## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

### SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6265

Chapter 32, Laws of 2004

58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

PERMIT TIMELINES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/10/04

Passed by the Senate February 16, 2004 YEAS 48 NAYS 0

BRAD OWEN

## President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 2, 2004 YEAS 94 NAYS 0

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

CERTIFICATE

I, Milton н. Doumit, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6265 as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

MILTON H. DOUMIT JR.

Secretary

Approved March 22, 2004.

FILED

March 22, 2004 - 4:18 p.m.

GARY F. LOCKE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

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### SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6265

Passed Legislature - 2004 Regular Session

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Land Use & Planning (originally sponsored by Senators Swecker, Doumit, Oke, Mulliken, Horn, Jacobsen, Sheahan, Hale, Rasmussen and Murray)

READ FIRST TIME 01/30/04.

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- AN ACT Relating to permit timelines; amending RCW 77.55.100; and
- 2 adding a new section to chapter 43.42 RCW.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- MEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 43.42 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The legislature finds that there are numerous efforts ongoing to streamline and improve permitting processes. These include the work of the transportation permit efficiency and accountability committee, chapter 47.06C RCW, and the efforts of the office of regulatory assistance to develop an integrated permit system, chapter 245, Laws of 2003. While these efforts are ongoing and likely to yield procedural improvements in permit processing by 2006, there is an immediate need to coordinate permitting timelines for large, multiagency permit streamlining efforts.
- 15 (2) With the agreement of all participating permitting agencies and 16 the permit applicant, state permitting agencies may establish timelines 17 to make permit decisions, including the time periods required to 18 determine that the permit applications are complete, to review the 19 applications, and to process the permits. Established timelines shall

- not be shorter than those otherwise required for each permit under other applicable provisions of law, but may extend and coordinate such The goal of the established timelines is to achieve the maximum efficiencies possible through concurrent studies consolidation of applications, permit review, hearings, and comment A timeline established under this subsection with the agreement of each permitting agency shall commit each permitting agency to act within the established timeline.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 77.55.100 and 2003 c 391 s 2 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
  - (1) In the event that any person or government agency desires to construct any form of hydraulic project or perform other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state, such person or government agency shall, before commencing construction or work thereon and to ensure the proper protection of fish life, secure the approval of the department as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life. This approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or unreasonably conditioned.
  - (2)(a) The department shall grant or deny approval of a standard permit within forty-five calendar days of the receipt of a complete application and notice of compliance with any applicable requirements of the state environmental policy act, made in the manner prescribed in this section. The period of forty-five calendar days may be extended, if the permit is part of a multiagency permit streamlining effort and all participating permitting agencies and the permit applicant agree to an extended timeline longer than forty-five calendar days. The permit must contain provisions allowing for minor modifications to the plans and specifications without requiring reissuance of the permit.
  - (b) The applicant may document receipt of application by filing in person or by registered mail. A complete application for approval shall contain general plans for the overall project, complete plans and specifications of the proposed construction or work within the mean higher high water line in salt water or within the ordinary high water line in fresh water, and complete plans and specifications for the proper protection of fish life.
    - (c) The forty-five day requirement shall be suspended if:

(i) After ten working days of receipt of the application, the applicant remains unavailable or unable to arrange for a timely field evaluation of the proposed project;

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- (ii) The site is physically inaccessible for inspection; or
- (iii) The applicant requests delay. Immediately upon determination that the forty-five day period is suspended, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the delay.
- (d) For purposes of this section, "standard permit" means a written permit issued by the department when the conditions under subsections (3) and (5)(b) of this section are not met.
- (3)(a) The department may issue an expedited written permit in those instances where normal permit processing would result in significant hardship for the applicant or unacceptable damage to the environment. In cases of imminent danger, the department shall issue an expedited written permit, upon request, for work to repair existing structures, move obstructions, restore banks, protect property, or protect fish resources. Expedited permit requests require a complete written application as provided in subsection (2)(b) of this section and shall be issued within fifteen calendar days of the receipt of a complete written application. Approval of an expedited permit is valid for up to sixty days from the date of issuance.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "imminent danger" means a threat by weather, water flow, or other natural conditions that is likely to occur within sixty days of a request for a permit application.
- (c) The department may not require the provisions of the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, to be met as a condition of issuing a permit under this subsection.
- (d) The department or the county legislative authority may determine if an imminent danger exists. The county legislative authority shall notify the department, in writing, if it determines that an imminent danger exists.
- (4) Approval of a standard permit is valid for a period of up to five years from date of issuance. The permittee must demonstrate substantial progress on construction of that portion of the project relating to the approval within two years of the date of issuance. If the department denies approval, the department shall provide the applicant, in writing, a statement of the specific reasons why and how

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- the proposed project would adversely affect fish life. Protection of fish life shall be the only ground upon which approval may be denied or conditioned. Chapter 34.05 RCW applies to any denial of project approval, conditional approval, or requirements for project modification upon which approval may be contingent.
- (5)(a) In case of an emergency arising from weather or stream flow conditions or other natural conditions, the department, through its authorized representatives, shall issue immediately, upon request, oral approval for removing any obstructions, repairing existing structures, restoring stream banks, or to protect property threatened by the stream or a change in the stream flow without the necessity of obtaining a written approval prior to commencing work. Conditions of an oral approval to protect fish life shall be established by the department and reduced to writing within thirty days and complied with as provided for in this section. Oral approval shall be granted immediately, upon request, for a stream crossing during an emergency situation.
- (b) For purposes of this section and RCW 77.55.110, "emergency" means an immediate threat to life, the public, property, or of environmental degradation.
- (c) The department or the county legislative authority may declare and continue an emergency when one or more of the criteria under (b) of this subsection are met. The county legislative authority shall immediately notify the department if it declares an emergency under this subsection.
- (6) The department shall, at the request of a county, develop five-year maintenance approval agreements, consistent with comprehensive flood control management plans adopted under the authority of RCW 86.12.200, or other watershed plan approved by a county legislative authority, to allow for work on public and private property for bank stabilization, bridge repair, removal of sand bars and debris, channel maintenance, and other flood damage repair and reduction activity under agreed-upon conditions and times without obtaining permits for specific projects.
- (7) This section shall not apply to the construction of any form of hydraulic project or other work which diverts water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes authorized under or recognized as being valid by the state's water codes, or when such hydraulic project or other work is associated with streambank stabilization to protect

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farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020. These irrigation or stock watering diversion and streambank stabilization projects shall be governed by RCW 77.55.110.

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A landscape management plan approved by the department and the department of natural resources under RCW 76.09.350(2), shall serve as a hydraulic project approval for the life of the plan if fish are selected as one of the public resources for coverage under such a plan.

- (8) For the purposes of this section and RCW 77.55.110, "bed" means the land below the ordinary high water lines of state waters. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other artificial watercourses except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by man.
- (9) The phrase "to construct any form of hydraulic project or perform other work" does not include the act of driving across an established ford. Driving across streams or on wetted stream beds at areas other than established fords requires approval. Work within the ordinary high water line of state waters to construct or repair a ford or crossing requires approval.
- (10) The department shall not require a fishway on a tide gate, flood gate, or other associated man-made agricultural drainage facilities as a condition of a hydraulic project approval if such fishway was not originally installed as part of an agricultural drainage system existing on or before May 20, 2003.
- (11) Any condition requiring a self-regulating tide gate to achieve fish passage in an existing hydraulic project approval under this section may not be enforced.

Passed by the Senate February 16, 2004. Passed by the House March 2, 2004. Approved by the Governor March 22, 2004. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 22, 2004.