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## HOUSE BILL 1789

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Representatives Reeves, Fitzgibbon, Chapman, Kloba, Ramel, Pollet, and Fosse; by request of Department of Natural Resources

Read first time 02/07/23. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

- AN ACT Relating to expanding revenue generation and economic opportunities from natural climate solutions and ecosystem services; amending RCW 79.02.010 and 79.105.150; reenacting and amending RCW 79.64.110 and 79.22.050; and adding a new chapter to Title 79 RCW.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that there are 7 myriad ways for the department of natural resources to generate revenue from state lands for the benefit of its beneficiaries and the 8 9 state. The legislature recognizes it is in the best interest of the 10 trust beneficiaries and the state to increase revenue opportunities, 11 diversify the trust asset portfolio, and reduce costs. As new markets 12 emerge, the department should be enabled to take full advantage of 13 opportunities to diversify and grow revenue streams for beneficiaries 14 and the state, while also reducing costs.
  - (2) The legislature finds that the trust land performance assessment, completed pursuant to section 7015, chapter 298, Laws of 2018, recommends exploring opportunities to diversify funding streams for revenue generation, including utilizing carbon markets, as well as other ways to monetize ecosystem services for the beneficiaries and the state. The legislature further finds that the climate commitment act, which established a cap and invest program under

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chapter 70A.65 RCW, makes Washington state a leader in climate policy and, through the codification of carbon offset projects, creates a new way for revenue to be generated from lands and waters in the state. The legislature intends that the carbon offset projects established for this program benefit the people of Washington by being located on Washington lands and waters to the extent possible, rather than outside the state. To accomplish this, the department seeks the authority to sell carbon offset credits directly under the rules of the Washington state cap and invest program.

- (3) The legislature finds that as the manager of approximately 6,000,000 acres of lands and waters, the department is well suited to take actions that increase carbon sequestration and storage, generate revenue from those actions through carbon offset projects, and provide additional benefits including reforestation, forest health restoration, afforestation, air and water purification, habitat creation, temperature regulation, stormwater management, and disaster mitigation.
- (4) The legislature further finds that private industry is leading the way by entering carbon markets and that the department should have similar authority as private industry to enter carbon markets to generate revenue and reduce costs for beneficiaries and the state. For these reasons, the legislature believes the department should have the same authority to enter carbon markets as private industry for carbon offset and ecosystem services projects on state lands.
- (5) Additionally, the legislature finds that by granting the department direct authority to enter carbon markets, the department will be able to create additional revenue streams to complement existing traditional revenue streams thereby reducing costs for beneficiaries and the state. Opportunities include projects in which the department would be able to generate revenue through the reforestation of certain postwildfire areas that otherwise would not have been replanted. These areas will regenerate more quickly and robustly than had they not been replanted, which will result in more revenue for beneficiaries from future harvests.
- (6) The legislature also finds that forest health treatments that increase the resilience of Washington forests to wildfire may be eligible for carbon offset projects, thus creating a new source of funding for those treatments, reducing the costs to the state or beneficiaries by generating new revenue sources.

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(7) The legislature further finds that areas that have been transferred out of trust status into natural areas or natural resource conservation areas may be eligible for carbon offset projects or other payment for ecosystem services projects, which would create a new revenue stream from lands that otherwise would not generate revenue and that the department currently incurs a cost to maintain.

- (8) The legislature additionally finds that the department could acquire working forestlands at risk of conversion, and generate revenue for beneficiaries and for the state both through carbon offset projects having prevented the forestland from likely converting to nonforestland, and additionally through future harvests on those acquired forestlands.
- (9) The legislature finds that similar opportunities exist in aquatic lands for kelp and eelgrass conservation and restoration projects that reduce conservation and restoration costs to the state and help to generate revenue for aquatic lands enhancement account funds for salmon habitat improvements.
- (10) Therefore, the legislature intends to establish the direct authority for the department to generate revenue on its lands and waters through payment for ecosystem services programs including, but not limited to, carbon offset projects. Accordingly, the legislature intends to provide the department the necessary authority to create carbon offset and ecosystem services projects under the cap and invest program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
  - (1) "Carbon credit" means one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent removed from the atmosphere or prevented from being emitted into the atmosphere as a result of a carbon offset project and within a carbon market transaction.
- 33 (2) "Carbon offset project" has the same meaning as "offset 34 project" as defined in RCW 70A.65.010.
- 35 (3)(a) "Ecosystem services" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 76.09.020.
- 37 (b) Examples of ecosystem services include, but are not limited 38 to, carbon sequestration and storage, air and water filtration, 39 climate stabilization, and disturbance mitigation.

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- (4) "Ecosystem services credit" means a predetermined and standardized unit that represents measurable ecosystem services provided in the context of a payment for an ecosystem services project.
- (5) "Ecosystem services marketplace" has the same meaning as "ecosystem services market" as defined in RCW 76.09.020.
- (6) "Ecosystem services project broker" means an entity that facilitates the process of matching ecosystem services providers and purchasers of ecosystem services project credits. An ecosystem services project broker may sell or procure credits on their clients' behalf and provide financing and marketing expertise. Ecosystem services project brokers may also act as ecosystem service project developers.
- (7) "Ecosystem services project developer" means an entity that sources and initiates ecosystem services projects on behalf of the ecosystem services provider including, but not limited to, by working with ecosystem services project standards and verification bodies, bearing financial risks of projects, and working with a network of distributors and retailers to deliver auditable ecosystem services project credits to a marketplace. An ecosystem services project developer may also act as an ecosystem services project broker.
- (8) "Payment for ecosystem services project" means a transaction within an ecosystem services marketplace that transfers financial incentives to ecosystem services providers that are conditional on the provision of the service. Project types include, but are not limited to, carbon offset projects.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The department is authorized to enter into contracts for payment for ecosystem services projects on terms and conditions acceptable to the department for the purpose of generating revenue by providing ecosystem services that directly or indirectly benefit humans or enhance social welfare. The contract term may last a period of up to 125 years. Proceeds from contracts for ecosystem services must be deposited into the appropriate account in the state treasury.
- 35 (2) The department may enter into payment for ecosystem services 36 projects on all public lands managed by the department.
  - (3) The department may:

38 (a) Directly offer for sale ecosystem services credits with 39 established compliance or voluntary ecosystem services marketplaces.

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1 (b) Enter into contracts with ecosystem services project 2 developers or brokers, through public auction or by direct 3 negotiation, to bring ecosystem services credits to market. Contracts 4 for ecosystem services are subject to rules adopted by the board.

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- (4) Notice of intent to contract by negotiation must be published on the department's website. The notice must be published within the 90 days preceding commencement of negotiations.
- (5) The department is authorized to conduct any additional advertising that it determines to be in the best interest of the state.
- (6) The department may enter into contracts or agreements with third-party ecosystem services project developers or brokers for purposes that include, but are not limited to, determining the feasibility of entering into a contract for a payment for an ecosystem services project, establishing a payment for an ecosystem services project with an ecosystem services marketplace, and marketing and selling credits on an established ecosystem services marketplace.
- 19 (7) The department must provide a report to the board upon 20 execution of a contract for a payment for an ecosystem services 21 project that includes the term of the contract and projected 22 revenues.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Before entering into the sale of ecosystem services credits under this chapter, the board must approve contract terms and a minimum payment for ecosystem services that is valid for a period of 180 days, or a longer period as may be established by resolution. The board may reestablish the minimum payment at any time. For any ecosystem services credit sales that the board is required by law to approve, the board may by resolution transfer this authority to the commissioner.
- 31 (2) Where the board has set a minimum payment for ecosystem 32 services credits, the department may set the final payment for 33 ecosystem services credits, which must be based on current market 34 prices.
- 35 **Sec. 5.** RCW 79.02.010 and 2018 c 258 s 1 are each amended to 36 read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this title unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

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- 1 (1) "Aquatic lands" means all state-owned tidelands, shorelands, 2 harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters as defined in RCW 3 79.105.060 that are administered by the department.
  - (2) "Board" means the board of natural resources.

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- (3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public lands.
- 6 (4) "Community and technical college forest reserve lands" means
  7 lands managed under RCW 79.02.420.
  - (5) "Community forest trust lands" means those lands acquired and managed under the provisions of chapter 79.155 RCW.
    - (6) "Department" means the department of natural resources.
    - (7) (a) "Forest biomass" means the by-products of: Current forest management activities; current forest protection treatments prescribed or permitted under chapter 76.04 RCW; or the by-products of forest health treatment prescribed or permitted under chapter 76.06 RCW.
    - (b) "Forest biomass" does not include wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as: Creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; wood from existing old growth forests; wood required to be left on-site under chapter 76.09 RCW, the state forest practices act; and implementing rules, and other legal and contractual requirements; or municipal solid waste.
    - (8) "Good neighbor agreement" means an agreement entered into between the state and the United States forest service or United States bureau of land management to conduct forestland, watershed, and rangeland restoration activities on federal lands, as originally authorized by the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79).
    - (9) "Improvements" means anything considered a fixture in law placed upon or attached to lands administered by the department that has changed the value of the lands or any changes in the previous condition of the fixtures that changes the value of the lands.
      - (10) "Land bank lands" means lands acquired under RCW 79.19.020.
  - (11) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of a federal, state, or local governmental unit, however designated.
- 36 (12) "Public lands" means lands of the state of Washington 37 administered by the department including but not limited to state 38 lands, state forestlands, lands included in a state forestland pool, 39 and aquatic lands.

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- 1 (13) "State forestland pool" or "land pool" means state 2 forestlands acquired and managed under RCW 79.22.140.
- 3 (14) "State forestlands" means lands acquired under RCW 79.22.010, 79.22.040, and 79.22.020.
  - (15) "State lands" includes:

- 6 (a) School lands, that is, lands held in trust for the support of the common schools;
- 8 (b) University lands, that is, lands held in trust for university 9 purposes;
- 10 (c) Agricultural college lands, that is, lands held in trust for 11 the use and support of agricultural colleges;
- 12 (d) Scientific school lands, that is, lands held in trust for the 13 establishment and maintenance of a scientific school;
- 14 (e) Normal school lands, that is, lands held in trust for state 15 normal schools;
- 16 (f) Capitol building lands, that is, lands held in trust for the 17 purpose of erecting public buildings at the state capital for 18 legislative, executive, and judicial purposes;
- 19 (g) Institutional lands, that is, lands held in trust for state 20 charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions; and
- 21 (h) Land bank, escheat, donations, and all other lands, except 22 aquatic lands, administered by the department that are not devoted to 23 or reserved for a particular use by law.
- (16) "Valuable materials" means any product or material on the lands, such as forest products, forage or agricultural crops, stone, gravel, sand, peat, and all other materials of value except: (a) Mineral, coal, petroleum, and gas as provided for under chapter 79.14
- 28 RCW; ((and)) (b) forest biomass as provided for under chapter 79.150
- 29 RCW; and (c) ecosystem services as provided for under chapter 79.---
- 30 RCW (the new chapter created in section 9 of this act).
- 31 (17)(a) "Ecosystem services" has the same meaning as defined in 32 RCW 76.09.020.
- 33 (b) Examples of ecosystem services include, but are not limited 34 to, carbon sequestration and storage, air and water filtration, 35 climate stabilization, and disturbance mitigation.
- 36 **Sec. 6.** RCW 79.64.110 and 2021 c 334 s 995 and 2021 c 145 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 38 (1) Any moneys derived from the lease of state forestlands or 39 from the sale of valuable materials, oils, gases, coal, minerals,

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- 1 ((er)) fossils, or contracts for ecosystem services from those lands,
  2 except as provided in RCW 79.64.130, or the appraised value of these
  3 resources when transferred to a public agency under RCW 79.22.060,
  4 except as provided in RCW 79.22.060(4), must be distributed as
  5 follows:
  - (a) For state forestlands acquired through RCW 79.22.040 or by exchange for lands acquired through RCW 79.22.040:

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- (i) The expense incurred by the state for administration, reforestation, and protection, not to exceed ((twenty-five)) 25 percent, which rate of percentage shall be determined by the board, must be returned to the forest development account created in RCW 79.64.100. During the 2017-2019, 2019-2021, and 2021-2023 fiscal biennia, the board may increase the ((twenty-five)) 25 percent limitation up to ((twenty-seven)) 27 percent.
- (ii) Any balance remaining must be paid to the county in which the land is located or, for counties participating in a land pool under RCW 79.22.140, to each participating county proportionate to its contribution of asset value to the land pool as determined by the board. Payments made under this subsection are to be paid, distributed, and prorated, except as otherwise provided in this section, to the various funds in the same manner as general taxes are paid and distributed during the year of payment. However, in order to test county flexibility in distributing state forestland revenue, a county may in its discretion pay, distribute, and prorate payments made under this subsection of moneys derived from state forestlands acquired by exchange between July 28, 2019, and June 30, 2020, for lands acquired through RCW 79.22.040, within the same county, in the same manner as general taxes are paid and distributed during the year of payment for the former state forestlands that were subject to the exchange.
- (iii) Any balance remaining, paid to a county with a population of less than ((sixteen thousand)) 16,000, must first be applied to the reduction of any indebtedness existing in the current expense fund of the county during the year of payment.
- (iv) With regard to moneys remaining under this subsection (1)(a), within seven working days of receipt of these moneys, the department shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts to be distributed to the counties. The state treasurer shall distribute funds to the counties four times per month, with no more than ((ten)) 10 days between each payment date.

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(b) For state forestlands acquired through RCW 79.22.010 or by exchange for lands acquired through RCW 79.22.010, except as provided in RCW 79.64.120:

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- (i) Fifty percent shall be placed in the forest development account.
- 6 (ii) Fifty percent shall be prorated and distributed to the state general fund, to be dedicated for the benefit of the public schools, 7 to the county in which the land is located or, for counties 8 participating in a land pool created under RCW 79.22.140, to each 9 participating county proportionate to its contribution of asset value 10 11 to the land pool as determined by the board, and according to the relative proportions of tax levies of all taxing districts in the 12 county. The portion to be distributed to the state general fund shall 13 be based on the regular school levy rate under RCW 84.52.065 (1) and 14 (2) and the levy rate for any school district enrichment levies. With 15 16 regard to the portion to be distributed to the counties, the 17 department shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts to be 18 distributed within seven working days of receipt of the money. The 19 state treasurer shall distribute funds to the counties four times per month, with no more than ((ten)) 10 days between each payment date. 20 21 The money distributed to the county must be paid, distributed, and prorated to the various other funds in the same manner as general 22 taxes are paid and distributed during the year of payment. 23
  - (2) A school district may transfer amounts deposited in its debt service fund pursuant to this section into its capital projects fund as authorized in RCW 28A.320.330.
  - Sec. 7. RCW 79.22.050 and 2003 c 334 s 220 and 2003 c 313 s 7 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 79.22.060, all land, acquired or designated by the department as state forestland, shall be forever reserved from sale, but the valuable materials thereon may be sold, ecosystem services may be sold, or the land may be leased in the same manner and for the same purposes as is authorized for state lands if the department finds such sale or lease to be in the best interests of the state and approves the terms and conditions thereof.

In the event that the department sells logs using the contract harvesting process described in RCW 79.15.500 through 79.15.530, the moneys received subject to this section are the net proceeds from the contract harvesting sale.

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- 1 **Sec. 8.** RCW 79.105.150 and 2022 c 157 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) After deduction for management costs as provided in RCW 3 79.64.040 and payments to towns under RCW 79.115.150(2), all moneys 4 received by the state from the sale or lease of state-owned aquatic 5 6 lands  $((and))_{L}$  from the sale of valuable material from state-owned aquatic lands, and from the sale of ecosystem services under chapter 7 79.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 9 of this act), shall 8 be deposited in the aquatic lands enhancement account which is hereby 9 created in the state treasury. After appropriation, these funds shall 10 11 be used solely for aquatic lands enhancement projects; for the 12 purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes; for providing and improving access to the lands; and for 13 volunteer cooperative fish and game projects. The aquatic lands 14 enhancement account may be used to support the shellfish program, the 15 16 ballast water program, hatcheries, the Puget Sound toxic sampling 17 program and steelhead mortality research at the department of fish and wildlife, the knotweed program at the department of agriculture, 18 19 actions at the University of Washington for reducing ocean acidification, which may include the creation of a center on ocean 20 acidification, the Puget SoundCorps program, and support of the 21 marine resource advisory council and the Washington coastal marine 22 23 advisory council. During the 2017-2019 and 2019-2021 fiscal biennia, the legislature may transfer from the aquatic lands enhancement 24 25 account to the geoduck aquaculture research account for research related to shellfish aquaculture. During the 2015-2017 fiscal 26 biennium, the legislature may transfer moneys from the aquatic lands 27 enhancement account to the marine resources stewardship trust 28 29 account.
- 30 (2) In providing grants for aquatic lands enhancement projects, 31 the recreation and conservation funding board shall:

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- (a) Require grant recipients to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications;
- (b) Utilize the statement of environmental benefits, consideration, except as provided in RCW 79.105.610, of whether the applicant is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, whether a project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310, and except as otherwise provided in RCW 79.105.630, and effective one calendar year following the development and statewide availability of urban forestry

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- management plans and ordinances under RCW 76.15.090, whether the applicant is an entity that has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community designation program created in RCW 76.15.090 in its prioritization and selection process; and
  - (c) Develop appropriate outcome-focused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grants.

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- 8 (3) To the extent possible, the department should coordinate its 9 performance measure system with other natural resource-related 10 agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270.
- 11 (4) The department shall consult with affected interest groups in 12 implementing this section.
- 13 (5) Any project designed to address the restoration of Puget
  14 Sound may be funded under this chapter only if the project is not in
  15 conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound
  16 partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 1 through 4 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 79 RCW.

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