SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1216

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By House Rural Development, Agriculture & Natural Resources (originally sponsored by Representatives Ramos, Callan, Lekanoff, Fitzgibbon, Kloba, Ortiz-Self, Ormsby, Hackney, and Ramel; by request of Department of Natural Resources)

READ FIRST TIME 02/05/21.

AN ACT Relating to urban and community forestry; amending RCW 1 2 76.15.005, 76.15.007, 76.15.010, 76.15.020, 76.15.030, 76.15.050, 76.15.060, 76.15.090, 35.92.390, 35A.80.040, 80.28.300, 89.08.520, 3 79.105.150, 43.155.120, 70A.135.070, 79A.15.040, 4 36.01.260, 54.16.400, 89.08.590, 79.105.630, and 79A.15.150; adding new sections 5 to chapter 76.15 RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 6 7 35.105.010, 35.105.020, 35.105.030, 35.105.040, 35.105.050, 35.105.070, 35.105.080, 8 35.105.060, 35.105.090, 35.105.100, 35.105.110, 35.105.120, 76.15.070, and 76.15.080. 9

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

11 NEW SECTION. Sec. **1.** (1) The legislature finds preservation and enhancement of city trees and urban forests 12 13 contributes multiple benefits, including stormwater management, carbon sequestration, local air and water quality enhancements, and 14 15 fish and wildlife habitat, and is a cost-effective way to meet these 16 objectives. The legislature further finds that climate change is 17 impacting our state in numerous ways, including summer heat waves, heavier winter rains, and lower air quality, all of which can be 18 19 improved by increased tree canopy. The legislature further finds that 20 modern and well-crafted urban forestry programs can have significant additional benefits related to human health, especially when 21

p. 1 SHB 1216

1 delivered in highly impacted communities with higher health disparities and that also have lower existing tree canopy. 2 Significant research exists demonstrating health benefits of trees 3 and green spaces, including air and water quality improvements, 4 positive emotional responses to being in nature, physical activity, 5 6 and social cohesion through interacting in public green spaces. Furthermore, the legislature finds that Washington state faces 7 continued urgency in adequately protecting essential salmon habitat, 8 which is necessary to promote salmon recovery and thus help protect 9 10 our endangered southern resident killer whale population. It is the 11 intent of the legislature to enhance urban forestry programs that maximize cobenefits related to human health and salmon recovery. 12

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- legislature further recognizes that the existing (2) The evergreen communities act, in chapter 76.15 RCW and related programs in state law, established a successful framework for supporting urban forestry in Washington state. That act established the need for tools including canopy assessment and regional tree canopy analysis, and targeted technical assistance to support cities and counties seeking to deliver impactful urban forestry programs. The legislature intends to modernize and add capacity to the evergreen communities act by utilizing information and analysis around environmental health disparities and salmon recovery plans, and increasing capacity for the delivery of an urban forestry program in order to strengthen and enhance the impacts of this act and to expand participation to include federally recognized tribes and other community-based organizations.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 76.15.005 and 1991 c 179 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Trees and other woody vegetation are a necessary and important part of community ((and urban)) environments. ((Community and urban)) Urban and community forests have many values and uses including conserving energy, reducing air and water pollution and soil erosion, contributing to property values, attracting business, reducing glare and noise, providing aesthetic and historical values, providing wood products, and affording comfort and protection for humans and wildlife.
- (2) ((As urban and community areas in Washington state grow, the need to plan for and protect community and urban forests increases. Cities and communities benefit from assistance in developing and

p. 2 SHB 1216

maintaining community and urban forestry programs that also address future growth.

- (3) Assistance and encouragement in establishment, retention, and enhancement of these forests and trees by local governments, eitizens, organizations, and professionals are in the interest of the state based on the contributions these forests make in preserving and enhancing the quality of life of Washington's municipalities and counties while providing opportunities for economic development)) As urban and community areas in Washington state grow, the need to plan for, promote, and manage urban and community forests increases. Cities and communities benefit from assistance in developing and maintaining urban and community forestry programs that also address future growth.
- (3) Assistance and encouragement in the establishment, retention, and enhancement of these forests and trees by local governments, residents, organizations, and professionals are in the interest of the state based on the contributions these forests make in preserving and enhancing the quality of life of Washington's cities, counties, and tribal lands while providing opportunities for economic development.
- 21 <u>(4) Well-maintained urban forests deliver local air and water</u> 22 <u>quality benefits that can have positive impacts on human health.</u>
 - (5) Increased tree canopy in urban areas can positively impact salmon populations through stormwater management and reduction of stream temperatures, thereby improving critical salmon habitat.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 76.15.007 and 1991 c 179 s 2 are each amended to 27 read as follows:

28 The purpose of this chapter is to:

- (1) Encourage ((planting and maintenance and management of trees in the state's municipalities and counties and maximize the potential of tree and vegetative cover in improving the quality of the environment.
- (2) Encourage the coordination of state and local agency activities and maximize citizen participation in the development and implementation of community and urban forestry-related programs.
- (3) Foster healthy economic activity for the state's community and urban forestry-related businesses through cooperative and supportive contracts with the private business sector.

p. 3 SHB 1216

(4) Facilitate the creation of employment opportunities related to community and urban forestry activities including opportunities for inner city youth to learn teamwork, resource conservation, environmental appreciation, and job skills.

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- (5) Provide meaningful voluntary opportunities for the state's eitizens and organizations interested in community and urban forestry activities)) planning for, planting, maintaining, and managing of trees in the state's cities, counties, and tribal lands and maximize the potential of tree and vegetative cover in improving the quality of the environment;
- (2) Encourage the coordination of activities by state, local agency, and federally recognized tribes, and maximize resident participation in the development and implementation of urban and community forestry-related programs, including through capacity building to facilitate participation from new partners;
- (3) Foster healthy economic activity for the state's urban and community forestry-related businesses through cooperative and supportive contracts with the private business sector;
- (4) Facilitate the creation of employment opportunities related to urban and community forestry activities, including opportunities for youth, especially in urban areas, to learn teamwork, resource conservation, environmental appreciation, and job skills;
- 23 <u>(5) Provide meaningful voluntary opportunities for the state's</u> 24 <u>residents and organizations interested in urban and community</u> 25 <u>forestry activities;</u>
 - (6) Contribute to improved human health through targeted delivery of programs and activities in highly impacted communities with greater health disparities;
- 29 <u>(7) Contribute to salmon and orca recovery through targeted</u>
 30 <u>delivery of programs and activities in regions that include important</u>
 31 <u>salmon habitat identified by regional salmon recovery plans.</u>
- 32 **Sec. 4.** RCW 76.15.010 and 2008 c 299 s 23 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- ((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the)) The
 definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the
 context clearly requires otherwise.
- 37 (1) (("Community and urban forest" is that land in and around 38 human settlements ranging from small communities to metropolitan 39 areas, occupied or potentially occupied by trees and associated

p. 4 SHB 1216

vegetation. Community and urban forestland may be planted or unplanted, used or unused, and includes public and private lands, lands along transportation and utility corridors, and forested watershed lands within populated areas.

- (2) "Community and urban forest assessment" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 35.105.010.
- (3) "Community and urban forest inventory" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 35.105.010.
- (4) "Community and urban forestry" means the planning, establishment, protection, care, and management of trees and associated plants individually, in small groups, or under forest conditions within municipalities and counties.
 - (5))) "Department" means the department of natural resources.
- (((6) "Municipality" means a city, town, port district, public school district, community college district, irrigation district, weed control district, park district, or other political subdivision of the state.
- (7) "Person" means an individual, partnership, private or public municipal corporation, Indian tribe, state entity, county or local governmental entity, or association of individuals of whatever nature.))
- (2) "Evergreen community" means a city, town, or county designated as such under RCW 76.15.090.
 - (3) "Highly impacted community" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 19.405.020 or an equivalent cumulative impacts analysis that identifies the environmental health conditions of communities as a factor of both environmental health hazards and vulnerable populations as defined in RCW 19.405.020.
- 29 <u>(4) "Management plan" means an urban forest management plan</u> 30 <u>developed pursuant to this chapter.</u>
 - (5) "Tree canopy" means the layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above and that can be measured as a percentage of a land area shaded by trees.
 - (6) "Tribes" means any federally recognized Indian tribes whose traditional lands and territories include parts of the state.
- (7) "Urban and community forest" or "urban forest" is that land in and around human settlements ranging from small communities to metropolitan areas, occupied or potentially occupied by trees and associated vegetation. Urban and community forestland may be planted or unplanted, used or unused, and includes public and private lands,

p. 5 SHB 1216

- lands along transportation and utility corridors, and forested watershed lands within populated areas. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to apply to lands subject to or designated under chapter 76.09, 79.70, 79.71, 84.33, or 84.34 RCW.
- (8) "Urban and community forest assessment" or "urban forest 5 6 assessment" means an analysis of the urban and community forest 7 inventory to: Establish the scope and scale of forest-related benefits and services; determine the economic valuation of such 8 benefits, highlight trends, and issues of concern; identify high 9 10 priority areas to be addressed; outline strategies for addressing the critical issues and urban landscapes; and identify opportunities for 11 retaining trees, expanding forest canopy, and planting additional 12 13 trees to sustain Washington's urban and community forests.
 - (9) "Urban and community forest inventory" or "urban forest inventory" means a management tool designed to gauge the condition, management status, health, and diversity of an urban and community forest. An inventory may evaluate individual trees or groups of trees or canopy cover within urban and community forests, and will be periodically updated by the department.

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- (10) "Urban and community forestry" or "urban forestry" means the planning, establishment, protection, care, and management of trees and associated plants individually, in small groups, or under more naturally forested conditions within cities, counties, and tribal lands.
- (11) "Urban and community forestry ordinance" or "urban forestry ordinance" is an ordinance developed by a city, county, or tribe that promotes urban forestry management and care of trees.
- 28 (12) "Vulnerable populations" has the same meaning as defined in 29 RCW 19.405.020.
- 30 **Sec. 5.** RCW 76.15.020 and 2008 c 299 s 3 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- 32 (1) The department may establish and maintain a program in ((community and urban forestry to accomplish the purpose stated in 34 RCW 76.15.007. The department may assist municipalities and counties 35 in establishing and maintaining community and urban forestry programs 36 and encourage persons to engage in appropriate and improved tree 37 management and care.
- 38 (2) The department may advise, encourage, and assist 39 municipalities, counties, and other public and private entities in

p. 6 SHB 1216

the development and coordination of policies, programs, and activities for the promotion of community and urban forestry.

- (3) The department may appoint a committee or council, in addition to the technical advisory committee created in RCW 76.15.080 to advise the department in establishing and carrying out a program in community and urban forestry.
- (4) The department may assist municipal and county tree maintenance programs by making surplus equipment available on loan where feasible for community and urban)) urban and community forestry to accomplish the purpose stated in RCW 76.15.007. The department may assist cities, counties, and federally recognized tribes in establishing and maintaining urban and community forestry programs and encourage appropriate and improved tree management and care.
- 14 (2) The department may advise, encourage, and assist cities,
 15 counties, tribes, and other public and private entities in the
 16 development and coordination of policies, programs, and activities
 17 for the promotion of urban and community forestry.
- 18 (3) The department may appoint a committee or council to advise
 19 the department in establishing and carrying out a program in urban
 20 and community forestry.
 - (4) The department may assist municipal and county tree maintenance programs by making surplus equipment available on loan where feasible for urban and community forestry programs and cooperative projects.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 76.15.030 and 1991 c 179 s 5 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

27 The department may:

- (1) Receive and disburse any and all moneys contributed, allotted, or paid by the United States under authority of any act of congress for the purposes of this chapter.
- (2) Receive such gifts, grants, bequests, and endowments and donations of labor, material, seedlings, and equipment from public or private sources as may be made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, and may spend the gifts, grants, bequests, endowments, and donations as well as other moneys from public or private sources.
- 37 (3) Charge fees for attendance at workshops and conferences, and 38 for various publications and other materials that the department may 39 prepare.

p. 7 SHB 1216

(4) Enter into agreements and contracts with ((persons having community and urban)) cities, counties, tribes, nonprofit organizations, and others having urban and community forestry-related responsibilities.

- **Sec. 7.** RCW 76.15.050 and 1993 c 204 s 10 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - The department may enter into agreements with one or more nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is urban tree planting. The agreements ((shall be to further public education about and support for urban tree planting, and for obtaining voluntary activities by the local community organizations in tree planting programs. The agreements shall ensure that such programs are consistent with the purposes of the community and urban)) must be directed at furthering public education about and support for urban tree planning, planting, establishment, care, and long-term maintenance, and for obtaining voluntary activities by the local community organizations in tree planting programs. The agreements must ensure these programs are consistent with the purposes of the urban and community forestry program under this chapter.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 76.15.060 and 1993 c 204 s 11 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - The department ((shall encourage urban planting of tree varieties that are site-appropriate and provide the best combination of energy and water conservation, fire safety and other safety, wildlife habitat)) must encourage urban planting and care through establishment and long-term management of trees, encouraging varieties that are site-appropriate and provide the best combination of energy and water conservation, fire safety and other safety, wildlife habitat, stormwater management, and aesthetic value. The department may provide technical assistance in developing programs in tree planting for energy conservation in areas of the state where such programs are most cost-effective. The department must conduct analyses and prioritize target regions for delivery of programs, policies, and activities that include criteria related to human health and salmon recovery data as provided in section 9 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 76.15 RCW to read as follows:

p. 8 SHB 1216

(1) The department must conduct analyses of the needs and opportunities related to urban forestry in Washington by assessing tree canopy cover and urban forestry inventory data.

- (a) The department must utilize existing recent tree canopy study and inventory data when available.
- (b) The department may add additional canopy analysis in regions where adequate data is not available through internal analysis and the use of research consultants as needed.
- (c) In collaboration with local governments, the department may conduct prioritized inventories of urban forests where adequate data is not available.
- (2) The department must identify priority regions for the implementation of urban forestry programs. Priority must be determined through the use and review of analyses and tools including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Canopy analysis and inventory of urban and community forestry data as determined in subsection (1)(a) of this section;
- (b) Health disparity mapping tools that identify highly impacted communities such as the department of health's Washington tracking network. Communities should be identified at the census tract level;
- (c) Salmon and orca recovery data including, but not limited to, the Puget Sound partnership action agenda and other regional and statewide salmon and orca recovery plans and efforts, to target program delivery in areas where there are significant opportunities related to salmon and orca habitat and health; and
 - (d) The department's 20-year forest health strategic plan.
- (3) The department may consult with external experts as part of the review and analysis that will determine priority regions for the purposes of this chapter. Consultation may be conducted with experts such as: Other state agencies; a statewide organization representing urban and community forestry programs; health experts; salmon recovery experts; and other technical experts as needed.
- (4) The department must consult with the appropriate tribes in watersheds where urban forestry work is taking place.
- (5) The department shall, through its analysis and consultation, seek to identify areas where urban forestry will generate the greatest confluence of benefits in relation to canopy needs, health disparities, and salmon habitat.
- (6) The department must ensure a minimum of 50 percent of the resources used in delivering the policies, programs, and activities

p. 9 SHB 1216

- of this chapter are benefiting vulnerable populations and are delivered in or within one-quarter mile of highly impacted communities as identified by the tools described in subsection (2)(b) of this section, and scale these resources so the most resources are allocated to the highest impacted communities within these areas. This includes resources for establishing and maintaining new trees as well as maintenance of existing tree canopy.
 - (7) The department shall conduct a statewide inventory of urban and community forests using urban forest inventory and assessment protocols established by the United States forest service to produce statistically relevant estimates of the quantity, health, composition, and benefits of urban trees and forests. Inventory data must be maintained and periodically updated.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 76.15
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department must provide technical assistance and capacity building resources and opportunities to cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, and other public and private entities in the development and coordination of policies, programs, and activities for the promotion of urban and community forestry.
 - (2) The department may use existing urban and community forestry inventory tools or develop additional tools to assist cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, and other public and private entities to collect urban and community forest tree data that informs urban and community forestry management, planning, and policy development.
 - (3) The department shall strive to enable Washington cities' urban forest managers to access carbon markets by working to ensure tools developed under this section are compatible with existing and developing urban forest carbon market reporting protocols.
 - (4) The department may use existing tools to assist communities to develop urban forestry management plans. Management plans may include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
- 34 (a) Inventory and assessment of the jurisdiction's urban and 35 community forests utilized as a dynamic management tool to set goals, 36 implement programs, and monitor outcomes that may be adjusted over 37 time;
 - (b) Canopy cover goals;

p. 10 SHB 1216

- 1 (c) Reforestation and tree canopy expansion goals within the city's, town's, and county's boundaries;
 - (d) Restoration of public forests;

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- (e) Achieving forest stand and diversity goals;
- 5 (f) Maximizing vegetated stormwater management with trees and 6 other vegetation that reduces runoff, increases soil infiltration, 7 and reduces stormwater pollution;
- 8 (g) Environmental health goals specific to air quality, habitat 9 for wildlife, and energy conservation;
- 10 (h) Vegetation management practices and programs to prevent 11 vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public 12 facilities;
 - (i) Prioritizing planting sites;
 - (j) Standards for tree selection, siting, planting, and pruning;
- 15 (k) Scheduling maintenance and stewardship for new and 16 established trees;
- 17 (1) Staff and volunteer training requirements emphasizing 18 appropriate expertise and professionalism;
 - (m) Guidelines for protecting existing trees from constructionrelated damage and damage related to preserving territorial views;
 - (n) Integrating disease and pest management;
- 22 (o) Wood waste utilization;
- 23 (p) Community outreach, participation, education programs, and 24 partnerships with nongovernment organizations;
 - (q) Time frames for achieving plan goals, objectives, and tasks;
- 26 (r) Monitoring and measuring progress toward those benchmarks and goals;
- 28 (s) Consistency with the urban wildland interface codes developed 29 by the state building code council;
- 30 (t) Emphasizing landscape and revegetation plans in residential 31 and commercial development areas where tree retention objectives are 32 challenging to achieve; and
 - (u) Maximizing building heating and cooling energy efficiency through appropriate siting of trees for summer shading, passive solar heating in winter, and for wind breaks.
- 36 (5) The department may use existing tools to assist communities 37 to develop urban forestry ordinances. Ordinances may include, but not 38 be limited to, the following elements:
 - (a) Tree canopy cover, density, and spacing;
- 40 (b) Tree conservation and retention;

p. 11 SHB 1216

- 1 (c) Vegetated stormwater runoff management using native trees and appropriate nonnative, nonnaturalized vegetation;
 - (d) Clearing, grading, protection of soils, reductions in soil compaction, and use of appropriate soils with low runoff potential and high infiltration rates;
 - (e) Appropriate tree siting and maintenance for vegetation management practices and programs to prevent vegetation from interfering with or damaging utilities and public facilities;
- 9 (f) Native species and nonnative, nonnaturalized species 10 diversity selection to reduce disease and pests in urban forests;
 - (g) Tree maintenance;

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- (h) Street tree installation and maintenance;
- 13 (i) Tree and vegetation buffers for riparian areas, critical 14 areas, transportation and utility corridors, and commercial and 15 residential areas;
 - (j) Tree assessments for new construction permitting;
 - (k) Recommended forest conditions for different land use types;
 - (1) Variances for hardship and safety;
- 19 (m) Variances to avoid conflicts with renewable solar energy 20 infrastructure, passive solar building design, and locally grown 21 produce; and
 - (n) Permits and appeals.
 - (6) The department may consult with the department of commerce in the process of providing technical assistance, on issues including, but not limited to, intersections between urban forestry programs and growth management act planning.
 - (7) The department may use existing and develop additional innovative tools to facilitate successful implementation of urban forestry programs including, but not limited to, comprehensive tool kit packages (tree kits) that can easily be shared, locally adapted, and used by cities, counties, tribes, and community stakeholders.
- 32 (8) The department must encourage communities to include 33 participation and input by vulnerable populations through community 34 organizations and members of the public for urban and community 35 forestry plans in the regions where they are based.
- 36 (9) Delivery of resources must be targeted based on the analysis 37 and prioritization provided in section 9 of this act.
- 38 **Sec. 11.** RCW 76.15.090 and 2008 c 299 s 8 are each amended to 39 read as follows:

p. 12 SHB 1216

- (1) The department shall manage the application and evaluation of candidates for evergreen community designation ((under RCW 3 35.105.030, and forward its recommendations to the department of community, trade, and economic development)).
- (2) The department shall develop the criteria for an evergreen 5 community designation program. Under this program, the state may 6 7 recognize as an evergreen community a city, county, or area of tribal land that has developed an excellent urban forest management program. 8
- (3) Designation as an evergreen community must include no fewer 9 than two graduated steps. The department may require additional 10 graduated steps and establish the minimum requirements for each 11 12 recognized step.
- (a) The first graduated step of designation as an evergreen 13 community includes satisfaction of the following requirements: 14
- (i) The development and implementation of a tree board or tree 15 16 department;
 - (ii) The development of a tree care ordinance;
- (iii) The implementation of an urban forestry program with an 18 19 annual budget of at least \$2.00 for every city resident;
- 20 (iv) Official recognition of arbor day; and

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- (v) The completion of or update to an existing urban forest 21 inventory for the city, county, or tribal land, or the formal 22 23 adoption of an inventory developed for the city, county, or tribe by the <u>department</u>. 24
- 25 (b) The second graduated step of designation as an evergreen community includes the adoption of an urban forestry management plan. 26 27 The management plan must:
- 28 (i) Exceed the minimum standards determined by the department; 29 <u>a</u>nd
- (ii) Incorporate meaningful community engagement from vulnerable 30 populations located in the area so needs and priorities of these 31 32 communities inform implementation of the plan.
- 33 (4) The department shall develop gateway signage and logos for an evergreen community. 34
- (5) The department may consult with the department of commerce in 35 36 carrying out the requirements of this section.
- Sec. 12. RCW 35.92.390 and 2008 c 299 s 19 are each amended to 37 38 read as follows:

SHB 1216 p. 13

(1) Municipal utilities under this chapter are encouraged to provide information to their customers regarding landscaping that includes tree planting for energy conservation.

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- (2) (a) Municipal utilities under this chapter are encouraged to request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of request for a voluntary donation.
- 8 (b) Voluntary donations collected by municipal utilities under 9 this section may be used by the municipal utility to:
 - (i) Support the development and implementation of ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW ((35.105.010)) 76.15.010, for cities, towns, or counties within their service areas; or
- (ii) Complete projects consistent with the ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances developed under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090.
- 17 (c) Donations received under this section do not contribute to 18 the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution 19 business under chapter 82.16 RCW.
- 20 **Sec. 13.** RCW 35A.80.040 and 2008 c 299 s 20 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) Code cities providing utility services under this chapter are encouraged to provide information to their customers regarding landscaping that includes tree planting for energy conservation.
 - (2) (a) Code cities providing utility services under this chapter are encouraged to request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of a request for a voluntary donation.
- 30 (b) Voluntary donations collected by code cities under this 31 section may be used by the code city to:
 - (i) Support the development and implementation of ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW ((35.105.010)) 76.15.010, for cities, towns, or counties within their service areas; or
- (ii) Complete projects consistent with the ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances developed under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090.

p. 14 SHB 1216

- 1 (c) Donations received under this section do not contribute to 2 the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution 3 business under chapter 82.16 RCW.
- 4 **Sec. 14.** RCW 80.28.300 and 2008 c 299 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Gas companies and electrical companies under this chapter are encouraged to provide information to their customers regarding landscaping that includes tree planting for energy conservation.
- (2) (a) Gas companies and electrical companies under this chapter may request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of a request for a voluntary donation.
- 14 (b) Voluntary donations collected by gas companies and electrical 15 companies under this section may be used by the gas companies and 16 electrical companies to:
 - (i) Support the development and implementation of ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW ((35.105.010)) 76.15.010, for cities, towns, or counties within their service areas; or
- (ii) Complete projects consistent with the ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances developed under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090.
- (c) Donations received under this section do not contribute to the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution business under chapter 82.16 RCW.
- 27 **Sec. 15.** RCW 89.08.520 and 2008 c 299 s 27 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- 29 (1) In administering grant programs to improve water quality and 30 protect habitat, the commission shall:
- 31 (a) Require grant recipients to incorporate the environmental 32 benefits of the project into their grant applications;
 - (b) In its grant prioritization and selection process, consider:
 - (i) The statement of environmental benefits;
- 35 (ii) Whether, except as conditioned by RCW 89.08.580, the 36 applicant is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, and 37 except as otherwise provided in RCW 89.08.590, and effective one 38 calendar year following the development and statewide availability of

p. 15 SHB 1216

- ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090, whether the applicant is an entity that has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community ((recognition)) designation program created in RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090; and
 - (iii) Whether the project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310; and

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- (c) Not provide funding, after January 1, 2010, for projects designed to address the restoration of Puget Sound that are in conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- (2) (a) The commission shall also develop appropriate outcomefocused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grant program.
- (b) The commission shall work with the districts to develop uniform performance measures across participating districts and, to the extent possible, the commission should coordinate its performance measure system with other natural resource-related agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270. The commission shall consult with affected interest groups in implementing this section.
- 21 **Sec. 16.** RCW 79.105.150 and 2019 c 415 s 986 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - (1) After deduction for management costs as provided in RCW 79.64.040 and payments to towns under RCW 79.115.150(2), all moneys received by the state from the sale or lease of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of valuable material from state-owned aquatic lands shall be deposited in the aquatic lands enhancement account which is hereby created in the state treasury. After appropriation, these funds shall be used solely for aquatic lands enhancement projects; for the purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes; for providing and improving access to the lands; and for volunteer cooperative fish and game projects. During the 2017-2019 and 2019-2021 fiscal biennia, the aquatic lands enhancement account may be used to support the shellfish program, the ballast water program, hatcheries, the Puget Sound toxic sampling program and steelhead mortality research at the department of fish and wildlife, the knotweed program at the department of agriculture, actions at the University of Washington for reducing ocean acidification, which may include the creation of a center on ocean

p. 16 SHB 1216

1 acidification, the Puget SoundCorps program, and support of the marine resource advisory council and the Washington coastal marine 2 advisory council. During the 2017-2019 and 2019-2021 fiscal biennia, 3 the legislature may transfer from the aquatic lands enhancement 4 account to the geoduck aquaculture research account for research 5 6 related to shellfish aquaculture. During the 2015-2017 fiscal 7 biennium, the legislature may transfer moneys from the aquatic lands enhancement account to the marine resources stewardship trust 8 9 account.

10 (2) In providing grants for aquatic lands enhancement projects, 11 the recreation and conservation funding board shall:

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- (a) Require grant recipients to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications;
- (b) Utilize the statement of environmental benefits, consideration, except as provided in RCW 79.105.610, of whether the applicant is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, whether a project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310, and except as otherwise provided in RCW 79.105.630, and effective one calendar year following the development and statewide availability of ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090, whether the applicant is an entity that has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community ((recognition)) designation program created in RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090 in its prioritization and selection process; and
- (c) Develop appropriate outcome-focused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grants.
- (3) To the extent possible, the department should coordinate its performance measure system with other natural resource-related agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270.
- 32 (4) The department shall consult with affected interest groups in 33 implementing this section.
- 34 (5) Any project designed to address the restoration of Puget 35 Sound may be funded under this chapter only if the project is not in 36 conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound 37 partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- 38 **Sec. 17.** RCW 43.155.120 and 2008 c 299 s 30 are each amended to 39 read as follows:

p. 17 SHB 1216

When administering funds under this chapter, the board shall give preference only to an evergreen community recognized under RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090 in comparison to other entities that are eligible to receive evergreen community designation. Entities not eligible for designation as an evergreen community shall not be given less preferential treatment than an evergreen community.

- 7 **Sec. 18.** RCW 70A.135.070 and 2020 c 20 s 1380 are each amended 8 to read as follows:
- 9 (1) When making grants or loans for water pollution control facilities, the department shall consider the following:
 - (a) The protection of water quality and public health;

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- 12 (b) The cost to residential ratepayers if they had to finance 13 water pollution control facilities without state assistance;
- 14 (c) Actions required under federal and state permits and 15 compliance orders;
 - (d) The level of local fiscal effort by residential ratepayers since 1972 in financing water pollution control facilities;
 - (e) Except as otherwise conditioned by RCW 70A.135.110, whether the entity receiving assistance is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010;
 - (f) Whether the project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310;
 - (g) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 70A.135.120, and effective one calendar year following the development and statewide availability of ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090, whether the project is sponsored by an entity that has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community ((model evergreen community evergreen community evergreen community ((<math>model evergreen evergreen
 - (h) The extent to which the applicant county or city, or if the applicant is another public body, the extent to which the county or city in which the applicant public body is located, has established programs to mitigate nonpoint pollution of the surface or subterranean water sought to be protected by the water pollution control facility named in the application for state assistance; and
- 37 (i) The recommendations of the Puget Sound partnership, created 38 in RCW 90.71.210, and any other board, council, commission, or group

p. 18 SHB 1216

established by the legislature or a state agency to study water pollution control issues in the state.

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- (2) Except where necessary to address a public health need or 3 substantial environmental degradation, a county, city, or town 4 planning under RCW 36.70A.040 may not receive a grant or loan for 5 6 water pollution control facilities unless it has adopted a comprehensive plan, including a capital facilities plan element, and 7 development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.040. A county, 8 city, or town that has adopted a comprehensive plan and development 9 regulations as provided in RCW 36.70A.040 may request a grant or loan 10 for water pollution control facilities. This subsection does not 11 12 require any county, city, or town planning under RCW 36.70A.040 to adopt a comprehensive plan or development regulations before 13 requesting a grant or loan under this chapter if such request is made 14 before the expiration of the time periods specified in RCW 15 16 36.70A.040. A county, city, or town planning under RCW 36.70A.040 17 that has not adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations within the time periods specified in RCW 36.70A.040 is not prohibited 18 19 from receiving a grant or loan under this chapter if the comprehensive plan and development regulations are adopted as 20 21 required by RCW 36.70A.040 before the department executes 22 contractual agreement for the grant or loan.
 - (3) Whenever the department is considering awarding grants or loans for public facilities to special districts requesting funding for a proposed facility located in a county, city, or town planning under RCW 36.70A.040, it shall consider whether the county, city, or town planning under RCW 36.70A.040 in whose planning jurisdiction the proposed facility is located has adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.040.
- 30 (4) After January 1, 2010, any project designed to address the 31 effects of water pollution on Puget Sound may be funded under this 32 chapter only if the project is not in conflict with the action agenda 33 developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- 34 **Sec. 19.** RCW 79A.15.040 and 2016 c 149 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter prior to July 1, 2016, 37 to the habitat conservation account shall be distributed in the 38 following way:

p. 19 SHB 1216

1 (a) Not less than forty percent through June 30, 2011, at which 2 time the amount shall become forty-five percent, for the acquisition 3 and development of critical habitat;

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- (b) Not less than thirty percent for the acquisition and development of natural areas;
- (c) Not less than twenty percent for the acquisition and development of urban wildlife habitat; and
- (d) Not less than ten percent through June 30, 2011, at which time the amount shall become five percent, shall be used by the board to fund restoration and enhancement projects on state lands. Only the department of natural resources and the department of fish and wildlife may apply for these funds to be used on existing habitat and natural area lands.
- 14 (2) Moneys appropriated beginning July 1, 2016, for this chapter 15 to the habitat conservation account shall be distributed in the 16 following way:
- 17 (a) Not less than thirty-five percent for the acquisition and development of critical habitat;
 - (b) Not less than twenty-five percent for the acquisition and development of natural areas;
- 21 (c) Not less than fifteen percent for the acquisition or 22 enhancement or restoration of riparian habitat;
 - (d) Not less than fifteen percent for the acquisition and development of urban wildlife habitat; and
 - (e) Not less than ten percent or three million dollars, whichever is less, for the board to fund restoration and enhancement projects on state lands. Any amount above three million dollars must be distributed for the purposes of (c) of this subsection.
 - (3) (a) In distributing these funds, the board retains discretion to meet the most pressing needs for critical habitat, natural areas, riparian protection, and urban wildlife habitat, and is not required to meet the percentages described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section in any one biennium.
 - (b) If not enough project applications are submitted in a category within the habitat conservation account to meet the percentages described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section in any biennium, the board retains discretion to distribute any remaining funds to the other categories within the account.

p. 20 SHB 1216

(4) State agencies and nonprofit nature conservancies may apply for acquisition and development funds for natural areas projects under subsection (1)(b) of this section.

- (5) State and local agencies and nonprofit nature conservancies may apply for acquisition and development funds for critical habitat, urban wildlife habitat, and riparian protection projects under this section. Other state agencies not defined in RCW 79A.15.010, such as the department of transportation and the department of corrections, may enter into interagency agreements with state agencies to apply in partnership for riparian protection funds under this section.
- (6) The department of natural resources, the department of fish and wildlife, and the state parks and recreation commission may apply for restoration and enhancement funds to be used on existing state-owned lands.
- (7)(a) Any lands that have been acquired with grants under this section by the department of fish and wildlife are subject to an amount in lieu of real property taxes and an additional amount for control of noxious weeds as determined by RCW 77.12.203.
- (b) Any lands that have been acquired with grants under this section by the department of natural resources are subject to payments in the amounts required under the provisions of RCW 79.70.130 and 79.71.130.
- 23 (8) Except as otherwise conditioned by RCW 79A.15.140 or 79A.15.150, the board in its evaluating process shall consider the following in determining distribution priority:
 - (a) Whether the entity applying for funding is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010;
 - (b) Effective one calendar year following the development and statewide availability of ((model evergreen community)) urban forestry management plans and ordinances under RCW ((35.105.050)) 76.15.090, whether the entity receiving assistance has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community ((recognition)) designation program created in RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090; and
 - (c) Whether the project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
 - (9) After January 1, 2010, any project designed to address the restoration of Puget Sound may be funded under this chapter only if the project is not in conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.

p. 21 SHB 1216

1 **Sec. 20.** RCW 36.01.260 and 2008 c 299 s 15 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (1) Any county may adopt ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW ((35.105.010)) 76.15.010, which the county must apply to new building or land development in the unincorporated portions of the county's urban growth areas, as that term is defined in RCW 36.70A.030, and may apply to other areas of the county as deemed appropriate by the county.
- 9 (2) As an alternative to subsection (1) of this section, a city or town may request that the county in which it is located apply to any new building or land development permit in the unincorporated portions of the urban growth areas, as defined in RCW 36.70A.030, the ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances standards adopted under RCW ((35.105.090)) 76.15.090 by the city or town in the county located closest to the proposed building or development.
- 16 **Sec. 21.** RCW 54.16.400 and 2008 c 299 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Public utility districts may request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of a request for a voluntary donation.
- 22 (2) Voluntary donations collected by public utility districts 23 under this section may be used by the public utility district to:
 - (a) Support the development and implementation of ((evergreen community)) urban forestry ordinances, as that term is defined in RCW ((35.105.010)) 76.15.010, for cities, towns, or counties within their service areas; or
 - (b) Complete projects consistent with the (($\frac{model evergreen}{evergreen}$) urban forestry management plans and ordinances developed under RCW (($\frac{35.105.050}{0.050}$)) $\frac{76.15.090}{0.050}$.
- 31 (3) Donations received under this section do not contribute to 32 the gross income of a light and power business or gas distribution 33 business under chapter 82.16 RCW.
- 34 **Sec. 22.** RCW 89.08.590 and 2008 c 299 s 32 are each amended to 35 read as follows:
- 36 When administering funds under this chapter, the commission shall give preference only to an evergreen community recognized under RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090 in comparison to other entities that are

p. 22 SHB 1216

- 1 eligible to receive evergreen community designation. Entities not
- 2 eligible for designation as an evergreen community shall not be given
- 3 less preferential treatment than an evergreen community.
- 4 **Sec. 23.** RCW 79.105.630 and 2008 c 299 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:

When administering funds under this chapter, the recreation and conservation funding board shall give preference only to an evergreen community recognized under RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090 in comparison to other entities that are eligible to receive evergreen community designation. Entities not eligible for designation as an evergreen

community shall not be given less preferential treatment than an

12 evergreen community.

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13 **Sec. 24.** RCW 79A.15.150 and 2008 c 299 s 34 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

When administering funds under this chapter, the recreation and conservation funding board shall give preference only to an evergreen community recognized under RCW ((35.105.030)) 76.15.090 in comparison to other entities that are eligible to receive evergreen community designation. Entities not eligible for designation as an evergreen community shall not be given less preferential treatment than an evergreen community.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 24 (1) RCW 35.105.010 (Definitions) and 2009 c 565 s 21 & 2008 c 299 25 s 2;
- 26 (2) RCW 35.105.020 (Coordination with department of natural resources) and 2008 c 299 s 6;
- 28 (3) RCW 35.105.030 (Evergreen community recognition program) and 29 2008 c 299 s 7;
- 30 (4) RCW 35.105.040 (Evergreen community grant and competitive 31 awards program) and 2008 c 299 s 9;
- 32 (5) RCW 35.105.050 (Development of model evergreen community 33 management plans and ordinances) and 2008 c 299 s 10;
- 34 (6) RCW 35.105.060 (Report to the legislature) and 2008 c 299 s 35 11;
- 36 (7) RCW 35.105.070 (Model evergreen community management plans— 37 Elements to consider) and 2008 c 299 s 12;

p. 23 SHB 1216

1 (8) RCW 35.105.080 (Model evergreen community ordinances—Elements 2 to consider) and 2008 c 299 s 13;

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- (9) RCW 35.105.090 (Evergreen community management plans and ordinances—Local jurisdictions may adopt) and 2008 c 299 s 14;
 - (10) RCW 35.105.100 (Submission and review of management plans and evergreen community ordinances) and 2008 c 299 s 16;
- 7 (11) RCW 35.105.110 (Evergreen communities partnership task 8 force) and 2008 c 299 s 17;
 - (12) RCW 35.105.120 (Limitations of chapter) and 2008 c 299 s 18;
- 10 (13) RCW 76.15.070 (Prioritized statewide inventory of community and urban forests—Community and urban forest assessment—Criteria and implementation plan) and 2008 c 299 s 4; and
- 13 (14) RCW 76.15.080 (Technical advisory committee) and 2008 c 299 14 s 5.

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p. 24 SHB 1216