CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1509

62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

Passed by the House April 13, 2011 Yeas 96 Nays 0 Speaker of the House of Representatives Passed by the Senate April 7, 2011 Yeas 47 Nays 0	I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILI 1509 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.		
			Chief Cler
		President of the Senate	Chief Cler
		Approved	FILED
	Secretary of State State of Washington		
Governor of the State of Washington			

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1509

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2011 Regular Session

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

By House Agriculture & Natural Resources (originally sponsored by Representatives Blake, Dunshee, and Ryu; by request of Commissioner of Public Lands)

READ FIRST TIME 02/16/11.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the forestry riparian easement program; amending
- 2 RCW 76.13.120, 76.13.140, and 76.13.160; adding new sections to chapter
- 3 76.13 RCW; creating a new section; providing an effective date;
- 4 providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 76.13.120 and 2004 c 102 s 1 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 (1) The legislature finds that the state should acquire easements
- 9 primarily along riparian and other sensitive aquatic areas from
- 10 qualifying small forest landowners willing to sell or donate such
- 11 easements to the state provided that the state will not be required to
- 12 acquire such easements if they are subject to unacceptable liabilities.
- 13 The legislature therefore establishes a forestry riparian easement
- 14 program.
- 15 (2) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this
- 16 section and RCW 76.13.100 ((and)), 76.13.110, 76.13.140, and 76.13.160
- 17 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 18 (a) "Forestry riparian easement" means an easement covering

- 1 qualifying timber granted voluntarily to the state by a <u>qualifying</u> 2 small forest landowner.
- 3 (b) "Qualifying small forest landowner" means a landowner meeting
 4 all of the following characteristics as of the date the department
 5 offers compensation for a forestry riparian easement:
- 6 <u>(i) Is a small forest landowner as defined in (d) of this</u> 7 subsection; and
- 8 <u>(ii) Is an individual, partnership, corporation, or other</u> 9 nongovernmental for-profit legal entity.
 - (c) "Qualifying timber" means those <u>forest</u> trees <u>for which the</u> <u>small forest landowner is willing to grant the state a forestry</u> riparian easement and must meet all of the following:
 - (i) The forest trees are covered by a forest practices application that the small forest landowner is required to leave unharvested under the rules adopted under RCW 76.09.055 and 76.09.370 or that is made uneconomic to harvest by those rules((, and for which the small landowner is willing to grant the state a forestry riparian easement. "Qualifying timber" is timber));
 - (ii) The forest trees are within or bordering a commercially reasonable harvest unit as determined under rules adopted by the forest practices board, or ((timber)) for which an approved forest practices application for timber harvest cannot be obtained because of restrictions under the forest practices rules:
- 24 <u>(iii) The forest trees are located within, or affected by forest</u> 25 practices rules pertaining to any one, or all, of the following:
 - (A) Riparian or other sensitive aquatic areas;
 - (B) Channel migration zones; or
- (C) Areas of potentially unstable slopes or landforms, verified by the department, and must meet all of the following:
 - (I) Are addressed in a forest practices application;
- 31 (II) Are adjacent to a commercially reasonable harvest area; and
- (III) Have the potential to deliver sediment or debris to a public resource or threaten public safety.
- (((c))) (d) "Small forest landowner" means a landowner meeting all of the following characteristics:
- 36 (i) A forest landowner as defined in RCW 76.09.020 whose interest 37 in the land and timber is in fee or who has rights to the timber to be 38 included in the forestry riparian easement that extend at least fifty

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years from the date the ((forest practices)) completed forestry riparian easement application associated with the easement is submitted;

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(ii) $\underline{A}n$ entity that has harvested from its own lands in this state during the three years prior to the year of application an average timber volume that would qualify the owner as a small harvester under RCW 84.33.035; and

8 (iii) An entity that certifies at the time of application that it 9 does not expect to harvest from its own lands more than the volume allowed by RCW 84.33.035 during the ten years following application. 10 11 If a landowner's prior three-year average harvest exceeds the limit of 12 RCW 84.33.035, or the landowner expects to exceed this limit during the 13 ten years following application, and that landowner establishes to the ((department of natural resources')) 14 department's reasonable satisfaction that the harvest limits were or will be exceeded to raise 15 funds to pay estate taxes or equally compelling and unexpected 16 obligations such as court-ordered judgments or extraordinary medical 17 expenses, the landowner shall be deemed to be a small forest landowner. 18 For purposes of determining whether a person qualifies as a small 19 20 forest landowner, the small forest landowner office, created in RCW 21 76.13.110, shall evaluate the landowner under this definition, pursuant 22 to RCW 76.13.160, as of the date that the forest practices application 23 is submitted ((or the date the landowner notifies the department that 24 the harvest is to begin with which the forestry riparian easement is associated)) and the date that the department offers compensation for 25 26 the forestry riparian easement. A small forest landowner can include 27 individual, partnership, ((corporate)) corporation, or other nongovernmental legal entity. If a landowner grants timber rights to 28 another entity for less than five years, the landowner may still 29 30 qualify as a small forest landowner under this section. If a landowner is unable to obtain an approved forest practices application for timber 31 harvest for any of his or her land because of restrictions under the 32 33 forest practices rules, the landowner may still qualify as a small forest landowner under this section. 34

 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(e)</u> "Completion of harvest" means that the trees have been harvested from an area and that further entry into that area by mechanized logging or slash treating equipment is not expected.

- (3) The department ((of natural resources)) is authorized and directed to accept and hold in the name of the state of Washington forestry riparian easements granted by qualifying small forest landowners covering qualifying timber and to pay compensation to such landowners in accordance with ((subsections (6) and (7) of)) this section. The department ((of natural resources)) may not transfer the easements to any entity other than another state agency.
- (4) Forestry riparian easements shall be effective for fifty years from the date ((the forest practices application associated with the qualifying timber is submitted to the department of natural resources)) of the completed forestry riparian easement application, unless the easement is voluntarily terminated earlier by the department ((of natural resources voluntarily)), based on a determination that termination is in the best interest of the state, or under the terms of a termination clause in the easement.
- (5) Forestry riparian easements shall be restrictive only, and shall preserve all lawful uses of the easement premises by the landowner that are consistent with the terms of the easement and the requirement to protect riparian functions during the term of the easement, subject to the restriction that the leave trees required by the rules to be left on the easement premises may not be cut during the term of the easement. No right of public access to or across, or any public use of the easement premises is created by this statute or by the easement. Forestry riparian easements shall not be deemed to trigger the compensating tax of or otherwise disqualify land from being taxed under chapter 84.33 or 84.34 RCW.
- (6) ((Upon application of a small forest landowner for a riparian easement that is associated with a forest practices application and the landowner's marking of the qualifying timber on the qualifying lands, the small forest landowner office shall determine the compensation to be offered to the small forest landowner as provided for in this section. The small forest landowner office shall also determine the compensation to be offered to a small forest landowner for qualifying timber for which an approved forest practices application for timber harvest cannot be obtained because of restrictions under the forest practices rules. The legislature recognizes that there is not readily available market transaction evidence of value for easements of this

nature, and thus establishes the following methodology to ascertain the value for forestry riparian easements. Values so determined shall not be considered competent evidence of value for any other purpose.

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The small forest landowner office shall establish the volume of the qualifying timber. Based on that volume and using data obtained or maintained by the department of revenue under RCW 84.33.074 and 84.33.091, the small forest landowner office shall attempt to determine the fair market value of the qualifying timber as of the date the forest practices application associated with the qualifying timber was submitted or the date the landowner notifies the department that the harvest is to begin. Removal of any qualifying timber before the expiration of the easement must be in accordance with the forest practices rules and the terms of the easement. There shall be no reduction in compensation for reentry)) The small forest landowner office shall determine what constitutes a completed application for a forestry riparian easement. Such an application shall, at a minimum, include documentation of the owner's status as a qualifying small forest landowner, identification of location and the types of qualifying timber, and notification of completion of harvest, if applicable.

(7) ((Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, the small forest landowner office shall, subject to available funding, offer compensation to the small forest landowner in the amount of fifty percent of the value determined in subsection (6) of this section, plus the compliance and reimbursement costs as determined in accordance with RCW 76.13.140. If the landowner accepts the offer for qualifying timber that will be harvested pursuant to an approved forest practices application, the department of natural resources shall pay the compensation promptly upon (a) completion of harvest in the area covered by the forestry riparian easement; (b) verification that there has been compliance with the rules requiring leave trees in the easement area; and (c) execution and delivery of the easement to the department of natural resources. If the landowner accepts the offer for qualifying timber for which an approved forest practices application for timber harvest cannot be obtained because of restrictions under the forest practices rules, the department of natural resources shall pay the compensation promptly upon (i) verification that there has been compliance with the rules requiring

- leave trees in the easement area; and (ii) execution and delivery of the easement to the department of natural resources. Upon donation or payment of compensation, the department of natural resources may record the easement.
 - (8)) Upon receipt of the qualifying small forest landowner's forestry riparian easement application, and subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the following must occur:
- (a) The small forest landowner office shall determine the compensation to be offered to the qualifying small forest landowner for qualifying timber after the department accepts the completed forestry riparian easement application and the landowner has completed marking the boundary of the area containing the qualifying timber. The legislature recognizes that there is not readily available market transaction evidence of value for easements of the nature required by this section, and thus establishes the methodology provided in this subsection to ascertain the value for forestry riparian easements. Values so determined may not be considered competent evidence of value for any other purpose.
- (b) The small forest landowner office, subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, is responsible for assessing the volume of qualifying timber. However, no more than fifty percent of the total amounts appropriated for the forestry riparian easement program may be applied to determine the volume of qualifying timber for completed forestry riparian easement applications. Based on the volume established by the small forest landowner office and using data obtained or maintained by the department of revenue under RCW 84.33.074 and 84.33.091, the small forest landowner office shall attempt to determine the fair market value of the qualifying timber as of the date the complete forestry riparian easement application is received. Removal of any qualifying timber before the expiration of the easement must be in accordance with the forest practices rules and the terms of the easement. There shall be no reduction in compensation for reentry.
- (8)(a) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section and subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the small forest landowner office shall offer compensation for qualifying timber to the qualifying small forest landowner in the

- amount of fifty percent of the value determined by the small forest landowner office, plus the compliance and reimbursement costs as determined in accordance with RCW 76.13.140. However, compensation for any qualifying small forest landowner for qualifying timber located on potentially unstable slopes or landforms may not exceed a total of fifty thousand dollars during any biennial funding period.
 - (b) If the landowner accepts the offer for qualifying timber, the department shall pay the compensation promptly upon:

- (i) Completion of harvest in the area within a commercially reasonable harvest unit with which the forestry riparian easement is associated under an approved forest practices application, unless an approved forest practices application for timber harvest cannot be obtained because of restrictions under the forest practices rules;
- (ii) Verification that the landowner has no outstanding violations under chapter 76.09 RCW or any associated rules; and
 - (iii) Execution and delivery of the easement to the department.
- (c) Upon donation or payment of compensation, the department may record the easement.
 - (9) For approved forest practices applications ((where)) for which the regulatory impact is greater than the average percentage impact for all small forest landowners as determined by an analysis by the department ((of natural resources analysis)) under the regulatory fairness act, chapter 19.85 RCW, the compensation offered will be increased to one hundred percent for that portion of the regulatory impact that is in excess of the average. Regulatory impact includes all trees ((left in buffers, special management zones, and those rendered uneconomic to harvest by these rules)) identified as qualifying timber. A separate average or high impact regulatory threshold shall be established for western and eastern Washington. Criteria for these measurements and payments shall be established by the small forest landowner office.
 - ((+9))) (10) The forest practices board shall adopt rules under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, to implement the forestry riparian easement program, including the following:
 - (a) A standard version ((or versions of all)) of a forestry riparian easement application as well as all additional documents necessary or advisable to create the forestry riparian easements as provided for in this section;

- 1 (b) Standards for descriptions of the easement premises with a 2 degree of precision that is reasonable in relation to the values 3 involved;
 - (c) Methods and standards for cruises and valuation of forestry riparian easements for purposes of establishing the compensation. The department ((of natural resources)) shall perform the timber cruises of forestry riparian easements required under this chapter and chapter 76.09 RCW. Timber cruises are subject to amounts appropriated for this purpose. However, no more than fifty percent of the total appropriated funding for the forestry riparian easement program may be applied to determine the volume of qualifying timber for completed forestry riparian easement applications. Any rules concerning the methods and standards for valuations of forestry riparian easements shall apply only to the department ((of natural resources)), qualifying small forest landowners, and the small forest landowner office;
 - (d) A method to determine that a forest practices application involves a commercially reasonable harvest, and adopt criteria for entering into a ((forest)) forestry riparian easement where a commercially reasonable harvest is not possible or a forest practices application that has been submitted cannot be approved because of restrictions under the forest practices rules;
 - (e) A method to address blowdown of qualified timber falling outside the easement premises;
 - (f) A formula for sharing of proceeds in relation to the acquisition of qualified timber covered by an easement through the exercise or threats of eminent domain by a federal or state agency with eminent domain authority, based on the present value of the ((department of natural resources')) department's and the landowner's relative interests in the qualified timber;
 - (g) High impact regulatory thresholds;
 - (h) A method to determine timber that is qualifying timber because it is rendered uneconomic to harvest by the rules adopted under RCW 76.09.055 and 76.09.370; ((and))
- (i) A method for internal department ((of natural resources))
 review of small forest landowner office compensation decisions under
 ((subsection (7) of)) this section; and
- (j) Consistent with section 5 of this act, a method to collect
 reimbursement from landowners who received compensation for a forestry

- 1 riparian easement and who, within the first ten years after receipt of
- 2 compensation for a forestry riparian easement, sells the land on which
- 3 an easement is located to a nonqualifying landowner.
- 4 **Sec. 2.** RCW 76.13.140 and 2002 c 120 s 3 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

In order to assist small forest landowners to remain economically 6 7 viable, the legislature intends that the qualifying small forest landowners be able to net fifty percent of the value of the trees left 8 9 in the buffer areas. The amount of compensation offered in RCW 10 76.13.120 shall also include the compliance costs for participation in the <u>forestry</u> riparian easement program((. For purposes of this 11 12 section, "compliance costs" includes)), including the cost of preparing 13 and recording the forestry riparian easement, and any business and 14 occupation tax and real estate excise tax imposed because of entering into the <u>forestry riparian</u> easement. The <u>small forest landowner</u> office 15 may contract with private consultants that the office finds qualified 16 17 to perform timber cruises of forestry riparian easements or to lay out 18 streamside buffers and comply with other forest ((and fish)) practices regulatory requirements related to the ((forest)) forestry riparian 19 20 easement program. The department shall reimburse qualifying small 21 forest landowners for the actual costs incurred for laying out the 22 streamside buffers and marking the qualifying timber once a contract 23 been executed for the forestry riparian easement program. 24 Reimbursement is subject to the work being acceptable to the 25 department. The small forest landowner office shall determine how the 26 reimbursement costs will be calculated.

27 **Sec. 3.** RCW 76.13.160 and 2004 c 102 s 2 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

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When establishing a ((forest)) forestry riparian easement program applicant's status as a qualifying small forest landowner pursuant to RCW 76.13.120, the department shall not review the applicant's timber harvest records, or any other tax-related documents, on file with the department of revenue. The department of revenue may confirm or deny an applicant's status as a small forest landowner at the request of the department($(\dot{\tau})$). However, for the purposes of this section, the department of revenue may not disclose more information than whether or

- 1 not the applicant has reported a harvest or harvests totaling greater
- 2 than or less than the qualifying thresholds established in RCW
- 3 76.13.120. Nothing in this section, or RCW 84.33.280, prohibits the
- 4 department from reviewing aggregate or general information provided by
- 5 the department of revenue.

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- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 76.13 RCW 7 to read as follows:
 - (1) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the department must recommend to the governor a list of all forest riparian easement applications to be funded under RCW 76.13.120. The governor must determine the number of applications to receive funding and then submit the list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list must include, but not be limited to, the date of the forestry riparian easement application, the type of qualifying timber, estimates of the value of the easement, aerial photograph maps of the application area, and an estimate of administrative costs for purchase of easements.
- 17 (2) The governor or the legislature may remove an application from 18 the list if there is evidence that the applicant is a nonqualifying 19 landowner for a forestry riparian easement.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 76.13 RCW to read as follows:
 - If, within the first ten years after receipt of compensation for a forestry riparian easement, a landowner sells the land on which an easement is located to a nonqualifying landowner, then the selling landowner must reimburse the state for the full compensation received for the forestry riparian easement. The department continues to hold, in the name of the state, the forestry riparian easement for the full term of the easement. The department may not transfer the easement to any entity other than another state agency.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The chair of the forest practices board shall invite relevant stakeholders to participate in a process that investigates, and ultimately recommends, a potential long-term funding source for the forestry riparian easement program established in chapter 76.13 RCW.

- (2) The findings of, and recommendations from, the process required by this section must be reported to the appropriate committees of the legislature in the manner prescribed in RCW 43.01.036 by May 31, 2012.
 - (3) This section expires July 31, 2012.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. 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 July 1, 2011.

--- END ---