S-3855.1

## SENATE BILL 6219

## State of Washington 68th Legislature 2024 Regular Session

**By** Senators Warnick, Schoesler, Dozier, J. Wilson, Salomon, McCune, L. Wilson, Holy, Torres, Padden, Fortunato, Braun, King, Short, Rivers, Wagoner, Hasegawa, Lovelett, and Stanford

Read first time 01/15/24. Referred to Committee on Local Government, Land Use & Tribal Affairs.

AN ACT Relating to promoting agritourism in Washington; amending RCW 36.70A.177; adding a new section to chapter 19.27 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 66.24 RCW.

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

5 Sec. 1. RCW 36.70A.177 and 2006 c 147 s 1 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

7 (1) A county or a city may use a variety of innovative zoning techniques in areas designated as agricultural lands of long-term 8 commercial significance under RCW 36.70A.170. The innovative zoning 9 10 techniques should be designed to conserve agricultural lands and 11 encourage the agricultural economy. Except as provided in subsection 12 (3) of this section, a county or city should encourage 13 nonagricultural uses to be limited to lands with poor soils or 14 otherwise not suitable for agricultural purposes.

15 (2) Innovative zoning techniques a county or city may consider 16 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, including nonagricultural accessory uses and activities, that support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production, as provided in subsection (3) of this section;

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1 (b) Cluster zoning, which allows new development on one portion 2 of the land, leaving the remainder in agricultural or open space 3 uses;

4 (c) Large lot zoning, which establishes as a minimum lot size the 5 amount of land necessary to achieve a successful farming practice;

6 (d) Quarter/quarter zoning, which permits one residential 7 dwelling on a one-acre minimum lot for each one-sixteenth of a 8 section of land; and

9 (e) Sliding scale zoning, which allows the number of lots for 10 single-family residential purposes with a minimum lot size of one 11 acre to increase inversely as the size of the total acreage 12 increases.

(3) Accessory uses allowed under subsection (2)(a) of thissection shall comply with the following:

(a) Accessory uses shall be located, designed, and operated so as to not interfere with, and to support the continuation of, the overall agricultural use of the property and neighboring properties, and shall comply with the requirements of this chapter;

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(b) Accessory uses may include:

(i) Agricultural accessory uses and activities, including but not limited to the storage, distribution, and marketing of regional agricultural products from one or more producers, agriculturally related experiences, or the production, marketing, and distribution of value-added agricultural products, including support services that facilitate these activities; ((and))

(ii) Nonagricultural accessory uses and activities as long as 26 they are consistent with the size, scale, and intensity of the 27 28 existing agricultural use of the property and the existing buildings on the site. Nonagricultural accessory uses and activities, including 29 new buildings, parking, or supportive uses, shall not be located 30 31 outside the general area already developed for buildings and 32 residential uses and shall not otherwise convert more than one acre 33 of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses; and

34 <u>(iii) Commercial uses and activities that generate supplemental</u> 35 <u>income for farms and are conducted for enjoyment, education, and</u> 36 <u>active involvement of visitors including direct agricultural</u> 37 <u>marketing and agritourism as defined in RCW 4.24.830, but not</u> 38 <u>including private events; and</u>

39 (c) Counties and cities have the authority to limit or exclude 40 accessory uses otherwise authorized in this subsection (3) in areas

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1 designated as agricultural lands of long-term commercial
2 significance.

3 (4) This section shall not be interpreted to limit agricultural 4 production on designated agricultural lands.

5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 19.27 6 RCW to read as follows:

7 Agricultural buildings also used for agritourism purposes must 8 not be required to meet additional commercial standards if the venue 9 is only open six months or less every year.

10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 66.24 11 RCW to read as follows:

(1) There shall be a beer and wine license to be issued to an agritourism venue for the sale of beer, strong beer, and wine for onpremises consumption.

15 (2) Agritourism venues may sell beer and wine for off-premises 16 consumption if the beer and wine is manufactured by a microbrewery or 17 craft winery located within the state.

(3) Agritourism venues must provide a plan to prevent minors fromunlawfully accessing alcoholic beverages.

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