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HOUSE BILL 2538

2010 Regular Session State of Washington 61st Legislature

Taylor, Eddy, Clibborn, By Representatives Upthegrove, Pedersen, Chase, and Springer

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- 1 AN ACT Relating to high-density urban development; amending RCW 2.
- 82.02.020; adding a new section to chapter 43.21C RCW; and creating a
- new section. 3
- BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 4
- Sec. 1. 5 NEW SECTION. It is the intent of the legislature to encourage high-density, compact, in-fill development and redevelopment 6 7 within existing urban areas in order to further existing goals of chapter 36.70A RCW, the growth management act, to promote the use of 8 9 public transit and encourage further investment in transit systems, and to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by: 10 (1)11 Encouraging local governments to adopt plans and regulations that authorize compact, high-density urban development as defined in section 12 13 2 of this act; (2) providing for the funding and preparation of 14 environmental impact statements that comprehensively examine 15 impacts of such development at the time that the plans and regulations 16 are adopted; and (3) encouraging development that is consistent with 17 such plans and regulations by precluding appeals under chapter 43.21C 18 RCW.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.21C RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Counties identified in RCW 36.70A.215(7), and cities within those counties with a population greater than five thousand, as well as other counties and cities not identified in RCW 36.70A.215(7) and in accordance with their existing comprehensive planning and development regulation authority under chapter 36.70A RCW, and in accordance with this section, may adopt optional elements of their comprehensive plans and optional development regulations that apply within the cities or within the urban growth areas of the cities, or within specified subareas of such urban growth areas or cities, that:
- (a) Provide for compact residential development and compact mixed-use development with minimum residential densities that are at least twenty-five percent higher than the average residential densities approved and constructed within the same or similar zoning classifications adopted by the county, city, or town to implement chapter 36.70A RCW, the growth management act; and
- (b) Are served by transit or that the city or county legislative body finds are within a reasonable distance of transit service.
- (2) A county, city, or town that elects to adopt such an optional comprehensive plan element and optional development regulations shall prepare a nonproject environmental impact statement, pursuant to RCW 43.21C.030, assessing and disclosing the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the optional comprehensive plan element and development regulations and of future development that is consistent with the plan and regulations.
- (a) At least one community meeting must be held on the proposed subarea plan either before notice of scoping is issued or in combination with a meeting on scoping if one is held. Notice of scoping, the community meeting, or notice of the combined community meeting and scoping meeting for the nonproject environmental impact statement must be mailed to all property owners of record within the area or subarea to be studied for compact residential or mixed-use development, and to all property owners within one hundred fifty feet of the boundaries of the area or subarea.
- (b) As an incentive for development authorized under this section, a county, city, or town shall consider establishing a transfer of development rights program that conserves county-designated

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agricultural and forest land of long-term commercial significance. If the county, city, or town decides not to establish a transfer of development rights program, the county, city, or town must state in the record the reasons for not adopting the program. The county, city, or town's decision not to establish a transfer of development rights program is not subject to appeal. Nothing in this subsection (2)(b) may be used as a basis to challenge the optional comprehensive plan or subarea plan policies authorized under this section.

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- (3) Proposed development that is consistent with the optional comprehensive plan or subarea plan policies and development regulations adopted under subsection (1) of this section and that is environmentally reviewed under subsection (2) of this section may not be challenged in administrative or judicial appeals for noncompliance with this chapter as long as a complete application for such a development is submitted to the county, city, or town within ten years from the date of issue of the final environmental impact statement.
- (4) It is recognized that a county, city, or town that prepares a nonproject environmental impact statement under subsection (2) of this section must endure a substantial financial burden. A county, city, or town may recover its reasonable expenses of preparation of a nonproject environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (2) of this section through access to financial assistance under RCW 36.70A.490. In addition, a county, city, or town is authorized to recover a portion of its reasonable expenses of preparation of such a nonproject environmental impact statement by the assessment of reasonable and proportionate fees upon subsequent development that is consistent with the plan and development regulations adopted under subsection (3) of this section, as long as the development makes use of and benefits, as described in subsection (3) of this section, from the nonproject environmental impact statement prepared by the county, city, or town. In order to collect such fees, the county, city, or town must enact an ordinance that sets forth objective standards for determining how the fees to be imposed upon each development will be proportionate to the impacts of each development and to the benefits accruing to each development from the nonproject environmental impact statement. disagreement about the reasonableness or amount of the fees imposed upon a development may not be the basis for delay in issuance of a project permit for that development, and if the county, city, or town

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- provides for an administrative appeal of its decision on the project for which the fees are imposed, any dispute about the amount of the fees must be resolved in the same administrative appeal.
 - (5) This section applies only to a county, city, or town planning under RCW 36.70A.040.

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Sec. 3. RCW 82.02.020 and 2009 c 535 s 1103 are each amended to read as follows:

Except only as expressly provided in chapters 67.28, 81.104, and 82.14 RCW, the state preempts the field of imposing retail sales and use taxes and taxes upon parimutuel wagering authorized pursuant to RCW 67.16.060, conveyances, and cigarettes, and no county, town, or other municipal subdivision shall have the right to impose taxes of that nature. Except as provided in RCW 64.34.440 and 82.02.050 through 82.02.090, no county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall impose any tax, fee, or charge, either direct or indirect, on the construction or reconstruction of residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, or on any other building or building space or appurtenance thereto, or on the development, subdivision, classification, or reclassification of land. However, this section does not preclude dedications of land or easements within the proposed development or plat which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation can demonstrate are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat to which the dedication of land or easement is to apply.

This section does not prohibit voluntary agreements with counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations that allow a payment in lieu of a dedication of land or to mitigate a direct impact that has been identified as a consequence of a proposed development, subdivision, or plat. A local government shall not use such voluntary agreements for local off-site transportation improvements within the geographic boundaries of the area or areas covered by an adopted transportation program authorized by chapter 39.92 RCW. Any such voluntary agreement is subject to the following provisions:

(1) The payment shall be held in a reserve account and may only be expended to fund a capital improvement agreed upon by the parties to mitigate the identified, direct impact;

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1 (2) The payment shall be expended in all cases within five years of collection; and

(3) Any payment not so expended shall be refunded with interest to be calculated from the original date the deposit was received by the county and at the same rate applied to tax refunds pursuant to RCW 84.69.100; however, if the payment is not expended within five years due to delay attributable to the developer, the payment shall be refunded without interest.

No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall require any payment as part of such a voluntary agreement which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation cannot establish is reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat.

Nothing in this section prohibits cities, towns, counties, or other municipal corporations from collecting reasonable fees from an applicant for a permit or other governmental approval to cover the cost to the city, town, county, or other municipal corporation of processing applications, inspecting and reviewing plans, or preparing detailed statements required by chapter 43.21C RCW, including reasonable fees that are consistent with section 2(4) of this act.

This section does not limit the existing authority of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation to impose special assessments on property specifically benefitted thereby in the manner prescribed by law.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing or permits counties, cities, or towns to impose water, sewer, natural gas, drainage utility, and drainage system charges. However, no such charge shall exceed the proportionate share of such utility or system's capital costs which the county, city, or town can demonstrate are attributable to the property being charged. Furthermore, these provisions may not be interpreted to expand or contract any existing authority of counties, cities, or towns to impose such charges.

Nothing in this section prohibits a transportation benefit district from imposing fees or charges authorized in RCW 36.73.120 nor prohibits the legislative authority of a county, city, or town from approving the imposition of such fees within a transportation benefit district.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from

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1 imposing transportation impact fees authorized pursuant to chapter 2 39.92 RCW.

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10 11 Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from requiring property owners to provide relocation assistance to tenants under RCW 59.18.440 and 59.18.450.

Nothing in this section limits the authority of counties, cities, or towns to implement programs consistent with RCW 36.70A.540, nor to enforce agreements made pursuant to such programs.

This section does not apply to special purpose districts formed and acting pursuant to Title 54, 57, or 87 RCW, nor is the authority conferred by these titles affected.

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