SENATE BILL 6354

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2010 Regular Session

By Senators Swecker, Morton, and Sheldon

Read first time 01/13/10. Referred to Committee on Natural Resources, Ocean & Recreation.

1 AN ACT Relating to the regulation of nonindustrial forests; 2 amending RCW 76.13.130; and creating a new section.

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

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that providing for long-term stewardship of nonindustrial forests and woodlands in projected growth areas and rural areas is an important factor in maintaining Washington's special character and quality of life.

8 (2) The legislature further finds that in order to encourage and 9 maintain nonindustrial forests and woodlands for their present and 10 future benefit to all citizens, Washington's nonindustrial forest and 11 woodland owners' long-term commitments to stewardship of forest 12 resources must be recognized and supported by the citizens of 13 Washington.

14 (3) The legislature further finds that the adoption of forest 15 practices rules consistent with the forests and fish report, as defined 16 in RCW 76.09.020, has imposed substantial financial burdens on small 17 forest landowners.

18 (4) The legislature further finds that forest practices rules19 adopted since the forests and fish report have not provided small

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1 forest landowners with the alternate plan processes or alternate 2 harvest restrictions that were intended by the legislature to lower the 3 overall cost of regulation to small forest landowners while meeting the 4 public resource protection standard set forth in RCW 76.09.370(3).

5 (5) The legislature further finds that in order to maintain the 6 economic viability of eighty-nine thousand family forest owners 7 managing five million acres of forestland across the state, small 8 forest landowners must be provided with incentives to keep their land 9 in long-term forestry. The legislature intends to provide regulatory 10 certainty and remove disincentives in order to encourage ownership 11 tenure for generations to come.

12 Sec. 2. RCW 76.13.130 and 1999 sp.s. c 4 s 505 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

14 (1)(a) On ((parcels)) harvest areas of twenty contiguous acres or less, <u>forest</u> landowners ((with a total parcel ownership of less than 15 16 eighty acres)) shall not be required to leave riparian buffers adjacent to streams according to forest practices rules adopted under the 17 18 forests and fish report, as defined in RCW 76.09.020, if the forest landowner has not, from his or her own land or from the land of another 19 20 under a right or license granted by lease or contract, either directly or by contracting with others for the necessary labor or mechanical 21 services, fell, cut, or taken timber for sale or for commercial or 22 23 industrial use in an amount exceeding two million board feet during any three-year period. ((These)) 24

(b) Landowners who qualify under this subsection shall be subject
to the permanent forest practices rules in effect as of January 1,
1999, but may additionally be required to:

28 (i) Comply with administrative rules adopted by the forest 29 practices board relating to the size and timing of even-aged harvests; 30 and

<u>(ii) Leave timber adjacent to streams that is equivalent to no</u> greater than fifteen percent of a volume of timber contained in a stand of well managed fifty-year old commercial timber covering the harvest area. The additional fifteen percent leave tree level shall be computed as a rotating stand volume and shall be regulated through flexible forest practices as the stream buffer is managed over time to meet riparian functions.

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((On parcels of twenty contiguous acres or less)) (2) The small 1 2 forest landowner office shall work with small forest landowners ((with a total parcel ownership of less than eighty acres)), as defined in RCW 3 76.13.120, to develop alternative management plans for riparian 4 buffers. Such alternative plans shall provide for the removal of leave 5 trees as other new trees grow in order to ensure the most effective 6 protection of critical riparian function. The office may recommend 7 reasonable modifications in alternative management plans of such 8 landowners to further reduce risks to public resources and endangered 9 species so long as the anticipated operating costs are not unreasonably 10 increased and the landowner is not required to leave a greater volume 11 12 than the threshold level. ((To qualify for the provisions of this 13 section, parcels must be twenty acres or less in contiguous ownership, and owners cannot have ownership interests in a total of more than 14 15 eighty acres of forest lands within the state.))

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