. The department shall maintain a record of each master program, the action taken on any proposal for adoption or amendment of the master program, and any appeal of the department's action. ((The department's approved document of record constitutes the official master program.))
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 90.58.100 and 2009 c 421 s 9 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
  - (1) The master programs provided for in this chapter((, when adopted or approved by the department)) shall constitute use regulations for the various shorelines of the state. In preparing the master programs, and any amendments thereto, the department and local governments shall to the extent feasible:
  - (a) Utilize a systematic interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts;
  - (b) Consult with and obtain the comments of any federal, state, regional, or local agency having any special expertise with respect to any environmental impact;
- 31 (c) Consider all plans, studies, surveys, inventories, and systems 32 of classification made or being made by federal, state, regional, or 33 local agencies, by private individuals, or by organizations dealing 34 with pertinent shorelines of the state;
- (d) Conduct or support such further research, studies, surveys, and interviews as are deemed necessary;

1 (e) Utilize all available information regarding hydrology, 2 geography, topography, ecology, economics, and other pertinent data; 3 and

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- (f) Employ, when feasible, all appropriate, modern scientific data processing and computer techniques to store, index, analyze, and manage the information gathered.
- (2) The master programs shall include, when appropriate, the following:
- (a) An economic development element for the location and design of industries, projects of statewide significance, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments that are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines of the state;
- 14 (b) A public access element making provision for public access to publicly owned areas;
  - (c) A recreational element for the preservation and enlargement of recreational opportunities, including but not limited to parks, tidelands, beaches, and recreational areas;
  - (d) A circulation element consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the shoreline use element;
  - (e) A use element which considers the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the use on shorelines and adjacent land areas for housing, business, industry, transportation, agriculture, natural resources, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds, and other categories of public and private uses of the land;
  - (f) A conservation element for the preservation of natural resources, including but not limited to scenic vistas, aesthetics, and vital estuarine areas for fisheries and wildlife protection;
  - (g) An historic, cultural, scientific, and educational element for the protection and restoration of buildings, sites, and areas having historic, cultural, scientific, or educational values;
  - (h) An element that gives consideration to the statewide interest in the prevention and minimization of flood damages; and
- (i) Any other element deemed appropriate or necessary to effectuate the policy of this chapter.

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(3) The master programs shall include such map or maps, descriptive text, diagrams and charts, or other descriptive material as are necessary to provide for ease of understanding.

- (4) Master programs will reflect that state-owned shorelines of the state are particularly adapted to providing wilderness beaches, ecological study areas, and other recreational activities for the public and will give appropriate special consideration to same.
- (5) Each master program shall contain provisions to allow for the varying of the application of use regulations of the program, including provisions for permits for conditional uses and variances, to insure that strict implementation of a program will not create unnecessary hardships or thwart the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. Any such varying shall be allowed only if extraordinary circumstances are shown and the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect. The concept of this subsection shall be incorporated in the rules adopted by the department relating to the establishment of a permit system as provided in RCW 90.58.140(3).
- (6) Each master program shall contain standards governing the protection of single family residences and appurtenant structures against damage or loss due to shoreline erosion. The standards shall govern the issuance of substantial development permits for shoreline protection, including structural methods such as construction of bulkheads, and nonstructural methods of protection. The standards shall provide for methods which achieve effective and timely protection against loss or damage to single family residences and appurtenant structures due to shoreline erosion. ((The standards shall provide a preference for permit issuance for measures to protect single family residences occupied prior to January 1, 1992, where the proposed measure is designed to minimize harm to the shoreline natural environment.))
- 31 (7) Each master program should, to the maximum extent practicable, 32 seek to minimize the creation of nonconforming uses and areas.
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 90.58.110 and 1971 ex.s. c 286 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Whenever it shall appear to the director that a master program 36 should be developed for a region of the shorelines of the state which 37 includes lands and waters located in two or more adjacent local

government jurisdictions, the director shall designate such region and notify the appropriate units of local government thereof. It shall be the duty of the notified units to develop cooperatively an inventory and master program in accordance with and within the time provided in RCW 90.58.080.

- (2) ((At the discretion of the department,))  $\underline{A}$  local government master program may be adopted in segments applicable to particular areas so that immediate attention may be given to those areas of the shorelines of the state in most need of a use regulation.
- **Sec. 12.** RCW 90.58.120 and 1995 c 347 s 308 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

All rules, regulations, designations, and guidelines, issued by the department((, and master programs and amendments adopted by the department pursuant to RCW 90.58.070(2) or 90.58.090(4))) shall be adopted or approved in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05.310 through 34.05.395 insofar as such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. In addition:

- (1) Prior to the adoption by ((the department)) a county or city of a master program, or portion thereof pursuant to RCW ((90.58.070(2)  $\sigma$ )) 90.58.090(( $\tau$ )), or the adoption of a master program or portion thereof pursuant to RCW 90.58.070(2), at least one public hearing shall be held in each county affected by a program or portion thereof for the purpose of obtaining the views and comments of the public. Notice of each such hearing shall be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the hearing is to be held.
- (2) All guidelines, regulations, designations, or master programs adopted or approved under this chapter shall be available for public inspection at the office of the department or the appropriate county and city. The terms "adopt" and "approve" for purposes of this section, shall include modifications and rescission of guidelines.
- **Sec. 13.** RCW 90.58.140 and 1995 c 347 s 309 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) A development shall not be undertaken on the shorelines of the 35 state unless it is consistent with the policy of this chapter and,

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after adoption or approval, as appropriate, the applicable guidelines, rules, or master program.

(2) A substantial development shall not be undertaken on shorelines of the state without first obtaining a permit from the government entity having administrative jurisdiction under this chapter.

A permit shall be granted((÷

- (a) From June 1, 1971, until such time as an applicable master program has become effective,)) only when the development proposed is consistent with((: (i) The policy of RCW 90.58.020; and (ii) after their adoption, the guidelines and rules of the department; and (iii) so far as can be ascertained, the master program being developed for the area;
- (b) After adoption or approval, as appropriate, by the department of an applicable master program, only when the development proposed is consistent with)) the applicable master program, guidelines and rules of the department, and this chapter.
- (3) The local government shall establish a program, consistent with rules adopted by the department, for the administration and enforcement of the permit system provided in this section. The administration of the system so established shall be performed exclusively by the local government.
- (4) Except as otherwise specifically provided in subsection (11) of this section, the local government shall require notification of the public of all applications for permits governed by any permit system established pursuant to subsection (3) of this section by ensuring that notice of the application is given by at least one of the following methods:
- (a) Mailing of the notice to the latest recorded real property owners as shown by the records of the county assessor within at least three hundred feet of the boundary of the property upon which the substantial development is proposed;
- (b) Posting of the notice in a conspicuous manner on the property upon which the project is to be constructed; or
- (c) Any other manner deemed appropriate by local authorities to accomplish the objectives of reasonable notice to adjacent landowners and the public.
- 37 The notices shall include a statement that any person desiring to 38 submit written comments concerning an application, or desiring to

receive notification of the final decision concerning an application as expeditiously as possible after the issuance of the decision, may submit the comments or requests for decisions to the local government within thirty days of the last date the notice is to be published pursuant to this subsection. The local government shall forward, in a timely manner following the issuance of a decision, a copy of the decision to each person who submits a request for the decision.

If a hearing is to be held on an application, notices of such a hearing shall include a statement that any person may submit oral or written comments on an application at the hearing.

- (5) The system shall include provisions to assure that construction pursuant to a permit will not begin or be authorized until twenty-one days from the date the permit decision was filed as provided in subsection (6) of this section; or until all review proceedings are terminated if the proceedings were initiated within twenty-one days from the date of filing as defined in subsection (6) of this section except as follows:
- (a) In the case of any permit issued to the state of Washington, department of transportation, for the construction and modification of SR 90 (I-90) on or adjacent to Lake Washington, the construction may begin after thirty days from the date of filing, and the permits are valid until December 31, 1995;
- (b) Construction may be commenced no sooner than thirty days after the date of the appeal of the board's decision is filed if a permit is granted by the local government and (i) the granting of the permit is appealed to the shorelines hearings board within twenty-one days of the date of filing, (ii) the hearings board approves the granting of the permit by the local government or approves a portion of the substantial development for which the local government issued the permit, and (iii) an appeal for judicial review of the hearings board decision is filed pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. The appellant may request, within ten days of the filing of the appeal with the court, a hearing before the court to determine whether construction pursuant to the permit approved by the hearings board or to a revised permit issued pursuant to the order of the hearings board should not commence. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court finds that construction pursuant to such a permit would involve a significant, irreversible damaging of the environment, the court shall prohibit the permittee from commencing the

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construction pursuant to the approved or revised permit until all review proceedings are final. Construction pursuant to a permit revised at the direction of the hearings board may begin only on that portion of the substantial development for which the local government had originally issued the permit, and construction pursuant to such a revised permit on other portions of the substantial development may not begin until after all review proceedings are terminated. hearing before the court, the burden of proving whether the construction may involve significant irreversible damage to the environment and demonstrating whether such construction would or would not be appropriate is on the appellant;

(c) If the permit is for a substantial development meeting the requirements of subsection (11) of this section, construction pursuant to that permit may not begin or be authorized until twenty-one days from the date the permit decision was filed as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

If a permittee begins construction pursuant to subsections (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, the construction is begun at the permittee's own risk. If, as a result of judicial review, the courts order the removal of any portion of the construction or the restoration of any portion of the environment involved or require the alteration of any portion of a substantial development constructed pursuant to a permit, the permittee is barred from recovering damages or costs involved in adhering to such requirements from the local government that granted the permit, the hearings board, or any appellant or intervener.

(6) Any decision on an application for a permit under the authority of this section, whether it is an approval or a denial, shall, concurrently with the transmittal of the ruling to the applicant, be filed with the department and the attorney general. With regard to a permit other than a permit governed by subsection (10) of this section, "date of filing" as used herein means the date of actual receipt by the department. With regard to a permit for a variance or a conditional use, "date of filing" means the date a decision of the department rendered on the permit pursuant to subsection (10) of this section is transmitted by the department to the local government. The department shall notify in writing the local government and the applicant of the date of filing.

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(7) Applicants for permits under this section have the burden of proving that a proposed substantial development is consistent with the criteria that must be met before a permit is granted. In any review of the granting or denial of an application for a permit as provided in RCW 90.58.180 (1) and (2), the person requesting the review has the burden of proof.

- (8) Any permit may, after a hearing with adequate notice to the permittee and the public, be rescinded by the issuing authority upon the finding that a permittee has not complied with conditions of a permit. If the department is of the opinion that noncompliance exists, the department shall provide written notice to the local government and the permittee. If the department is of the opinion that the noncompliance continues to exist thirty days after the date of the notice, and the local government has taken no action to rescind the permit, the department may petition the hearings board for a rescission of the permit upon written notice of the petition to the local government and the permittee if the request by the department is made to the hearings board within fifteen days of the termination of the thirty-day notice to the local government.
- (9) The holder of a certification from the governor pursuant to chapter  $80.50\ RCW$  shall not be required to obtain a permit under this section.
- (10) Any permit for a variance or a conditional use by local government under ((approved)) adopted master programs must be ((submitted)) transmitted to the department ((for its approval or disapproval)).
- (11)(a) An application for a substantial development permit for a limited utility extension or for the construction of a bulkhead or other measures to protect a single family residence and its appurtenant structures from shoreline erosion shall be subject to the following procedures:
- (i) The public comment period under subsection (4) of this section shall be twenty days. The notice provided under subsection (4) of this section shall state the manner in which the public may obtain a copy of the local government decision on the application no later than two days following its issuance;
  - (ii) The local government shall issue its decision to grant or deny

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the permit within twenty-one days of the last day of the comment period specified in (i) of this subsection; and

- (iii) If there is an appeal of the decision to grant or deny the permit to the local government legislative authority, the appeal shall be finally determined by the legislative authority within thirty days.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a limited utility extension means the extension of a utility service that:
- 8 (i) Is categorically exempt under chapter 43.21C RCW for one or 9 more of the following: Natural gas, electricity, telephone, water, or 10 sewer;
- 11 (ii) Will serve an existing use in compliance with this chapter; 12 and
- 13 (iii) Will not extend more than twenty-five hundred linear feet 14 within the shorelines of the state.
- **Sec. 14.** RCW 90.58.180 and 2003 c 393 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Any person aggrieved by the granting, denying, or rescinding of a permit on shorelines of the state pursuant to RCW 90.58.140 may, except as otherwise provided in chapter 43.21L RCW, seek review from the shorelines hearings board by filing a petition for review within twenty-one days of the date of filing as defined in RCW 90.58.140(6).

Within seven days of the filing of any petition for review with the board as provided in this section pertaining to a final decision of a local government, the petitioner shall serve copies of the petition on the department, the office of the attorney general, and the local government. The department and the attorney general may intervene to protect the public interest and insure that the provisions of this chapter are complied with at any time within fifteen days from the date of the receipt by the department or the attorney general of a copy of the petition for review filed pursuant to this section. The shorelines hearings board shall schedule review proceedings on the petition for review without regard as to whether the period for the department or the attorney general to intervene has or has not expired.

(2) The ((department or the)) attorney general may obtain review of any final decision granting a permit, or granting or denying an application for a permit issued by a local government by filing a

written petition with the shorelines hearings board and the appropriate local government within twenty-one days from the date the final decision was filed as provided in RCW 90.58.140(6).

- (3) The review proceedings authorized in subsections (1) and (2) of this section are subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW pertaining to procedures in adjudicative proceedings. Judicial review of such proceedings of the shorelines hearings board is governed by chapter 34.05 RCW. The board shall issue its decision on the appeal authorized under subsections (1) and (2) of this section within one hundred eighty days after the date the petition is filed with the board or a petition to intervene is filed by the department or the attorney general, whichever is later. The time period may be extended by the board for a period of thirty days upon a showing of good cause or may be waived by the parties.
- (4) Any person may appeal any rules, regulations, or guidelines adopted or approved by the department, or the adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program approved by a county or city, within thirty days of the date of the adoption or approval. The board shall make a final decision within sixty days following the hearing held thereon.
- (5) The board shall find the rule, regulation,  $((\frac{or}{or}))$  guideline, master program, or master program amendment to be valid and enter a final decision to that effect unless it determines that the rule, regulation,  $((\frac{or}{or}))$  guideline, master program, or master program amendment:
  - (a) Is clearly erroneous in light of the policy of this chapter; or
- (b) Constitutes an implementation of this chapter in violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; or
  - (c) Is arbitrary and capricious; or

- (d) Was developed without fully considering and evaluating all material submitted to the department during public review and comment; or
  - (e) Was not adopted in accordance with required procedures.
  - (6) If the board makes a determination under subsection (5)(a) through (e) of this section, it shall enter a final decision declaring the rule, regulation, ((or)) guideline, master program, or master program amendment invalid, remanding the rule, regulation, ((or)) guideline, master program, or master program amendment to the department or adopting county or city with a statement of the reasons

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in support of the determination, and directing the department or adopting county or city to adopt, after a thorough consultation with ((the)) affected ((local government)) and any other interested ((party)) parties, a new rule, regulation, ((or)) guideline, master program, or master program amendment that is consistent with the board's decision.

- (7) A decision of the board on the validity of a rule, regulation, ((<del>or</del>)) guideline, master program, or master program amendment shall be subject to review in superior court, if authorized pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. A petition for review of the decision of the shorelines hearings board on a rule, regulation, ((<del>or</del>)) guideline, master program, or master program amendment shall be filed within thirty days after the date of final decision by the shorelines hearings board.
- **Sec. 15.** RCW 90.58.190 and 2003 c 321 s 4 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
  - (1) ((The appeal of the department's decision to adopt a master program or amendment pursuant to RCW 90.58.070(2) or 90.58.090(5) is governed by RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598.
  - (2)(a) The department's decision to approve, reject, or modify a proposed master program or amendment adopted by a local government planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall be appealed to the growth management hearings board with jurisdiction over the local government. The appeal shall be initiated by filing a petition as provided in RCW 36.70A.250 through 36.70A.320.
  - (b) If the appeal to the growth management hearings board concerns shorelines, the growth management hearings board shall review the proposed master program or amendment solely for compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines, the internal consistency provisions of RCW 36.70A.070, 36.70A.040(4), 35.63.125, and 35A.63.105, and chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to the adoption of master programs and amendments under chapter 90.58 RCW.
  - (c) If the appeal to the growth management hearings board concerns a shoreline of statewide significance, the board shall uphold the decision by the department unless the board, by clear and convincing evidence, determines that the decision of the department is

inconsistent with the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines.

- (d) The appellant has the burden of proof in all appeals to the growth management hearings board under this subsection.
- (e) Any party aggrieved by a final decision of a growth management hearings board under this subsection may appeal the decision to superior court as provided in RCW 36.70A.300.
- (3)(a) The department's decision to approve, reject, or modify a proposed master program or master program amendment by a local government not planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall be appealed to the shorelines hearings board by filing a petition within thirty days of the date of the department's written notice to the local government of the department's decision to approve, reject, or modify a proposed master program or master program amendment as provided in RCW 90.58.090(2).
- (b))) In an appeal relating to shorelines of the state, the shorelines hearings board shall review the proposed master program or master program amendment and, after full consideration of the presentations of the local government ((and the department)), shall determine the validity of the local government's master program or amendment in light of the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines.
- (((c) In an appeal relating to shorelines of statewide significance, the shorelines hearings board shall uphold the decision by the department unless the board determines, by clear and convincing evidence that the decision of the department is inconsistent with the policy of RCW 90.58.020 and the applicable guidelines.
- $\frac{(d)}{(2)}$  Review by the shorelines hearings board shall be considered an adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act. The aggrieved local government shall have the burden of proof in all such reviews.
- ((<del>(e)</del>)) <u>(3)</u> Whenever possible, the review by the shorelines hearings board shall be heard within the county where the land subject to the proposed master program or master program amendment is primarily located. The department and any local government aggrieved by a final decision of the hearings board may appeal the decision to superior court as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW.

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- (4) A master program amendment shall become effective after ((the approval of the department or after)) the decision of the shorelines hearings board to uphold the master program or master program amendment, provided that the board may remand the master program or master program adjustment to the local government ((or the department)) for modification prior to the final adoption of the master program or master program amendment.
- 8 (5) The appellant has the burden of proof in all appeals under this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 36.70A RCW to read as follows:
- Shorelines of the state, including critical areas designated under this chapter that are located on shorelines of the state, are governed solely by chapter 90.58 RCW and applicable guidelines and are not subject to this chapter.
- Development regulations adopted under this chapter prior to the effective date of this section that apply to critical areas in shorelines of the state have no applicability in shorelines of the state and may not be enforced within such areas.
- 20 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** The following acts or parts of acts are 21 each repealed:
- 22 (1) RCW 36.70A.480 (Shorelines of the state) and 2003 c 321 s 5 & 1995 c 347 s 104; and
- 24 (2) RCW 36.70A.481 (Construction--Chapter 347, Laws of 1995) and 25 1995 c 382 s 13.

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