H-0972.2			

HOUSE BILL 1567

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

By Representatives Kristiansen, B. Sullivan, Roach, McDonald, Schindler, Bailey, Pearson, Nixon, O'Brien, Shabro, Buck and Condotta Read first time 01/28/2005. Referred to Committee on Local Government.

AN ACT Relating to allowing agricultural lands that are not being used for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products to be used for recreational activities; amending RCW 36.70A.060, 36.70A.130, 36.70A.177, and 90.58.100; and declaring an emergency.

- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.70A.060 and 1998 c 286 s 5 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) Each county that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 10 36.70A.040, and each city within such county, shall adopt development regulations on or before September 1, 1991, to assure the conservation 11 12 of agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170. Regulations adopted under this subsection may not 13 14 prohibit uses legally existing on any parcel prior to their adoption 15 and shall remain in effect until the county or city adopts development regulations pursuant to RCW 36.70A.040. Such regulations shall assure 16 that the use of lands adjacent to agricultural, forest, or mineral 17 resource lands shall not interfere with the continued use, in the 18 19 accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices, of

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these designated lands for the production of food, agricultural products, or timber, or for the extraction of minerals. Counties and cities shall require that all plats, short plats, development permits, and building permits issued for development activities on, or within five hundred feet of, lands designated as agricultural lands, forest lands, or mineral resource lands, contain a notice that the subject property is within or near designated agricultural lands, forest lands, or mineral resource lands on which a variety of commercial activities may occur that are not compatible with residential development for certain periods of limited duration. The notice for mineral resource lands shall also inform that an application might be made for mining-related activities, including mining, extraction, washing, crushing, stockpiling, blasting, transporting, and recycling of minerals.

- (2) Each county and city shall adopt development regulations that protect critical areas that are required to be designated under RCW 36.70A.170. For counties and cities that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, such development regulations shall be adopted on or before September 1, 1991. For the remainder of the counties and cities, such development regulations shall be adopted on or before March 1, 1992.
- (3) Such counties and cities shall review these designations and development regulations when adopting their comprehensive plans under RCW 36.70A.040 and implementing development regulations under RCW 36.70A.120 and may alter such designations and development regulations to insure consistency.
- (4) Forest land and agricultural land located within urban growth areas shall not be designated by a county or city as forest land or agricultural land of long-term commercial significance under RCW 36.70A.170 unless the city or county has enacted a program authorizing transfer or purchase of development rights.
- (5)(a) Development regulations adopted under this section may permit agricultural lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170 that are not being used for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products to be used for recreational activities, including, but not limited to, playing fields for sports played on grass.
- 36 <u>(b) Development regulations adopted under this subsection (5) shall</u>
 37 require an amendment to the comprehensive plan required by RCW
 38 36.70A.070, may not permit permanent structures to be erected on the

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- agricultural land, and may not permit more than one percent of the designated agricultural land within the jurisdiction as of January 1, 2005, to be used for recreational activities. The regulations may,
- 4 <u>however</u>, require the landowner to submit to the legislative authority
- 5 of the jurisdiction a plan providing for the resumption of the
- 6 <u>commercial production of food or other agricultural products on the</u>

7 land.

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- 8 Sec. 2. RCW 36.70A.130 and 2002 c 320 s 1 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
 - (1)(a) Each comprehensive land use plan and development regulations shall be subject to continuing review and evaluation by the county or city that adopted them. A county or city shall take legislative action to review and, if needed, revise its comprehensive land use plan and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter according to the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section. A county or city not planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall take action to review and, if needed, revise its policies and development regulations regarding critical areas and natural resource lands adopted according to this chapter to ensure these policies and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter according to the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section. Legislative action means the adoption of a resolution or ordinance following notice and a public hearing indicating at a minimum, a finding that a review and evaluation has occurred and identifying the revisions made, or that a revision was not needed and the reasons therefore. The review and evaluation required by this subsection may be combined with the review required by subsection (3) of this section. The review and evaluation required by this subsection shall include, but is not limited to, consideration of critical area ordinances and, if planning under RCW 36.70A.040, an analysis of the population allocated to a city or county from the most recent ten-year population forecast by the office of financial management.
 - (b) Any amendment of or revision to a comprehensive land use plan shall conform to this chapter. Any amendment of or revision to development regulations shall be consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan.

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(2)(a) Each county and city shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a public participation program consistent with RCW 36.70A.035 and 36.70A.140 that identifies procedures and schedules whereby updates, proposed amendments, or revisions of the comprehensive plan are considered by the governing body of the county or city no more frequently than once every year. "Updates" means to review and revise, if needed, according to subsection (1) of this section, and the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section. Amendments may be considered more frequently than once per year under the following circumstances:

- (i) The initial adoption of a subarea plan that does not modify the comprehensive plan policies and designations applicable to the subarea;
- (ii) The adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program under the procedures set forth in chapter $90.58\ RCW$; ((and))
- (iii) The amendment of the capital facilities element of a comprehensive plan that occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of a county or city budget; and
- (iv) The concurrent adoption or amendment of development regulations authorized by RCW 36.70A.060(5).
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in (a) of this subsection, all proposals shall be considered by the governing body concurrently so the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained. However, after appropriate public participation a county or city may adopt amendments or revisions to its comprehensive plan that conform with this chapter whenever an emergency exists or to resolve an appeal of a comprehensive plan filed with a growth management hearings board or with the court.
- (3) Each county that designates urban growth areas under RCW 36.70A.110 shall review, at least every ten years, its designated urban growth area or areas, and the densities permitted within both the incorporated and unincorporated portions of each urban growth area. In conjunction with this review by the county, each city located within an urban growth area shall review the densities permitted within its boundaries, and the extent to which the urban growth occurring within the county has located within each city and the unincorporated portions of the urban growth areas. The county comprehensive plan designating urban growth areas, and the densities permitted in the urban growth areas by the comprehensive plans of the county and each city located

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within the urban growth areas, shall be revised to accommodate the urban growth projected to occur in the county for the succeeding twenty-year period. The review required by this subsection may be combined with the review and evaluation required by RCW 36.70A.215.

- (4) The department shall establish a schedule for counties and cities to take action to review and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter. The schedule established by the department shall provide for the reviews and evaluations to be completed as follows:
- 11 (a) On or before December 1, 2004, and every seven years 12 thereafter, for Clallam, Clark, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, 13 Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within those 14 counties;
 - (b) On or before December 1, 2005, and every seven years thereafter, for Cowlitz, Island, Lewis, Mason, San Juan, Skagit, and Skamania counties and the cities within those counties;
 - (c) On or before December 1, 2006, and every seven years thereafter, for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Spokane, and Yakima counties and the cities within those counties; and
 - (d) On or before December 1, 2007, and every seven years thereafter, 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.
 - (5)(a) Nothing in this section precludes a county or city from conducting the review and evaluation required by this section before the time limits established in subsection (4) of this section. Counties and cities may begin this process early and may be eligible for grants from the department, subject to available funding, if they elect to do so.
 - (b) State agencies are encouraged to provide technical assistance to the counties and cities in the review of critical area ordinances, comprehensive plans, and development regulations.
 - (6) A county or city subject to the time periods in subsection (4)(a) of this section that, pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the county or city establishing a schedule for periodic review of its comprehensive plan and development regulations, has conducted a review

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and evaluation of its comprehensive plan and development regulations and, on or after January 1, 2001, has taken action in response to that review and evaluation shall be deemed to have conducted the first review required by subsection (4)(a) of this section. Subsequent review and evaluation by the county or city of its comprehensive plan and development regulations shall be conducted in accordance with the time periods established under subsection (4)(a) of this section.

- (7) The requirements imposed on counties and cities under this section shall be considered "requirements of this chapter" under the terms of RCW 36.70A.040(1). Only those counties and cities in compliance with the schedules in this section shall have the requisite authority to receive grants, loans, pledges, or financial guarantees from those accounts established in RCW 43.155.050 and 70.146.030. Only those counties and cities in compliance with the schedules in this section shall receive preference for grants or loans subject to the provisions of RCW 43.17.250.
- Sec. 3. RCW 36.70A.177 and 2004 c 207 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A county or a city may use a variety of innovative zoning techniques in areas designated as agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance under RCW 36.70A.170. The innovative zoning techniques should be designed to conserve agricultural lands and encourage the agricultural economy. A county or city should encourage nonagricultural uses to be limited to lands with poor soils or otherwise not suitable for agricultural purposes.
- (2) Innovative zoning techniques a county or city may consider include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Agricultural zoning, which limits the density of development and restricts or prohibits nonfarm uses of agricultural land and may allow accessory uses that support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production, as provided in subsection (3) of this section;
- (b) Cluster zoning, which allows new development on one portion of the land, leaving the remainder in agricultural or open space uses;
- 35 (c) Large lot zoning, which establishes as a minimum lot size the 36 amount of land necessary to achieve a successful farming practice;

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1 (d) Quarter/quarter zoning, which permits one residential dwelling 2 on a one-acre minimum lot for each one-sixteenth of a section of land; 3 and

- (e) Sliding scale zoning, which allows the number of lots for single-family residential purposes with a minimum lot size of one acre to increase inversely as the size of the total acreage increases.
- (3)(a) Accessory uses allowed under subsection (2)(a) of this section shall comply with the following:
- (i) Accessory uses shall be located, designed, and operated so as not to interfere with natural resource land uses and shall be accessory to the growing of crops or raising of animals;
- (ii) Accessory commercial or retail uses shall predominately produce, store, or sell regionally produced agricultural products from one or more producers, products derived from regional agricultural production, agriculturally related experiences, or products produced on-site. Accessory commercial and retail uses shall offer for sale predominantly products or services produced on-site; and
- (iii) Accessory uses may operate out of existing or new buildings with parking and other supportive uses consistent with the size and scale of existing agricultural buildings on the site but shall not otherwise convert agricultural land to nonagricultural uses.
- (b) Accessory uses may include compatible commercial or retail uses including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Storage and refrigeration of regional agricultural products;
- (ii) Production, sales, and marketing of value-added agricultural products derived from regional sources;
- (iii) Supplemental sources of on-farm income that support and sustain on-farm agricultural operations and production;
- (iv) Support services that facilitate the production, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products; and
- (v) Off-farm and on-farm sales and marketing of predominately regional agricultural products and experiences, locally made art and arts and crafts, and ancillary retail sales or service activities.
- (4) In accordance with the provisions of RCW 36.70A.060(5), a county or city may permit agricultural lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170 that are not being used for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products to be used for recreational

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- 1 activities, including, but not limited to, playing fields for sports
- 2 played on grass.

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- 3 **Sec. 4.** RCW 90.58.100 and 1997 c 369 s 7 are each amended to read 4 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:
- 10 (a) Utilize a systematic interdisciplinary approach which will 11 insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the 12 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;
- (c) Consider all plans, studies, surveys, inventories, and systems of classification made or being made by federal, state, regional, or local agencies, by private individuals, or by organizations dealing with pertinent shorelines of the state;
- 20 (d) Conduct or support such further research, studies, surveys, and interviews as are deemed necessary;
 - (e) Utilize all available information regarding hydrology, geography, topography, ecology, economics, and other pertinent data;
 - (f) Employ, when feasible, all appropriate, modern scientific data processing and computer techniques to store, index, analyze, and manage the information gathered.
- 27 (2) The master programs shall include, when appropriate, the 28 following:
- 29 (a) An economic development element for the location and design of 30 industries, industrial projects of statewide significance, 31 transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments that are particularly dependent on 32 their location on or use of the shorelines of the state; 33
- 34 (b) A public access element making provision for public access to publicly owned areas;
- 36 (c) A recreational element for the preservation and enlargement of

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recreational opportunities, including but not limited to parks, tidelands, beaches, and recreational areas;

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- (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.
- (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

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by the department relating to the establishment of a permit system as provided in RCW 90.58.140(3).

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- (6) Each master program shall contain standards governing the 3 protection of single family residences and appurtenant structures 4 against damage or loss due to shoreline erosion. The standards shall 5 govern the issuance of substantial development permits for shoreline 6 7 protection, including structural methods such as construction of bulkheads, and nonstructural methods of protection. The standards 8 shall provide for methods which achieve effective and timely protection 9 10 against loss or damage to single family residences and appurtenant structures due to shoreline erosion. The standards shall provide a 11 12 preference for permit issuance for measures to protect single family 13 residences occupied prior to January 1, 1992, where the proposed 14 measure is designed to minimize harm to the shoreline natural 15 environment.
 - (7)(a) Master programs may permit agricultural lands within shorelines of the state that are not being used for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products to be used for recreational activities, including, but not limited to, playing fields for sports played on grass.
 - (b) Master programs may not permit permanent structures to be erected on the agricultural land and may not permit more than one percent of the agricultural land within the jurisdiction within shorelines of the state as of January 1, 2005, to be used for recreational activities. Master programs may, however, require the landowner to submit to the legislative authority of the jurisdiction a plan providing for the resumption of the commercial production of food or other agricultural products on the land.
- 29 (c) For the purposes of this subsection (7), "agricultural land"
 30 shall have the same meaning as defined in RCW 90.58.065(2)(d).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

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