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SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6575

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Agriculture & Rural Economic Development (originally sponsored by Senators Rasmussen, Roach, Kastama, Brandland, Berkey, Doumit, Rockefeller, Shin and Franklin; by request of Department of Agriculture)

READ FIRST TIME 01/25/06.

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- AN ACT Relating to accessory uses on agricultural lands; and amending RCW 36.70A.177.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.70A.177 and 2004 c 207 s 1 are each amended to read 5 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. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a county or city should encourage nonagricultural uses to be limited to lands with poor soils or otherwise not suitable for agricultural purposes.
- 14 (2) Innovative zoning techniques a county or city may consider 15 include, but are not limited to:
- 16 (a) Agricultural zoning, which limits the density of development 17 and restricts or prohibits nonfarm uses of agricultural land and may 18 allow accessory uses, including nonagricultural related uses, that

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support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production, as provided in subsection (3) of this section;

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- (b) Cluster zoning, which allows new development on one portion of the land, leaving the remainder in agricultural or open space uses;
- (c) Large lot zoning, which establishes as a minimum lot size the amount of land necessary to achieve a successful farming practice;
- (d) Quarter/quarter zoning, which permits one residential dwelling on a one-acre minimum lot for each one-sixteenth of a section of land; 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.
- $(3)((\frac{a}{a}))$ Accessory uses allowed under subsection (2)(a) of this section shall comply with the following:
 - $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (a) 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)) comply with the goals and requirements of this chapter;
- (((ii))) (b) Accessory ((commercial or retail)) uses ((shall
 predominately produce, store, or sell regionally produced)) may
 include:
- (i) Agricultural activities, including but not limited to the production, storage, distribution, and marketing of 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)), including support services that facilitate these uses; and
- (c) Accessory uses may operate out of existing or new buildings with parking and other supportive uses consistent with the size ((and)), scale, and intensity of the existing agricultural use of the property and the existing buildings on the site but shall not otherwise convert more than one acre of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses. Unless predominately used for regionally produced agricultural

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	products, any new buridings, parking, or supportive uses sharr not be
2	located outside the general area already developed for buildings and
3	residential uses and shall not take more than one acre of crop land out
4	of production.
5	(((b) Accessory uses may include compatible commercial or retail
6	uses including, but not limited to:
7	(i) Storage and refrigeration of regional agricultural products;
8	(ii) Production, sales, and marketing of value added agricultural
9	products derived from regional sources;
10	(iii) Supplemental sources of on-farm income that support and
11	sustain on farm agricultural operations and production;
12	(iv) Support services that facilitate the production, marketing,
13	and distribution of agricultural products; and
14	(v) Off-farm and on-farm sales and marketing of predominately
15	regional agricultural products and experiences, locally made art and
16	arts and crafts, and ancillary retail sales or service activities.))

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