

Title 89

RECLAMATION, SOIL CONSERVATION, AND LAND SETTLEMENT

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Chapter 89.08 RCW CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

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89.08.005 Short title. This chapter shall be known and cited as the conservation districts law. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 1; 1961 c 240 § 1; 1939 c 187 § 1; RRS § 10726-1.]

89.08.010 Preamble. It is hereby declared, as a matter of legislative determination:

(1) That the lands of the state of Washington are among the basic assets of the state and that the preservation of these lands is necessary to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of its people; that improper land-use practices have caused and have contributed to, and are now causing and contributing to, a progressively more serious erosion of the lands of this state by wind and water; that the breaking of natural grass, plant, and forest cover have interfered with the natural factors of soil stabilization, causing loosening of soil and exhaustion of humus, and developing a soil condition that favors erosion; that the topsoil is being blown and washed off of lands; that there has been an accelerated washing of sloping lands; that these processes of ero-

sion by wind and water speed up with removal of absorptive topsoil, causing exposure of less absorptive and less protective but more erosive subsoil; that failure by any land occupier to conserve the soil and control erosion upon his or her lands may cause a washing and blowing of soil from his or her lands onto other lands and makes the conservation of soil and control of erosion on such other lands difficult or impossible, and that extensive denuding of land for development creates critical erosion areas that are difficult to effectively regenerate and the resulting sediment causes extensive pollution of streams, ponds, lakes, and other waters.

(2) That the consequences of such soil erosion in the form of soil blowing and soil washing are the silting and sedimentation of stream channels, reservoirs, dams, ditches, and harbors, and loading the air with soil particles; the loss of fertile soil material in dust storms; the piling up of soil on lower slopes and its deposit over alluvial plains; the reduction in productivity or outright ruin of rich bottom lands by overwash of poor subsoil material, sand, and gravel swept out of the hills; deterioration of soil and its fertility, deterioration of crops grown thereon, and declining acre yields despite development of scientific processes for increasing such yields; loss of soil and water which causes destruction of food and cover for wildlife; a blowing and washing of soil into streams which silts over spawning beds, and destroys water plants, diminishing the food supply of fish; a diminishing of the underground water reserve, which causes water shortages, intensifies periods of drought, and causes crop failures; an increase in the speed and volume of rainfall run-off, causing severe and increasing floods, which bring suffering, disease, and death; impoverishment of families attempting to farm eroding and eroded lands; damage to roads, highways, railways, buildings, and other property from floods and from dust storms; and losses in navigation, hydroelectric power, municipal water supply, irrigation developments, farming, and grazing.

(3) That to conserve soil resources and control and prevent soil erosion and prevent flood water and sediment damages, and further agricultural and nonagricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, it is necessary that land-use practices contributing to soil wastage and soil erosion be discouraged and discontinued, and appropriate soil-conserving land-use practices, and works of improvement for flood prevention of agricultural and nonagricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water be adopted and carried out; that among the procedures necessary for widespread adoption, are the carrying on of engineering operations such as the construction of terraces, terrace outlets, check-dams, desilting basins, flood water retarding structures, channel floodways, dikes, ponds, ditches, and the like; the utilization of strip cropping, contour cultivating, and contour furrowing; land irrigation; seeding and planting of waste, sloping, abandoned, or eroded lands to water-conserving and erosion-preventing plants, trees, and grasses; forestation and reforestation; rotation of crops; soil stabilizations with trees, grasses, legumes, and other thick-growing, soil-holding crops, retardation of run-off by increasing absorption of rainfall; and retirement from cultivation of steep, highly erosive areas and areas now badly gullied or otherwise eroded.

(4) Whereas, there is a pressing need for the conservation of renewable resources in all areas of the state, whether urban, suburban, or rural, and that the benefits of resource practices, programs, and projects, as carried out by the state conservation commission and by the conservation districts, should be available to all such areas; therefore, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the legislature to provide for the conservation of the renewable resources of this state, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and for the prevention of flood water and sediment damages, and for furthering agricultural and nonagricultural phases of conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state. To this end all incorporated cities and towns heretofore excluded from the boundaries of a conservation district established pursuant to the provisions of the state conservation district law, as amended, may be approved by the conservation commission as being included in and deemed a part of the district upon receiving a petition for annexation signed by the governing authority of the city or town and the conservation district within the exterior boundaries of which it lies in whole or in part or to which it lies closest. [2013 c 23 § 547; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 2; 1939 c 187 § 2; RRS § 10726-2.]

89.08.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, as used in this chapter:

"Commission" and "state conservation commission" means the agency created hereunder. All former references to "state soil and water conservation committee", "state committee" or "committee" shall be deemed to be references to the "state conservation commission";

"District", or "conservation district" means a governmental subdivision of this state and a public body corporate and politic, organized in accordance with the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess., for the purposes, with the powers, and subject to the restrictions set forth in this chapter. All districts created under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. shall be known as conservation districts and shall have all the powers and duties set out in chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. All references in chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. to "districts", or "soil and water conservation districts" shall be deemed to be reference to "conservation districts";

"Board" and "supervisors" mean the board of supervisors of a conservation district;

"Land occupier" or "occupier of land" includes any person, firm, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, public or private corporation, copartnership, association, or any other entity whatsoever which holds title to, or is in possession of, any lands lying within a district organized under the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess., whether as owner, lessee, renter, tenant, or otherwise;

"District elector" or "voter" means a registered voter in the county where the district is located who resides within the district boundary or in the area affected by a petition;

"Due notice" means a notice published at least twice, with at least six days between publications, in a publication

of general circulation within the affected area, or if there is no such publication, by posting at a reasonable number of public places within the area, where it is customary to post notices concerning county and municipal affairs. Any hearing held pursuant to due notice may be postponed from time to time without a new notice;

"Renewable natural resources", "natural resources" or "resources" includes land, air, water, vegetation, fish, wildlife, wild rivers, wilderness, natural beauty, scenery and open space;

"Conservation" includes conservation, development, improvement, maintenance, preservation, protection and use, and alleviation of floodwater and sediment damages, and the disposal of excess surface waters.

"Farm and agricultural land" means either (a) land in any contiguous ownership of twenty or more acres devoted primarily to agricultural uses; (b) any parcel of land five acres or more but less than twenty acres devoted primarily to agricultural uses, which has produced a gross income from agricultural uses equivalent to one hundred dollars or more per acre per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter; or (c) any parcel of land of less than five acres devoted primarily to agricultural uses which has produced a gross income of one thousand dollars or more per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter. Agricultural lands shall also include farm woodlots of less than twenty and more than five acres and the land on which appurtenances necessary to production, preparation or sale of the agricultural products exist in conjunction with the lands producing such products. Agricultural lands shall also include any parcel of land of one to five acres, which is not contiguous, but which otherwise constitutes an integral part of farming operations being conducted on land qualifying under this section as "farm and agricultural lands". [1999 c 305 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 3; 1961 c 240 § 2; 1955 c 304 § 1; 1939 c 187 § 3; RRS § 10726-3.]

89.08.030 Conservation commission. There is hereby established to serve as an agency of the state and to perform the functions conferred upon it by law, the state conservation commission, which shall succeed to all powers, duties and property of the state soil and water conservation committee.

The commission shall consist of ten members, five of whom are ex officio. Two members shall be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a landowner or operator of a farm. At least two of the three elected members shall be landowners or operators of a farm and shall be elected as herein provided. The appointed members shall serve for a term of four years.

The three elected members shall be elected for three-year terms, one shall be elected each year by the district supervisors at their annual statewide meeting. One of the members shall reside in eastern Washington, one in central Washington and one in western Washington, the specific boundaries to be determined by district supervisors. At the first such election, the term of the member from western Washington shall be one year, central Washington two years and eastern Washington three years, and successors shall be elected for three years.

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Unexpired term vacancies in the office of appointed commission members shall be filled by appointment by the governor in the same manner as full-term appointments. Unexpired terms of elected commission members shall be filled by the regional vice president of the Washington association of conservation districts who is serving that part of the state where the vacancy occurs, such term to continue only until district supervisors can fill the unexpired term by electing the commission member.

The director of the department of ecology, the director of the department of agriculture, the commissioner of public lands, the president of the Washington association of conservation districts, and the dean of the college of agriculture at Washington State University shall be ex officio members of the commission. An ex officio member of the commission shall hold office so long as he or she retains the office by virtue of which he or she is a member of the commission. Ex officio members may delegate their authority.

The commission may invite appropriate officers of cooperating organizations, state and federal agencies to serve as advisers to the conservation commission. [1987 c 180 § 1; 1983 c 248 § 13; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 4; 1967 c 217 § 1; 1961 c 240 § 3; 1955 c 304 § 3. Prior: 1951 c 216 § 3; 1949 c 106 § 1, part; 1939 c 187 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-4, part.]

89.08.040 Members—Compensation and travel expenses—Records, rules, hearings, etc. Members shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and shall be entitled to travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The commission shall keep a record of its official actions, shall adopt a seal, which shall be judicially noticed, and may perform such acts, hold such public hearings, and adopt such rules as may be necessary for the execution of its functions under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. The state department of ecology is empowered to pay the travel expenses of the elected and appointed members of the state conservation commission, and the salaries, wages and other expenses of such administrative officers or other employees as may be required under the provisions of this chapter. [2009 c 55 § 1; 1984 c 287 § 112; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 179; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 5; 1961 c 240 § 4; 1955 c 304 § 4. Prior: 1951 c 216 § 4; 1949 c 106 § 1, part; 1939 c 187 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-4, part.]

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.08.050 Employees—Delegation—Quorum. The commission may employ an administrative officer, and such technical experts and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. The commission may call upon the attorney general for such legal services as it may require.

It shall have authority to delegate to its chair, to one or more of its members, to one or more agents or employees such duties and powers as it deems proper. As long as the commission and the office of financial management under

the provisions of chapter 43.82 RCW deems it appropriate and financially justifiable to do so, the commission shall be supplied with suitable office accommodations at the central office of the department of ecology, and shall be furnished the necessary supplies and equipment.

The commission shall organize annually and select a chair from among its members, who shall serve for one year from the date of the chair's selection. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum and all actions of the commission shall be by a majority vote of the members present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present. [2009 c 55 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 6; 1961 c 240 § 5; 1955 c 304 § 5. Prior: 1949 c 106 § 1, part; 1939 c 187 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-4, part.]

89.08.060 Assistance of other state agencies and institutions. Upon request of the commission, for the purpose of carrying out any of its functions, the supervising officer of any state agency or state institution of learning may, insofar as may be possible under available appropriations and having due regard to the needs of the agency to which the request is directed, assign or detail to the commission, members of the staff or personnel of such agency or institution of learning, and make such special reports, surveys, or studies as the commission may request. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 7; 1955 c 304 § 6. Prior: 1949 c 106 § 1, part; 1939 c 187 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-4, part.]

89.08.070 General duties of commission. In addition to the duties and powers hereinafter conferred upon the commission, it shall have the following duties and powers:

(1) To offer such assistance as may be appropriate to the supervisors of conservation districts organized under the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess., in the carrying out of any of their powers and programs:

(a) To assist and guide districts in the preparation and carrying out of programs for resource conservation authorized under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.;

(b) To review district programs;

(c) To coordinate the programs of the several districts and resolve any conflicts in such programs;

(d) To facilitate, promote, assist, harmonize, coordinate, and guide the resource conservation programs and activities of districts as they relate to other special purpose districts, counties, and other public agencies.

(2) To keep the supervisors of each of the several conservation districts organized under the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. informed of the activities and experience of all other districts organized hereunder, and to facilitate an interchange of advice and experience between such districts and cooperation between them.

(3) To review agreements, or forms of agreements, proposed to be entered into by districts with other districts or with any state, federal, interstate, or other public or private agency, organization, or individual, and advise the districts concerning such agreements or forms of agreements.

(4) To secure the cooperation and assistance of the United States and any of its agencies, and of agencies of this state in the work of such districts.

(5) To recommend the inclusion in annual and longer term budgets and appropriation legislation of the state of

Washington of funds necessary for appropriation by the legislature to finance the activities of the commission and the conservation districts; to administer the provisions of any law hereinafter enacted by the legislature appropriating funds for expenditure in connection with the activities of conservation districts; to distribute to conservation districts funds, equipment, supplies and services received by the commission for that purpose from any source, subject to such conditions as shall be made applicable thereto in any state or federal statute or local ordinance making available such funds, property or services; to adopt rules establishing guidelines and suitable controls to govern the use by conservation districts of such funds, property and services; and to review all budgets, administrative procedures and operations of such districts and advise the districts concerning their conformance with applicable laws and rules.

(6) To encourage the cooperation and collaboration of state, federal, regional, interstate and local public and private agencies with the conservation districts, and facilitate arrangements under which the conservation districts may serve county governing bodies and other agencies as their local operating agencies in the administration of any activity concerned with the conservation of renewable natural resources.

(7) To disseminate information throughout the state concerning the activities and programs of the conservation districts organized hereunder, and to encourage the formation of such districts in areas where their organization is desirable; to make available information concerning the needs and the work of the conservation district and the commission to the governor, the legislature, executive agencies of the government of this state, political subdivisions of this state, cooperating federal agencies, and the general public.

(8) Pursuant to procedures developed mutually by the commission and other state and local agencies that are authorized to plan or administer activities significantly affecting the conservation of renewable natural resources, to receive from such agencies for review and comment suitable descriptions of their plans, programs and activities for purposes of coordination with district conservation programs; to arrange for and participate in conferences necessary to avoid conflict among such plans and programs, to call attention to omissions, and to avoid duplication of effort.

(9) To compile information and make studies, summaries and analysis of district programs in relation to each other and to other resource conservation programs on a statewide basis.

(10) To assist conservation districts in obtaining legal services from state and local legal officers.

(11) To require annual reports from conservation districts, the form and content of which shall be developed by the commission.

(12) To establish by rule, with the assistance and advice of the state auditor's office, adequate and reasonably uniform accounting and auditing procedures which shall be used by conservation districts.

(13) To seek and accept grants from any source, public or private, to fulfill the purposes of the agency. The commission may also accept gifts or endowments that are made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, including real and personal

property, for the use and benefit consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(14) To conduct conferences, seminars, and training sessions consistent with the purposes of this chapter, and may accept grants, gifts, and contributions, and may contract for services, to accomplish these activities. The commission may recover costs for these activities, whether the activity is sponsored or cosponsored by the commission, at a rate determined by the commission. The commission may provide reimbursement to participants in these activities and other commission sponsored meetings and events, as appropriate and approved by the commission, consistent with applicable statutes. The commission may provide meals for participants in working meetings.

(15) To adopt rules to implement this section as it deems appropriate. [2009 c 55 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 8; 1961 c 240 § 6; 1955 c 304 § 7. Prior: 1949 c 106 § 1, part; 1939 c 187 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-4, part.]

89.08.080 Petition to form district—Contents. To form a conservation district, twenty percent of the voters within the area to be affected may file a petition with the commission asking that the area be organized into a district.

The petition shall give the name of the proposed district, state that it is needed in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, give a general description of the area proposed to be organized and request that the commission determine that it be created, and that it define the boundaries thereof and call an election on the question of creating the district.

If more than one petition is filed covering parts of the same area, the commission may consolidate all or any of them. [1999 c 305 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 9; 1961 c 240 § 7; 1961 c 17 § 1. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.090 Notice of hearing—Hearing. Within thirty days after a petition is filed, the commission shall give due notice of the time and place of a public hearing thereon. At the hearing all interested persons shall be heard.

If it appears to the commission that additional land should be included in the district, the hearing shall be adjourned and a new notice given covering the entire area and a new date fixed for further hearing, unless waiver of notice by the owners of the additional land is filed with the commission.

No district shall include any portion of a railroad right-of-way, or another similar district. The lands included in a district need not be contiguous. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 10; 1955 c 304 § 9. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.100 Findings—Order. After the hearing, if the commission finds that the public health, safety, and welfare warrant the creation of the district, it shall enter an order to that effect and define the boundaries thereof by metes and bounds or by legal subdivisions.

In making its findings the commission shall consider the topography of the particular area and of the state generally; the composition of the soil; the distribution of erosion; the prevailing land use practices; the effects upon and benefits to

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the land proposed to be included; the relation of the area to existing watersheds and agricultural regions and to other similar districts organized or proposed; and consider such other physical, geographical, and economic factors as are relevant.

If the commission finds there is no need for the district, it shall enter an order denying the petition, and no petition covering the same or substantially the same area may be filed within six months thereafter. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 11; 1955 c 304 § 10. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.110 Election—How conducted. If the commission finds that the district is needed, it shall then determine whether it is practicable. To assist the commission in determining this question, it shall, within a reasonable time, submit the proposition to a vote of the district electors in the proposed district.

The commission shall fix the date of the election, designate the polling places, fix the hours for opening and closing the polls, and appoint the election officials. The election shall be conducted, the vote counted and returns canvassed and the results published by the commission. [1999 c 305 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 12; 1955 c 304 § 11. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.120 Ballots. The commission shall provide the ballots for the election which shall contain the words

" For creation of a conservation district of the lands below described and lying in the county or counties of, and," and

" Against creation of a conservation district of the lands below described and lying in the county or counties of, and"

The ballot shall set forth the boundaries of the proposed district, and contain a direction to insert an X in the square of the voter's choice. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 13; 1961 c 240 § 8; 1955 c 304 § 12. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.130 Notice of election. The commission shall give due notice of the election, which shall state generally the purpose of the election, the date thereof, the place and hours of voting, and set forth the boundaries of the proposed district.

Only qualified district electors within the proposed district as determined by the commission may vote at the election. Each voter shall vote in the polling place nearest the voter's residence. [1999 c 305 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 14; 1955 c 304 § 13. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.140 Expense of hearing and election. The commission shall bear all expense of giving the notices and conducting the hearings and election, and shall issue regulations governing all hearings and elections and supervise the conduct thereof. It shall provide for registration of eligible voters or prescribe the procedure to determine the eligible voters. No informality in connection with the election shall invalidate the results, if the notice thereof was substantially given, and the election fairly conducted. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 15;

1955 c 304 § 14. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.150 Procedure after canvass. If a majority of the votes cast at the election are against the creation of the district, the commission shall deny the petition. If a majority favor the district, the commission shall determine the practicability of the project.

In making such determination, the commission shall consider the attitude of the voters of the district; the number of eligible voters who voted at the election; the size of the majority vote; the wealth and income of the land occupiers; the probable expense of carrying out the project; and any other economic factors relevant thereto.

If the commission finds that the project is impracticable it shall enter an order to that effect and deny the petition. When the petition has been denied, no new petition covering the same or substantially the same area may be filed within six months therefrom. [1999 c 305 § 5; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 16; 1955 c 304 § 15. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.160 Appointment of supervisors—Application to secretary of state. If the commission finds the project practicable, it shall appoint two supervisors, one of whom shall be a landowner or operator of a farm, who shall be qualified by training and experience to perform the specialized skilled services required of them. They, with the three elected supervisors, two of whom shall be landowners or operators of a farm, shall constitute the governing board of the district.

The two appointed supervisors shall file with the secretary of state a sworn application, reciting that a petition was filed with the commission for the creation of the district; that all required proceedings were had thereon; that they were appointed by the commission as such supervisors; and that the application is being filed to complete the organization of the district. It shall contain the names and residences of the applicants, a certified copy of their appointments, the name of the district, the location of the office of the supervisors and the term of office of each applicant.

The application shall be accompanied by a statement of the commission, reciting that a petition was filed, notice issued, and hearing held thereon as required; that it determined the need for the district and defined the boundaries thereof; that notice was given and an election held on the question of creating the district; that a majority vote favored the district, and that the commission had determined the district practicable; and shall set forth the boundaries of the district. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 17; 1955 c 304 § 16. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.170 Secretary of state's certificate—Change of name. If the secretary of state finds that the name of the proposed district is such as will not be confused with that of any other district, he or she shall enter the application and statement in his or her records. If he or she finds the name may be confusing, he or she shall certify that fact to the commission, which shall submit a new name free from such objections, and he or she shall enter the application and statement as modified, in his or her records. Thereupon the district shall be considered organized into a body corporate.

The secretary of state shall then issue to the supervisors a certificate of organization of the district under the seal of the state, and shall record the certificate in his or her office. Proof of the issuance of the certificate shall be evidence of the establishment of the district, and a certified copy of the certificate shall be admissible as evidence and shall be proof of the filing and contents thereof. The name of a conservation district may be changed upon recommendation by the supervisors of a district and approval by the state conservation commission and the secretary of state. The new name shall be recorded by the secretary of state following the same general procedure as for the previous name. [2013 c 23 § 548; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 18; 1961 c 240 § 9; 1955 c 304 § 17. Prior: 1951 c 216 § 1; 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.180 Annexation of territory—Boundary change—Combining two or more districts. Territory may be added to an existing district upon filing a petition as in the case of formation with the commission by twenty percent of the voters of the affected area to be included. The same procedure shall be followed as for the creation of the district.

As an alternate procedure, the commission may upon the petition of a majority of the voters in any one or more districts or in unorganized territory adjoining a conservation district change the boundaries of a district, or districts, if such action will promote the practical and feasible administration of such district or districts.

Upon petition of the boards of supervisors of two or more districts, the commission may approve the combining of all or parts of such districts and name the district, or districts, with the approval of the name by the secretary of state. A public hearing and/or a referendum may be held if deemed necessary or desirable by the commission in order to determine the wishes of the voters.

When districts are combined, the joint boards of supervisors will first select a chair, secretary, and other necessary officers and select a regular date for meetings. All elected supervisors will continue to serve as members of the board until the expiration of their current term of office, and/or until the election date nearest their expiration date. All appointed supervisors will continue to serve until the expiration of their current term of office, at which time the commission will make the necessary appointments. In the event that more than two districts are combined, a similar procedure will be set up and administered by the commission.

When districts are combined or territory is moved from one district to another, the property, records, and accounts of the districts involved shall be distributed to the remaining district or districts as approved by the commission. A new certificate of organization, naming and describing the new district or districts, shall be issued by the secretary of state. [2013 c 23 § 549; 1999 c 305 § 6; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 19; 1961 c 240 § 10; 1955 c 304 § 18. Prior: 1951 c 216 § 2; 1939 c 187 § 5, part; RRS § 10726-5, part.]

89.08.185 Petition to withdraw from district—Approval or rejection—Disputed petitions. The local governing body of any city or incorporated town within an existing district may approve by majority vote a petition to withdraw from the district. The petition shall be submitted to the district for its approval. If approved by the district, the peti-

tion shall be sent to the commission. The commission shall approve the petition and forward it to the secretary of state and the boundary of the district shall be adjusted accordingly. If the petition is not approved by the district, the district shall adopt a resolution specifying the reasons why the petition is not approved. The petition and the district's resolution shall be sent to the commission for its review. The commission shall approve or reject the petition based upon criteria it has adopted for the evaluation of petitions in dispute. If the commission approves the petition, it shall forward the petition to the secretary of state and the boundaries of the district shall be adjusted accordingly. The criteria used by the commission to evaluate petitions which are in dispute shall be adopted as rules by the commission under chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act. [1999 c 305 § 7.]

89.08.190 Nomination and election of supervisors—Annual meeting of voters. Within thirty days after the issuance of the certificate of organization, unless the time is extended by the commission, petitions shall be filed with the commission to nominate candidates for the three elected supervisors. The petition shall be signed by not less than twenty-five district electors, and a district elector may sign petitions nominating more than one person.

In the case of a new district, the commission shall give due notice to elect the three supervisors. All provisions pertaining to elections on the creation of a district shall govern this election so far as applicable. The names of all nominees shall appear on the ballot in alphabetical order, together with instructions to vote for three. The three candidates receiving the most votes shall be declared elected supervisors, the one receiving the most being elected for a three-year term, the next for two and the last for one year. An alternate method of dividing the district into three zones may be used when requested by the board of supervisors and approved by the commission. In such case, instructions will be to vote for one in each zone. The candidate receiving the most votes in a zone shall be declared elected.

Each year after the creation of the first board of supervisors, the board shall by resolution and by giving due notice, set a date during the first quarter of each calendar year at which time it shall conduct an election, except that for elections in 2002 only, the board shall set the date during the second quarter of the calendar year at which time it shall conduct an election. Names of candidates nominated by petition shall appear in alphabetical order on the ballots, together with an extra line wherein may be written in the name of any other candidate. The commission shall establish procedures for elections, canvass the returns and announce the official results thereof. Election results may be announced by polling officials at the close of the election subject to official canvass of ballots by the commission. Supervisors elected shall take office at the first board meeting following the election. [2002 c 43 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 20; 1967 c 217 § 2; 1961 c 240 § 11; 1955 c 304 § 19; 1939 c 187 § 6; RRS § 10726-6.]

Intent—Effective date—2002 c 43: See notes following RCW 29A.04.330.

89.08.200 Supervisors—Term, vacancies, removal, etc.—Compensation. The term of office of each supervisor shall be three years and until his or her successor is appointed

or elected and qualified, except that the supervisors first appointed shall serve for one and two years respectively from the date of their appointments, as designated in their appointments.

In the case of elected supervisors, the term of office of each supervisor shall be three years and until his or her successor is elected and qualified, except that for the first election, the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected for three years; the next largest two years; and the third largest one year. Successors shall be elected for three-year terms.

Vacancies in the office of appointed supervisors shall be filled by the state conservation commission. Vacancies in the office of elected supervisors shall be filled by appointment made by the remaining supervisors for the unexpired term.

A majority of the supervisors shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of a majority is required for any official action or determination.

Supervisors shall serve without compensation, but they shall be entitled to expenses, including traveling expenses, necessarily incurred in discharge of their duties. A supervisor may be removed by the state conservation commission upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other reason.

The governing board shall designate a chair from time to time. [2013 c 23 § 550; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 21; 1961 c 240 § 12; 1955 c 304 § 21. Prior: 1949 c 106 § 2, part; 1939 c 187 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-7, part.]

89.08.210 Powers and duties of supervisors. The supervisors may employ a secretary, treasurer, technical experts, and such other officers, agents, and employees, permanent and temporary, as they may require, and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. It may call upon the attorney general for legal services, or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. The supervisors may delegate to their chair, to one or more supervisors, or to one or more agents or employees such powers and duties as it deems proper. The supervisors shall furnish to the commission, upon request, copies of such internal rules, regulations, orders, contracts, forms, and other documents as they shall adopt or employ, and such other information concerning their activities as the commission may require in the performance of its duties under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. The supervisors shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for officers and all employees who shall be entrusted with funds or property.

The supervisors shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings, resolutions, regulations, and orders issued or adopted. The supervisors shall provide for an annual audit of the accounts of receipts and disbursements in accordance with procedures prescribed by regulations of the commission.

The board may invite the legislative body of any municipality or county near or within the district, to designate a representative to advise and consult with it on all questions of program and policy which may affect the property, water supply, or other interests of such municipality or county. The governing body of a district shall appoint such advisory committees as may be needed to assure the availability of appropriate channels of communication to the board of supervisors,

to persons affected by district operations, and to local, regional, state and interstate special-purpose districts and agencies responsible for community planning, zoning, or other resource development activities. The district shall keep such committees informed of its work, and such advisory committees shall submit recommendations from time to time to the board of supervisors. [2013 c 23 § 551; 2000 c 45 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 22; 1955 c 304 § 22. Prior: 1949 c 106 § 2, part; 1939 c 187 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 10726-7, part.]

89.08.215 Treasurer—Powers and duties—Bond. (1)

The treasurer of the county in which a conservation district is located is *ex officio* treasurer of the district. However, the board of supervisors by resolution may designate some other person having experience in financial or fiscal matters as treasurer of the conservation district. The board of supervisors shall require a bond, with a surety company authorized to do business in the state of Washington, in an amount and under the terms and conditions which the board of supervisors by resolution from time to time finds will protect the district against loss. The premium on this bond shall be paid by the district.

(2) All district funds shall be paid to the treasurer and disbursed only on warrants issued by an auditor appointed by the board of supervisors, upon orders or vouchers approved by it. The treasurer shall establish a conservation district fund into which shall be paid all district funds. The treasurer shall maintain any special funds created by the board of supervisors for the placement of all money as the board of supervisors may, by resolution, direct.

(3) If the treasurer of the district is the treasurer of the county all district funds shall be deposited with the county depositories under the same restrictions, contracts, and security as provided for county depositories. If the treasurer of the district is some other person, all funds shall be deposited in a bank or banks authorized to do business in this state as the board of supervisors, by resolution, designates.

(4) A district may provide and require a reasonable bond of any other person handling moneys or securities of the district, if the district pays the premium.

(5)(a) A district may disburse funds in payment of salaries, wages, and any other approved financial reimbursement to any employee or contractor of the district to any financial institution for either: (i) Credit to the employees' or contractors' accounts in such financial institution; or (ii) immediate transfer therefrom to the employees' or contractors' accounts in any other financial institutions.

(b) As used in this subsection (5), "financial institution" has the definition in RCW 41.04.240. [2013 c 164 § 2; 2000 c 45 § 2.]

89.08.220 Corporate status and powers of district. A conservation district organized under the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. shall constitute a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic exercising public powers, but shall not levy taxes or issue bonds and such district, and the supervisors thereof, shall have the following powers, in addition to others granted in other sections of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.:

(1) To conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the conservation of renewable natural resources and the preventive and control measures and works of improvement needed, to publish the results of such surveys, investigations, or research, and to disseminate information concerning such preventive and control measures and works of improvement: PROVIDED, That in order to avoid duplication of research activities, no district shall initiate any research program except in cooperation with the government of this state or any of its agencies, or with the United States or any of its agencies;

(2) To conduct educational and demonstrational projects on any lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the occupier of such lands and such necessary rights or interests in such lands as may be required in order to demonstrate by example the means, methods, measures, and works of improvement by which the conservation of renewable natural resources may be carried out;

(3) To carry out preventative and control measures and works of improvement for the conservation of renewable natural resources, within the district including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, changes in use of lands, and the measures listed in RCW 89.08.010, on any lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the occupier of such lands and such necessary rights or interests in such lands as may be required;

(4) To cooperate or enter into agreements with, and within the limits of appropriations duly made available to it by law, to furnish financial or other aid to any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any occupier of lands within the district in the carrying on of preventive and control measures and works of improvement for the conservation of renewable natural resources within the district, subject to such conditions as the supervisors may deem necessary to advance the purposes of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. For purposes of this subsection only, land occupiers who are also district supervisors are not subject to the provisions of RCW 42.23.030;

(5) To obtain options upon and to acquire in any manner, except by condemnation, by purchase, exchange, lease, gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein; to maintain, administer, and improve any properties acquired, to receive income from such properties and to expend such income in carrying out the purposes and provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of its property or interests therein in furtherance of the purposes and the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.;

(6) To make available, on such terms, as it shall prescribe, to land occupiers within the district, agricultural and engineering machinery and equipment, fertilizer, seeds, seedlings, and such other equipment and material as will assist them to carry on operations upon their lands for the conservation of renewable natural resources;

(7) To prepare and keep current a comprehensive long-range program recommending the conservation of all the renewable natural resources of the district. Such programs shall be directed toward the best use of renewable natural resources and in a manner that will best meet the needs of the district and the state, taking into consideration, where appro-

priate, such uses as farming, grazing, timber supply, forest, parks, outdoor recreation, potable water supplies for urban and rural areas, water for agriculture, minimal flow, and industrial uses, watershed stabilization, control of soil erosion, retardation of water run-off, flood prevention and control, reservoirs and other water storage, restriction of developments of floodplains, protection of open space and scenery, preservation of natural beauty, protection of fish and wildlife, preservation of wilderness areas and wild rivers, the prevention or reduction of sedimentation and other pollution in rivers and other waters, and such location of highways, schools, housing developments, industries, airports and other facilities and structures as will fit the needs of the state and be consistent with the best uses of the renewable natural resources of the state. The program shall include an inventory of all renewable natural resources in the district, a compilation of current resource needs, projections of future resource requirements, priorities for various resource activities, projected timetables, descriptions of available alternatives, and provisions for coordination with other resource programs.

The district shall also prepare an annual work plan, which shall describe the action programs, services, facilities, materials, working arrangements and estimated funds needed to carry out the parts of the long-range programs that are of the highest priorities.

The districts shall hold public hearings at appropriate times in connection with the preparation of programs and plans, shall give careful consideration to the views expressed and problems revealed in hearings, and shall keep the public informed concerning their programs, plans, and activities. Occupiers of land shall be invited to submit proposals for consideration to such hearings. The districts may supplement such hearings with meetings, referenda and other suitable means to determine the wishes of interested parties and the general public in regard to current and proposed plans and programs of a district. They shall confer with public and private agencies, individually and in groups, to give and obtain information and understanding of the impact of district operations upon agriculture, forestry, water supply and quality, flood control, particular industries, commercial concerns and other public and private interests, both rural and urban.

Each district shall submit to the commission its proposed long-range program and annual work plans for review and comment.

The long-range renewable natural resource program, together with the supplemental annual work plans, developed by each district under the foregoing procedures shall have official status as the authorized program of the district, and it shall be published by the districts as its "renewable resources program". Copies shall be made available by the districts to the appropriate counties, municipalities, special purpose districts and state agencies, and shall be made available in convenient places for examination by public land occupier or private interest concerned. Summaries of the program and selected material therefrom shall be distributed as widely as feasible for public information;

(8) To administer any project or program concerned with the conservation of renewable natural resources located within its boundaries undertaken by any federal, state, or other public agency by entering into a contract or other

appropriate administrative arrangement with any agency administering such project or program;

(9) Cooperate with other districts organized under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. in the exercise of any of its powers;

(10) To accept donations, gifts, and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, from this state or any of its agencies, or from any other source, and to use or expend such moneys, services, materials, or any contributions in carrying out the purposes of chapter 184, Laws 1973 1st ex. sess.;

(11) To sue and be sued in the name of the district; to have a seal which shall be judicially noticed; have perpetual succession unless terminated as hereinafter provided; to make and execute contracts and other instruments, necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers; to borrow money and to pledge, mortgage and assign the income of the district and its real or personal property therefor; and to make, amend rules and regulations not inconsistent with chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and to carry into effect its purposes;

(12) Any two or more districts may engage in joint activities by agreement between or among them in planning, financing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and administering any program or project concerned with the conservation of renewable natural resources. The districts concerned may make available for purposes of the agreement any funds, property, personnel, equipment, or services available to them under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.;

Any district may enter into such agreements with a district or districts in adjoining states to carry out such purposes if the law in such other states permits the districts in such states to enter into such agreements.

The commission shall have authority to propose, guide, and facilitate the establishment and carrying out of any such agreement;

(13) Every district shall, through public hearings, annual meetings, publications, or other means, keep the general public, agencies and occupiers of land within the district, informed of the works and activities planned and administered by the district, of the purposes these will serve, of the income and expenditures of the district, of the funds borrowed by the district and the purposes for which such funds are expended, and of the results achieved annually by the district; and

(14) The supervisors of conservation districts may designate an area, state, and national association of conservation districts as a coordinating agency in the execution of the duties imposed by this chapter, and to make gifts in the form of dues, quotas, or otherwise to such associations for costs of services rendered, and may support and attend such meetings as may be required to promote and perfect the organization and to effect its purposes. [1999 c 305 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 23; 1963 c 110 § 1; 1961 c 240 § 13; 1955 c 304 § 23. Prior: (i) 1939 c 187 § 8; RRS § 10726-8. (ii) 1939 c 187 § 13; RRS § 10726-13.]

89.08.341 Intergovernmental cooperation—Authority. Any agency of the government of this state and any local political subdivision of this state is hereby authorized to make such arrangements with any district, through contract, regulation or other appropriate means, wherever it believes

that such arrangements will promote administrative efficiency or economy.

In connection with any such arrangements, any state or local agency or political subdivision of this state is authorized, within the limits of funds available to it, to contribute funds, equipment, property or services to any district; and to collaborate with a district in jointly planning, constructing, financing or operating any work or activity provided for in such arrangements and in the joint acquisition, maintenance and operation of equipment or facilities in connection therewith.

State agencies, the districts, and other local agencies are authorized to make available to each other maps, reports and data in their possession that are useful in the preparation of their respective programs and plans for resource conservation. The districts shall keep the state and local agencies fully informed concerning the status and progress of the preparation of their resource conservation programs and plans.

The state conservation commission and the counties of the state may provide respective conservation districts such administrative funds as will be necessary to carry out the purpose of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 24.]

89.08.350 Petition to dissolve district—Election. At any time after five years from the organization of a district, twenty percent of the voters in the district may file with the commission a petition, praying that the district be dissolved. The commission may hold public hearings thereon, and within sixty days from receipt of the petition, shall give due notice of an election on the question of dissolution. It shall provide appropriate ballots, conduct the election, canvass the returns, and declare the results in the same manner as for elections to create a district.

All district electors may vote at the election. No informality relating to the election shall invalidate it if notice is substantially given and the election is fairly conducted. [1999 c 305 § 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 25; 1955 c 304 § 25. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 15, part; RRS § 10726-15, part.]

89.08.360 Result of election—Dissolution. If a majority of the votes cast at the election are for dissolution, the district shall be dissolved. [1999 c 305 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 26; 1955 c 304 § 26. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 15, part; RRS § 10726-15, part.]

89.08.370 Disposition of affairs upon dissolution. If the district is ordered dissolved, the supervisors shall forthwith terminate the affairs of the district and dispose of all district property at public auction, and pay the proceeds therefrom to pay any debts of the district and any remaining balance to the state treasurer.

They shall then file a verified application with the secretary of state for the dissolution of the district, accompanied by a certificate of the commission reciting the determination that further operation of the district is impracticable. The application shall recite that the property of the district has been disposed of, that the proceeds therefrom have been used to pay any debts of the district and any remaining balance paid to the treasurer, and contain a full accounting of the property and proceeds. Thereupon the secretary shall issue to

the supervisors a certificate of dissolution and file a copy thereof in his or her records. [1999 c 305 § 11; 1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 27; 1955 c 304 § 27. Prior: 1939 c 187 § 15, part; RRS § 10726-15, part.]

89.08.390 Water rights preserved—1939 c 187. Insofar as any of the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That none of the provisions of this chapter shall be construed so as to impair water rights appurtenant to lands within or without the boundaries of any district or districts organized hereunder. [1939 c 187 § 17; RRS § 10726-17.]

89.08.391 Water rights preserved—1973 1st ex.s. c 184. Insofar as any of the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That none of the provisions of this chapter shall be construed so as to impair water rights appurtenant to lands within or without the boundaries of any district or districts organized hereunder. [1973 1st ex.s. c 184 § 30.]

89.08.400 Special assessments for natural resource conservation. (1) Special assessments are authorized to be imposed for conservation districts as provided in this section. Activities and programs to conserve natural resources, including soil and water, are declared to be of special benefit to lands and may be used as the basis upon which special assessments are imposed.

(2) Special assessments to finance the activities of a conservation district may be imposed by the county legislative authority of the county in which the conservation district is located for a period or periods each not to exceed ten years in duration.

The supervisors of a conservation district shall hold a public hearing on a proposed system of assessments prior to the first day of August in the year prior to which it is proposed that the initial special assessments be collected. At that public hearing, the supervisors shall gather information and shall alter the proposed system of assessments when appropriate, including the number of years during which it is proposed that the special assessments be imposed.

On or before the first day of August in that year, the supervisors of a conservation district shall file the proposed system of assessments, indicating the years during which it is proposed that the special assessments shall be imposed, and a proposed budget for the succeeding year with the county legislative authority of the county within which the conservation district is located. The county legislative authority shall hold a public hearing on the proposed system of assessments. After the hearing, the county legislative authority may accept, or modify and accept, the proposed system of assessments, including the number of years during which the special assessments shall be imposed, if it finds that both the public interest will be served by the imposition of the special assessments and that the special assessments to be imposed on any land will not exceed the special benefit that the land receives or will receive from the activities of the conservation district. The findings of the county legislative authority shall be final and conclusive. Special assessments may be altered

during this period on individual parcels in accordance with the system of assessments if land is divided or land uses or other factors change.

Notice of the public hearings held by the supervisors and the county legislative authority shall be posted conspicuously in at least five places throughout the conservation district, and published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper in general circulation throughout the conservation district, with the date of the last publication at least five days prior to the public hearing.

(3) A system of assessments shall classify lands in the conservation district into suitable classifications according to benefits conferred or to be conferred by the activities of the conservation district, determine an annual per acre rate of assessment for each classification of land, and indicate the total amount of special assessments proposed to be obtained from each classification of lands. Lands deemed not to receive benefit from the activities of the conservation district shall be placed into a separate classification and shall not be subject to the special assessments. An annual assessment rate shall be stated as either uniform annual per acre amount, or an annual flat rate per parcel plus a uniform annual rate per acre amount, for each classification of land. The maximum annual per acre special assessment rate shall not exceed ten cents per acre. The maximum annual per parcel rate shall not exceed five dollars, except that for counties with a population of over one million five hundred thousand persons, the maximum annual per parcel rate shall not exceed ten dollars.

Public land, including lands owned or held by the state, shall be subject to special assessments to the same extent as privately owned lands. The procedures provided in chapter 79.44 RCW shall be followed if lands owned or held by the state are subject to the special assessments of a conservation district.

Forestlands used solely for the planting, growing, or harvesting of trees may be subject to special assessments if such lands benefit from the activities of the conservation district, but the per acre rate of special assessment on benefited forestlands shall not exceed one-tenth of the weighted average per acre assessment on all other lands within the conservation district that are subject to its special assessments. The calculation of the weighted average per acre special assessment shall be a ratio calculated as follows: (a) The numerator shall be the total amount of money estimated to be derived from the imposition of per acre special assessments on the nonforestlands in the conservation district; and (b) the denominator shall be the total number of nonforestland acres in the conservation district that receive benefit from the activities of the conservation district and which are subject to the special assessments of the conservation district. No more than ten thousand acres of such forestlands that is both owned by the same person or entity and is located in the same conservation district may be subject to the special assessments that are imposed for that conservation district in any year. Per parcel charges shall not be imposed on forestland parcels. However, in lieu of a per parcel charge, a charge of up to three dollars per forest landowner may be imposed on each owner of forestlands whose forestlands are subject to a per acre rate of assessment.

(4) A conservation district shall prepare an assessment roll that implements the system of assessments approved by

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the county legislative authority. The special assessments from the assessment roll shall be spread by the county assessor as a separate item on the tax rolls and shall be collected and accounted for with property taxes by the county treasurer. The amount of a special assessment shall constitute a lien against the land that shall be subject to the same conditions as a tax lien, collected by the treasurer in the same manner as delinquent real property taxes, and subject to the same interest rate and penalty as for delinquent property taxes. The county treasurer shall deduct an amount from the collected special assessments, as established by the county legislative authority, to cover the costs incurred by the county assessor and county treasurer in spreading and collecting the special assessments, but not to exceed the actual costs of such work. All remaining funds collected under this section shall be transferred to the conservation district and used by the conservation district in accordance with this section.

(5) The special assessments for a conservation district shall not be spread on the tax rolls and shall not be collected with property tax collections in the following year if, after the system of assessments has been approved by the county legislative authority but prior to the fifteenth day of December in that year, a petition has been filed with the county legislative authority objecting to the imposition of such special assessments, which petition has been signed by at least twenty percent of the owners of land that would be subject to the special assessments to be imposed for a conservation district. [2005 c 466 § 1; 1992 c 70 § 1; 1989 c 18 § 1.]

89.08.405 Rates and charges system. (1) Any county legislative authority may approve by resolution revenues to a conservation district by fixing rates and charges. The county legislative authority may provide for this system of rates and charges as an alternative to, but not in addition to, a special assessment provided by RCW 89.08.400. In fixing rates and charges, the county legislative authority may in its discretion consider the information proposed to the county legislative authority by a conservation district consistent with this section.

(2) A conservation district, in proposing a system of rates and charges, may consider:

(a) Services furnished, to be furnished, or available to the landowner;

(b) Benefits received, to be received, or available to the property;

(c) The character and use of land;

(d) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user;

(e) The income level of persons served or provided benefits under this chapter, including senior citizens and disabled persons; or

(f) Any other matters that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction, including the natural resource needs within the district and the capacity of the district to provide either services or improvements, or both.

(3)(a) The system of rates and charges may include an annual per acre amount, an annual per parcel amount, or an annual per parcel amount plus an annual per acre amount. If included in the system of rates and charges, the maximum annual per acre rate or charge shall not exceed ten cents per acre. The maximum annual per parcel rate shall not exceed

five dollars, except that for counties with a population of over four hundred eighty thousand persons, the maximum annual per parcel rate shall not exceed ten dollars, and for counties with a population of over one million five hundred thousand persons, the maximum annual per parcel rate shall not exceed fifteen dollars.

(b) Public land, including lands owned or held by the state, shall be subject to rates and charges to the same extent as privately owned lands. The procedures provided in chapter 79.44 RCW shall be followed if lands owned or held by the state are subject to the rates and charges of a conservation district.

(c) Forestlands used solely for the planting, growing, or harvesting of trees may be subject to rates and charges if such lands are served by the activities of the conservation district. However, if the system of rates and charges includes an annual per acre amount or an annual per parcel amount plus an annual per acre amount, the per acre rate or charge on such forestlands shall not exceed one-tenth of the weighted average per acre rate or charge on all other lands within the conservation district that are subject to rates and charges. The calculation of the weighted average per acre shall be a ratio calculated as follows: (i) The numerator shall be the total amount of money estimated to be derived from the per acre special rates and charges on the nonforestlands in the conservation district; and (ii) the denominator shall be the total number of nonforestland acres in the conservation district that are served by the activities of the conservation district and that are subject to the rates or charges of the conservation district. No more than ten thousand acres of such forestlands that is both owned by the same person or entity and is located in the same conservation district may be subject to the rates and charges that are imposed for that conservation district in any year. Per parcel charges shall not be imposed on forestland parcels. However, in lieu of a per parcel charge, a charge of up to three dollars per forest landowner may be imposed on each owner of forestlands whose forestlands are subject to a per acre rate or charge.

(4) The consideration, development, adoption, and implementation of a system of rates and charges shall follow the same public notice and hearing process and be subject to the same procedure and authority of RCW 89.08.400(2).

(5)(a) Following the adoption of a system of rates and charges, the conservation district board of supervisors shall establish by resolution a process providing for landowner appeals of the individual rates and charges as applicable to a parcel or parcels.

(b) Any appeal must be filed by the landowner with the conservation district no later than twenty-one days after the date property taxes are due. The decision of the board of supervisors regarding any appeal shall be final and conclusive.

(c) Any appeal of the decision of the board shall be to the superior court of the county in which the district is located, and served and filed within twenty-one days of the date of the board's written decision.

(6) A conservation district shall prepare a roll that implements the system of rates and charges approved by the county legislative authority. The rates and charges from the roll shall be spread by the county assessor as a separate item on the tax rolls and shall be collected and accounted for with property

taxes by the county treasurer. The amount of the rates and charges shall constitute a lien against the land that shall be subject to the same conditions as a tax lien, and collected by the treasurer in the same manner as delinquent real property taxes, and subject to the same interest and penalty as for delinquent property taxes. The county treasurer shall deduct an amount from the collected rates and charges, as established by the county legislative authority, to cover the costs incurred by the county assessor and county treasurer in spreading and collecting the rates and charges, but not to exceed the actual costs of such work. All remaining funds collected under this section shall be transferred to the conservation district and used by the conservation district in accordance with this section.

(7) The rates and charges for a conservation district shall not be spread on the tax rolls and shall not be allocated with property tax collections in the following year if, after the system of rates and charges has been approved by the county legislative authority but before the fifteenth day of December in that year, a petition has been filed with the county legislative authority objecting to the imposition of such rates and charges, which petition has been signed by at least twenty percent of the owners of land that would be subject to the rate or charge to be imposed for a conservation district. [2015 c 88 § 1; 2012 c 60 § 1.]

Effective date—2012 c 60: "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 immediately [March 20, 2012]." [2012 c 60 § 3.]

89.08.410 Grants to conservation districts—Rules—Report to the legislature. The state conservation commission may authorize grants to conservation districts from moneys appropriated to the commission for such purposes as provided in this section. Such grants shall be awarded annually on or before the last day of June of each year and shall be made only to those conservation districts that apply for the grants. The conservation commission may adopt rules pertaining to eligibility and distribution of these funds. The conservation commission shall submit a report on the distribution of these funds to the appropriate committees of the legislature by September 30, 2007. [2005 c 31 § 1; 1989 c 18 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.08.440 Best management practices for fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, and water quantity property tax exemption—List—Forms—Certification of claims. (1) For the purpose of identifying property that may qualify for the exemption provided under RCW 84.36.255, each conservation district shall develop and maintain a list of best management practices that qualify for the exemption.

(2) Each conservation district shall ensure that the appropriate forms approved by the department of revenue are made available to property owners who may qualify for the exemption under RCW 84.36.255 and shall certify claims for exemption as provided in RCW 84.36.255(3). [1997 c 295 § 3.]

Purpose—1997 c 295: See note following RCW 84.36.255.

89.08.450 Watershed restoration projects—Intent. The legislature declares that it is the goal of the state of

Washington to preserve and restore the natural resources of the state and, in particular, fish and wildlife and their habitat. It is further the policy of the state insofar as possible to utilize the volunteer organizations who have demonstrated their commitment to these goals.

To this end, it is the intent of the legislature to minimize the expense and delays caused by unnecessary bureaucratic process in securing permits for projects that preserve or restore native fish and wildlife habitat. [1995 c 378 § 1.]

89.08.460 Watershed restoration projects—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section shall apply throughout RCW 89.08.450 through 89.08.510.

(1) "Watershed restoration plan" means a plan, developed or sponsored by the department of fish and wildlife, the department of ecology, the department of natural resources, the department of transportation, a federally recognized Indian tribe acting within and pursuant to its authority, a city, a county, or a conservation district, that provides a general program and implementation measures or actions for the preservation, restoration, re-creation, or enhancement of the natural resources, character, and ecology of a stream, stream segment, drainage area, or watershed, and for which agency and public review has been conducted pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW, the state environmental policy act. If the implementation measures or actions would have a probable significant, adverse environmental impact, a detailed statement under RCW 43.21C.031 must be prepared on the plan.

(2) "Watershed restoration project" means a public or private project authorized by the sponsor of a watershed restoration plan that implements the plan or a part of the plan and consists of one or more of the following activities:

(a) A project that involves less than ten miles of stream-reach, in which less than twenty-five cubic yards of sand, gravel, or soil is removed, imported, disturbed, or discharged, and in which no existing vegetation is removed except as minimally necessary to facilitate additional plantings;

(b) A project for the restoration of an eroded or unstable stream bank that employs the principles of bioengineering, including limited use of rock as a stabilization only at the toe of the bank, and with primary emphasis on using native vegetation to control the erosive forces of flowing water; or

(c) A project primarily designed to improve fish and wildlife habitat, remove or reduce impediments to migration of fish, or enhance the fishery resource available for use by all of the citizens of the state, provided that any structure other than a bridge or culvert or instream habitat enhancement structure associated with the project is less than two hundred square feet in floor area and is located above the ordinary high water mark of the stream. [1995 c 378 § 2.]

89.08.470 Watershed restoration projects—Consolidated permit application process—Fish habitat enhancement project. (1) By January 1, 1996, the Washington conservation commission shall develop, in consultation with other state agencies, tribes, and local governments, a consolidated application process for permits for a watershed restoration project developed by an agency or sponsored by an agency on behalf of a volunteer organization. The consolidated process shall include a single permit application form

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for use by all responsible state and local agencies. The commission shall encourage use of the consolidated permit application process by any federal agency responsible for issuance of related permits. The permit application forms to be consolidated shall include, at a minimum, applications for: (a) Approvals related to water quality standards under chapter 90.48 RCW; (b) hydraulic project approvals under chapter 77.55 RCW; and (c) section 401 water quality certifications under 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1341 and chapter 90.48 RCW.

(2) If a watershed restoration project is also a fish habitat enhancement project that meets the criteria of *RCW 77.55.290(1), the project sponsor shall instead follow the permit review and approval process established in *RCW 77.55.290 with regard to state and local government permitting requirements. The sponsor shall so notify state and local permitting authorities. [2003 c 39 § 47; 1998 c 249 § 13; 1995 c 378 § 3.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 77.55.290 was recodified as RCW 77.55.181 pursuant to 2005 c 146 § 1001.

Findings—Purpose—Report—Effective date—1998 c 249: See notes following RCW 77.55.181.

89.08.480 Watershed restoration projects—Designated recipients of project applications—Notice to commission. Each agency of the state and unit of local government that claims jurisdiction or the right to require permits, other approvals, or fees as a condition of allowing a watershed restoration project to proceed shall designate an office or official as a designated recipient of project applications and shall inform the conservation commission of the designation. [1995 c 378 § 4.]

89.08.490 Watershed restoration projects—Acceptance of applications—Permit decisions. All agencies of the state and local governments shall accept the single application developed under RCW 89.08.470. Unless the procedures under RCW 89.08.500 are invoked, the application shall be processed without charge and permit decisions shall be issued within forty-five days of receipt of a complete application. [1995 c 378 § 5.]

89.08.500 Watershed restoration projects—Appointment of project facilitator by *permit assistance center—Coordinated process for permit decisions. The applicant or any state agency, tribe, or local government with permit processing responsibility may request that the *permit assistance center created by chapter 347, Laws of 1995 appoint a project facilitator to develop in consultation with the applicant and permit agencies a coordinated process for permit decisions on the application. The process may incorporate procedures for coordinating state permits under chapter 347, Laws of 1995. The *center shall adopt a target of completing permit decisions within forty-five days of receipt of a complete application.

If **House Bill No. 1724 is not enacted by June 30, 1995, this section shall be null and void. [1995 c 378 § 6.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The permit assistance center and its powers and duties were terminated effective June 30, 1999, pursuant to 1995 c 347 § 617.

** (2) House Bill No. 1724 [1995 c 347] was enacted.

89.08.510 Watershed restoration projects—General permits—Cooperative permitting agreements. State agencies, tribes, and local governments responsible for permits or other approvals of watershed restoration projects as defined in RCW 89.08.460 may develop general permits or permits by rule to address some or all projects required by an approved watershed restoration plan, or for types of watershed restoration projects. Nothing in chapter 378, Laws of 1995 precludes local governments, state agencies, and tribes from working out other cooperative permitting agreements outside the procedures of chapter 378, Laws of 1995. [1995 c 378 § 7.]

89.08.520 Water quality and habitat protection grant programs—Development of outcome-focused performance measures. (1) In administering grant programs to improve water quality and protect habitat, the commission shall:

(a) Require grant recipients to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications;

(b) In its grant prioritization and selection process, consider:

(i) The statement of environmental benefits;

(ii) Whether, except as conditioned by RCW 89.08.580, the applicant is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, and except as otherwise provided in RCW 89.08.590, and effective one calendar year following the development and statewide availability of model evergreen community management plans and ordinances under RCW 35.105.050, whether the applicant is an entity that has been recognized, and what gradation of recognition was received, in the evergreen community recognition program created in RCW 35.105.030; and

(iii) Whether the project is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310; and

(c) Not provide funding, after January 1, 2010, for projects designed to address the restoration of Puget Sound that are in conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.

(2)(a) The commission shall also develop appropriate outcome-focused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grant program.

(b) The commission shall work with the districts to develop uniform performance measures across participating districts and, to the extent possible, the commission should coordinate its performance measure system with other natural resource-related agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270. The commission shall consult with affected interest groups in implementing this section. [2008 c 299 § 27; 2007 c 341 § 28; 2001 c 227 § 3.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

Effective date—2007 c 341: See RCW 90.71.907.

Findings—Intent—2001 c 227: See note following RCW 43.41.270.

89.08.530 Agricultural conservation easements program. (1) The agricultural conservation easements program is created. The state conservation commission shall manage the program and adopt rules as necessary to implement the legislature's intent.

(2) The commission shall report to the legislature on an ongoing basis regarding potential funding sources for the purchase of agricultural conservation easements under the program and recommend changes to existing funding authorized by the legislature.

(3) All funding for the program shall be deposited into the agricultural conservation easements account created in RCW 89.08.540. Expenditures from the account shall be made to local governments and private nonprofits on a match or no match required basis at the discretion of the commission. Moneys in the account may be used to purchase easements in perpetuity or to purchase or lease easements for a fixed term.

(4) Easements purchased with money from the agricultural conservation easements account run with the land. [2007 c 352 § 4; 2002 c 280 § 2.]

Intent—2002 c 280: "Among the rising costs that are increasingly driving Washington farmers out of business is the cost of land. Many of our oldest, well-established farms, often on the fringes of established communities, are under growing pressure to be sold for uses other than agriculture. In the face of these rising land costs, new farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to be able to afford to purchase farmland.

At the same time, the conversion of these prime farmlands to development costs our communities open and green space, reduces our access to local quality food, diminishes our cultural and historic roots, often represents a fiscal loss for governments, and frequently results in environmental costs including reduced flood detention, loss of surface water filtration, diminished aquifer recharge, loss of habitat and connective wildlife migration corridors, and loss of opportunities to protect riparian lands.

These concerns, among others, are leading the federal government and local jurisdictions around our state to provide funding for local programs to purchase agricultural conservation easements that help keep farmers in farming and farmland in agriculture. It is the intent of the legislature to create a Washington purchase of agricultural conservation easements program that will facilitate the use of federal funds, ease the burdens of local governments launching similar programs at the local level, and help local governments fight the conversion of agricultural lands they have not otherwise protected through their planning processes." [2002 c 280 § 1.]

89.08.540 Agricultural conservation easements account. (1) The agricultural conservation easements account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from legislative appropriations, other sources as directed by the legislature, and gifts, grants, or endowments from public or private sources must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the purchase of easements in perpetuity or for the purchase or lease of easements for a fixed term under the agricultural conservation easements program. Only the state conservation commission, or the executive director of the commission on the commission's behalf, may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

(2) The commission is authorized to receive and expend gifts, grants, or endowments from public or private sources that are made available, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the agricultural conservation easements program. [2007 c 352 § 5; 2002 c 280 § 3.]

Intent—2002 c 280: See note following RCW 89.08.530.

89.08.550 Conservation assistance revolving account. (1) The conservation assistance revolving account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Moneys from the account may only be spent after appropriation. Moneys placed in the

account shall include principal and interest from the repayment of any loans granted under this section, and any other moneys appropriated to the account by the legislature. Expenditures from the account may be used only to make loans to landowners for projects enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program and the continuous conservation reserve program.

(2) In order to aid the financing of conservation reserve enhancement program projects and continuous conservation reserve program projects, the conservation commission, through the conservation districts, may make interest-free loans to these enrollees from the conservation assistance revolving account. The conservation commission may require such terms and conditions as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Loans to landowners shall be for costs associated with the installation of conservation improvements eligible for and secured by federal farm service agency practice incentive payment reimbursement. Loans under this program promote critical habitat protection and restoration by bridging the financing gap between project implementation and federal funding. The conservation commission shall give loan preferences to those projects expected to generate the greatest environmental benefits and that occur in basins with critical or depressed salmonid stocks. Money received from landowners in loan repayments made under this section shall be paid into the conservation assistance revolving account for uses consistent with this section. [2005 c 30 § 1; 2004 c 277 § 901.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.08.560 Farm plans—Disclosure of information.

(1) Conservation districts, before developing a farm plan, shall inform the landowner or operator in writing of the types of information that is [are] subject to disclosure to the public under chapter 42.56 RCW. Before completion of the final draft of a farm plan, the district shall send the final draft farm plan to the requesting landowner or operator for verification of the information. The final farm plan shall not be disclosed by the conservation district until the requesting owner or operator confirms the information in the farm plan and a signed copy of the farm plan is received by the conservation district.

(2) For the purposes of this section and RCW 42.56.270, "farm plan" means a plan prepared by a conservation district in cooperation with a landowner or operator for the purpose of conserving, monitoring, or enhancing renewable natural resources. Farm plans include, but are not limited to, provisions pertaining to:

- (a) Developing and prioritizing conservation objectives;
- (b) Taking an inventory of soil, water, vegetation, livestock, and wildlife;
- (c) Implementing conservation measures, including technical assistance provided by the district;
- (d) Developing and implementing livestock nutrient management measures;
- (e) Developing and implementing plans pursuant to business and financial objectives; and
- (f) Recording, or records of, decisions. [2006 c 369 § 1.]

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89.08.570 Crop purchase contracts for dedicated energy crops. In addition to any other authority provided by law, conservation districts are authorized to enter into crop purchase contracts for a dedicated energy crop for the purposes of producing, selling, and distributing biodiesel produced from Washington state feedstocks, cellulosic ethanol, and cellulosic ethanol blend fuels. [2007 c 348 § 207.]

Findings—2007 c 348: See RCW 43.325.005.

89.08.580 Puget Sound partners. When administering water quality and habitat protection grants under this chapter, the commission shall give preference only to Puget Sound partners, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, in comparison to other entities that are eligible to be included in the definition of Puget Sound partner. Entities that are not eligible to be a Puget Sound partner due to geographic location, composition, exclusion from the scope of the Puget Sound action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310, or for any other reason, shall not be given less preferential treatment than Puget Sound partners. [2007 c 341 § 29.]

Effective date—2007 c 341: See RCW 90.71.907.

89.08.590 Administering funds—Preference to an evergreen community. When administering funds under this chapter, the commission shall give preference only to an evergreen community recognized under RCW 35.105.030 in comparison to other entities that are eligible to receive evergreen community designation. Entities not eligible for designation as an evergreen community shall not be given less preferential treatment than an evergreen community. [2008 c 299 § 32.]

Short title—2008 c 299: See note following RCW 35.105.010.

89.08.600 Water quality trading program—Assessment—Report. (Expires June 30, 2018.) (1) The state conservation commission, in partnership with the department of ecology, shall build upon the report on conservation markets produced pursuant to chapter 133, Laws of 2008 and explore whether there are potential buyers and sellers in Washington watersheds for a water quality trading program. Specifically, the state conservation commission should examine watersheds in which total maximum daily loads have been produced, and assess whether there are potential buyers, or permit holders, and sellers of credit to support a water quality trading program consistent with the water quality trading framework developed by the department of ecology.

(2) The state conservation commission must coordinate with Indian tribes, the department of agriculture and other state agencies, local governments, and other interested stakeholders in completing the assessment and report required by this section. Prior to finalizing the assessment and report, the state conservation commission must ensure that the department of ecology concurs with its determination of whether or not there is the potential for a viable water quality trading program.

(3) The state conservation commission must report its findings to the legislature consistent with RCW 43.01.036 by October 31, 2017.

(4) This section expires June 30, 2018. [2014 c 73 § 2.]

Findings—2014 c 73: "(1) The legislature finds that water quality trading is an innovative approach adopted in at least seventeen other states that can lead to a more efficient achievement of water quality goals. The premise of water quality trading is based on the fact that certain sources in a given watershed can have very different costs to control the same pollutant. Trading programs allow facilities facing higher pollution control costs to meet their regulatory obligations by purchasing environmentally equivalent or superior pollution reductions from another source at a lower cost. This trading achieves the same water quality improvement at lower overall cost.

(2) The legislature further finds that the United States environmental protection agency has been supportive of water quality trading programs since 1993 when it issued an initial document called the National Water Quality Trading Policy. With this publication, the environmental protection agency sent a clear signal of federal support for this innovative, market-based approach to improving water quality.

(3) The legislature further finds that water quality trading is, and should remain, a voluntary option that regulated point sources can use to meet the discharge limits in their national pollutant discharge elimination system permits.

(4) The legislature recognizes that setting up a water quality trading program can be a complex task that needs to be transparent, must have real, accountable deductions in pollution inputs, must be defensible, and must be enforceable. A water quality trading program may not be suitable for many watersheds in the state. However, the legislature also finds that the state of Washington should explore the option as a tool for achieving water quality goals and investigate whether this tool is viable given the specific, local water quality concerns facing Washington's water bodies.

(5) The legislature further recognizes that the department of ecology has produced a draft water quality trading framework that enables trading in Washington and that to date a major barrier to trading is a lack of interested credit purchasers." [2014 c 73 § 1.]

Chapter 89.10 RCW

FARMLAND PRESERVATION

Sections

89.10.005	Findings.
89.10.010	Office of farmland preservation.

89.10.005 Findings. The legislature finds that maintaining the capacity to provide adequate food and fiber resources is essential to the long-term sustainability of the state's citizens and economy. The nation's population has reached three hundred million and will continue to increase for the foreseeable future. Further, the world population is now over six billion and is projected to reach nine billion by the year 2050.

In Washington state, the population is growing by over one million people every decade with much of this growth occurring in western Washington. This growth is increasing the competition for land not only for housing, but also associated retail, commercial, industrial, and leisure industries.

The legislature finds that many once-productive agricultural areas in western Washington have been overtaken and irreversibly converted to nonagricultural uses. Other agricultural areas in the state have diminished to the point that they are dangerously close to losing the land mass necessary to be economically viable. Further, only a limited number of areas in western Washington still retain a sufficient agricultural land base and the necessary agricultural infrastructure to continue to be economically viable both in the short term and the long term.

The legislature recognizes that because this significant decline has largely occurred in less than a half century, it is imperative that mechanisms be established at the state level to focus attention, take the action needed to retain agricultural

land, and ensure the opportunity for future generations to farm these lands.

The legislature finds that history shows that previous advanced civilizations in the world were founded on highly productive agricultural lands and food production systems but when the land or its productivity was lost, the civilizations declined. In contrast, other civilizations have existed for millennia because they maintained their agricultural land base, its productivity, and economic conditions sufficient to maintain stewardship of their land.

The legislature finds that there is a finite quantity of high quality agricultural land and that often this agricultural land is mistakenly viewed as an expendable resource. The legislature finds that the retention of agricultural land is desirable, not only to produce food, livestock, and other agricultural products, but also to maintain our state economy and preferable environmental conditions. For these reasons, and because it is essential that agricultural production be sufficient to meet the needs of our growing population, commitment to the retention of agricultural land should be reflected at the state policy level by the creation of an office of farmland preservation to support the retention of farmland and the viability of farming for future generations. [2007 c 352 § 1.]

89.10.010 Office of farmland preservation. (1) The office of farmland preservation is created and shall be located within the state conservation commission.

(2) Staff support for the office shall be provided by the state conservation commission.

(3) The office of farmland preservation may:

(a) Provide advice and assist the state conservation commission in implementing the provisions of RCW 89.08.530 and 89.08.540, including the merits of leasing or purchasing easements for fixed terms in addition to purchasing easements in perpetuity;

(b) Develop recommendations for the funding level and for the use of the agricultural conservation easements account established in RCW 89.08.540 with the guidance of the farmland preservation task force established under *RCW 89.10.020;

(c) With input from the task force created in *RCW 89.10.020, provide an analysis of the major factors that have led to past declines in the amount and use of agricultural lands in Washington and of the factors that will likely affect retention and economic viability of these lands into the future including, but not limited to, pressures to convert land to non-agricultural uses, loss of processing plants and markets, loss of profitability, productivity, and competitive advantage, urban sprawl, water availability and quality, restrictions on agricultural land use, and conversion to recreational or other uses;

(d) Develop model programs and tools, including innovative economic incentives for landowners, to retain agricultural land for agricultural production, with the guidance from the farmland preservation task force created under *RCW 89.10.020;

(e) Provide technical assistance to localities as they develop and implement programs, mechanisms, and tools to encourage the retention of agricultural lands;

(f) Develop a grant process and an eligibility certification process for localities to receive grants for local programs

and tools to retain agricultural lands for agricultural production;

(g) Provide analysis and recommendations as to the continued development and implementation of the farm transition program including, but not limited to, recommending:

(i) Assistance in the preparation of business plans for the transition of business interests;

(ii) Assistance in the facilitation of transfers of existing properties and agricultural operations to interested buyers; and

(iii) Research assistance on agricultural, financial, marketing, and other related transition matters;

(h) Begin the development of a farm transition program to assist in the transition of farmland and related businesses from one generation to the next, aligning the farm transition program closely with the farmland preservation effort to assure complementary functions; and

(i) Serve as a clearinghouse for incentive programs that would consolidate and disseminate information relating to conservation programs that are accessible to landowners and assist owners of agricultural lands to secure financial assistance to implement conservation easements and other projects. [2007 c 352 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 89.10.020 expired January 1, 2011.

Chapter 89.12 RCW

RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS IN RECLAMATION AREAS

Sections

89.12.010	Preamble.
89.12.020	Definitions.
89.12.030	Applicability and purpose of chapter.
89.12.040	Units and legal subdivisions authorized—Size—Plats—Excess land.
89.12.050	Contracts with United States—Permissible provisions.
89.12.060	Covenants running with the land—Contract provisions to govern.
89.12.071	Fraudulent and unlawful conveyances—Preservation of rights acquired prior to repeal of RCW 89.12.070.
89.12.080	Instruments may be filed—Filing imparts notice.
89.12.090	State lands in district—State consent to assessment, conditions.
89.12.100	State lands—Terms and conditions of sale.
89.12.110	County lands—Contracts with United States.
89.12.120	Acceptance of federal act—Assessment and taxation authorized.
89.12.131	Adoption of Columbia Basin project act—Revocation of state's consent.
89.12.140	Subdivision and sale of state lands in reclamation project.
89.12.150	Exchange of state and federal lands.
89.12.170	Columbia Basin project—Authorization for agreements to allocate water—Conditions.
89.12.180	Reports to legislature regarding activities under RCW 89.12.170.
89.12.190	Columbia Basin project—Findings—Source of surface water—Management of groundwater depletions.
89.12.200	Columbia Basin project—Intent—Allocation of conserved waters to deep well irrigated lands.
89.12.900	Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

Establishment of county road system: RCW 36.81.140.

89.12.010 Preamble. It is the policy of the state of Washington in connection with lands within the scope of this chapter which may be irrigated through works of federal reclamation projects, to assist the United States in the reduction or prevention of speculation in such lands and in limiting the size of the holdings thereof entitled to receive water by means

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of the works of such projects, and otherwise to cooperate with the United States with respect thereto. [1957 c 165 § 1; 1943 c 275 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-20.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.12.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter,

The term "secretary" shall mean the secretary of the interior of the United States, or his or her duly authorized representative.

The term "appraised value" shall mean the value of lands within the scope of this chapter appraised or reappraised by the secretary without reference to or increment on account of the irrigation works built or to be built by the United States.

The term "district" shall mean an irrigation or reclamation district governed by this chapter as provided in RCW 89.12.030.

The term "federal reclamation laws" shall mean the act of congress of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto including the act of congress entitled "An Act to amend the Act approved May 27, 1937 (Ch. 269, 50 Stat. 208), by providing substitute and additional authority for the prevention of speculation in lands of the Columbia Basin project, and substitute an additional authority related to the settlement and development of the project, and for other purposes, enacted and approved in the Seventy-Eighth Session."

The term "lands" shall mean, unless otherwise indicated, lands within the boundaries of a district contracting or intending to contract with the United States under the terms of this chapter.

The term "owner," "landowner," and "any one landowner" shall mean any person, corporation, joint stock association or family owning lands that are within the scope of this chapter.

The term "family" shall mean a group consisting of either or both husband and wife, together with their children under eighteen years of age, or all of such children if both parents are dead, the term "their children" including the issue and lawfully adopted children of either or both husband and wife. Within the meaning of this chapter, lands shall be deemed to be held by a family if held as separate property of husband or wife, or if held as a part or all of their community property, or if they are the property of any or all of their children under eighteen years of age. [2013 c 23 § 552; 1943 c 275 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-22.]

89.12.030 Applicability and purpose of chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to any irrigation or reclamation district organized under the laws of this state contracting or intending to contract with the United States under the federal reclamation laws with respect to a water supply for irrigation from the Columbia Basin project or from any project or division of a project hereafter undertaken in this state by the United States under those laws, and shall govern as to any lands which are now or may hereafter be included in any such district and as to the relationship between any such district and any such lands. The prospect of the construction of the irrigation features of the Columbia Basin project and of other works under the federal reclamation laws for the irrigation of lands in this state requires the granting of authority to irrigation and reclamation districts

and to state and county officers to assist the United States, in accordance with the policy of this enactment, in meeting the problems of land speculation and in limiting the size of holdings of lands that may be benefited by such works, and otherwise to cooperate with the United States in connection with the irrigation of lands in this state. The provisions of this chapter, however, are supplemental to other provisions of the law of the state, not inconsistent herewith, which pertain to such districts. [1943 c 275 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7525-21.]

89.12.040 Units and legal subdivisions authorized—Size—Plats—Excess land. In connection with a district contracting or intending to contract with the United States under this chapter, the secretary for the purpose of administering the federal reclamation laws and of providing for the delivery of water thereto, the method thereof, and the turnout therefor may segregate such lands, or any part thereof, into units and/or legal subdivisions, having in mind the character of soil, topography, method or methods of irrigation best suited therefor, location with respect to the irrigation system, type of irrigation system, and such other relevant factors as enter into the determination of the area and boundaries thereof and the method or methods of irrigating the same. Plats or revisions thereof showing the units and/or the legal subdivisions and the exclusive method or methods of irrigating such units and/or legal subdivisions or portions thereof when approved, may be filed by the United States for record with the auditor of the county in which the land is located. Lands in excess of the acreage in the amount specified by applicable federal law as not being excess lands held by any one landowner shall be deemed excess land. [1970 ex.s. c 71 § 1; 1963 c 3 § 1; 1957 c 165 § 2; 1943 c 275 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-23.]

89.12.050 Contracts with United States—Permissible provisions. (1) A district may enter into repayment and other contracts with the United States under the terms of the federal reclamation laws in matters relating to federal reclamation projects, and may with respect to lands within its boundaries include in the contract, among others, an agreement that:

(a) The district will not deliver water by means of the project works provided by the United States to or for excess lands not eligible therefor under applicable federal law.

(b) As a condition to receiving water by means of the project works, each excess landowner in the district, unless his or her excess lands are otherwise eligible to receive water under applicable federal law, shall be required to execute a recordable contract covering all of his or her excess lands within the district.

(c) All excess lands within the district not eligible to receive water by means of the project works shall be subject to assessment in the same manner and to the same extent as lands eligible to receive water, subject to such provisions as the secretary may prescribe for postponement in payment of all or part of the assessment but not beyond a date five years from the time water would have become available for such lands had they been eligible therefor.

(d) The secretary is authorized to amend any existing contract, deed, or other document to conform to the provisions of applicable federal law as it now exists. Any such amendment may be filed for record under RCW 89.12.080.

(2) A district may enter into a contract with the United States for the transfer of operations and maintenance of the works of a federal reclamation project, but the contract does not impute to the district negligence for design or construction defects or deficiencies of the transferred works. Any contract, covenant, promise, agreement, or understanding purporting to indemnify against liability for damages caused by or resulting from the negligent acts or omissions of the United States, its employees, or agents is not enforceable unless expressly authorized by state law. [2013 c 177 § 13; 2013 c 23 § 553; 2009 c 145 § 3; 1963 c 3 § 2; 1957 c 165 § 3; 1951 c 200 § 1; 1943 c 275 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-24.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2013 c 23 § 553 and by 2013 c 177 § 13, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

89.12.060 Covenants running with the land—Contract provisions to govern. Any or all of the provisions which may be required to be included in recordable contracts may be made covenants running with any tract of land covered by the contract by expressly so providing therein. Recordable contracts expressly providing that any or all of such provisions shall be covenants running with the land covered thereby shall not be destroyed or extinguished by any tax or assessment foreclosure or deed issued pursuant thereto.

Such of the limitations and provisions of RCW 89.12.050 as are included in the repayment contract between the district and the United States, shall govern all the lands within the district unless otherwise provided in such contract and shall govern notwithstanding any other provisions of the laws of this state. [1963 c 3 § 3; 1953 c 148 § 1; 1943 c 275 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-25.]

89.12.071 Fraudulent and unlawful conveyances—Preservation of rights acquired prior to repeal of RCW 89.12.070. The rights of any vendee or grantee as defined in section 7(b), chapter 275, Laws of 1943 as amended by section 2(b), chapter 200, Laws of 1951 and in RCW 89.12.070(2) are hereby preserved as to any transactions that were consummated by contract or deed prior to the repeal of said sections by this chapter. [1963 c 3 § 6.]

89.12.080 Instruments may be filed—Filing imparts notice. There may be filed for record in the office of the county auditor in the county in which the land lies any of the following: (1) Copies of any plat of established farm units approved by the secretary as provided in RCW 89.12.040, when authenticated in the manner authorized by law; (2) copies of any instrument, action, determination, rule or regulation of the secretary made in connection with the provisions of RCW 89.12.050 or otherwise under the federal reclamation laws and which is or may be determinative of title to lands or interest in lands, when authenticated in the manner authorized by law; and (3) any contract or instrument required to be executed by an owner, land purchaser or other person in connection with provisions incorporated in repayment contracts between a district and the United States as authorized by RCW 89.12.050. Such filing shall impart legal

notice to the public of the matters and things set out therein. [1943 c 275 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-27.]

89.12.090 State lands in district—State consent to assessment, conditions. Whenever a district to which this chapter applies is organized or in process of organization, the state of Washington, by and through its proper officials, is authorized and directed to have any state lands within the exterior boundaries of such district included as a part of the lands of such district. The state hereby consents to the assessment by the district of such state lands so included in any such irrigation district, and to the enforcement of the payment of such assessments in like manner and to the same extent as applicable to private lands in such districts, except that the payment of such assessment against such state lands shall not be enforced by transfer of title, by tax sale, tax foreclosure or otherwise, until the state has sold or transferred such lands to a private party. [1943 c 275 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-28.]

89.12.100 State lands—Terms and conditions of sale. If state lands within a district have been segregated into farm units and the appraised value thereof established, the state shall recognize and accept the appraisal as determining the market value of such lands, and shall offer the state lands for sale for cash on the following terms and conditions:

(1) Sales shall be made only at the appraised value; (2) only the number of farm units or acreage specified by applicable federal law as not being excess lands shall be sold to any person or family; (3) applicants for the purchase of a farm unit shall be selected, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (C) of section 4 of the act of congress of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 702); and (4) each applicant shall be required to execute a recordable contract within six months from the date the state's conveyance or contract to convey is made, whichever is the earlier, if such a contract is required as a condition to the delivery of water under the terms of the district's repayment contract with the United States; except as the carrying out of any such terms or conditions as to particular state lands may be precluded by provisions of the state Constitution.

The state shall cooperate with the secretary in carrying out the purposes of this chapter and in connection therewith, may execute recordable contracts covering any state lands and such other agreements as are necessary in connection with the administration of this chapter. [1957 c 165 § 4; 1951 c 200 § 3; 1943 c 275 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-29.]

89.12.110 County lands—Contracts with United States. In the case of any county owned land within any district has been segregated into farm units as provided in RCW 89.12.040 and the appraised value thereof established, the board of county commissioners of the county shall have authority at its option of entering into a contract with the United States to bring any of such county lands as the county board shall determine under the provisions of the recordable contracts provided for in RCW 89.12.040, whenever such contracts are required as a condition to the delivery of water under the terms of the contract between the district and the United States, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between the county and the United States: PROVIDED, That

such contract shall not obligate the county to pay any district assessments levied against such lands except such, if any, as the board of county commissioners of said county shall elect to pay: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the district of the right to assess such lands, if otherwise assessable and to enforce the collection of the same in the manner provided by law. [1943 c 275 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-30.]

89.12.120 Acceptance of federal act—Assessment and taxation authorized. The provisions and limitations of subsection 5(b) and 5(c) of the act of congress, as above entitled in RCW 89.12.020, concerning assessment and taxation of lands within the Columbia Basin project while legal title remains vested in the United States are hereby accepted; and assessment and taxation by the state, political subdivisions thereof, and districts are hereby authorized to be made in accordance with such provisions and limitations. [1943 c 275 § 14; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7525-33.]

89.12.131 Adoption of Columbia Basin project—Revocation of state's consent. Section 15, chapter 275, Laws of 1943 as amended by section 4, chapter 200, Laws of 1951 and RCW 89.12.130 are each repealed and any adoption, enactment, or consent of this state to the provisions of the federal act, as amended, cited therein are hereby revoked. [1963 c 3 § 5.]

89.12.140 Subdivision and sale of state lands in reclamation project. The commissioner of public lands of the state of Washington is authorized to cooperate with the secretary of the interior of the United States with a view to facilitate the execution of plans approved by the secretary of the interior for subdivision and disposal of lands under federal reclamation projects constructed or to be constructed under the provisions of the act of congress of June 17, 1902, (32 Stat., 388) and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto in farm units bounded by lines considered more economical and convenient for irrigation and reclamation than the lines of legal subdivisions and for such purpose is authorized to cause to be prepared and filed a plat or plats of any state lands in any such federal reclamation project showing said state lands subdivided into blocks, lots or farm units, with boundary lines other than those of legal subdivisions, and located with a view to greater convenience, economy or efficiency in irrigation and reclamation, and such subdivision into lots, blocks or farm units may be made in harmony with any general plan approved by the secretary of the interior for subdivision of the lands of any such federal reclamation project or any part or division of any such project into blocks, lots or farm units with boundary lines other than the boundary lines of legal subdivisions and designed for more convenient, economical or efficient reclamation and irrigation. And the commissioner of public lands is authorized to offer for sale and to sell such state lands, in the lots, blocks or farm units designated on such plat or plats instead of offering and selling the same in the legal subdivisions of the U.S. public land surveys. [1927 c 246 § 1; RRS § 7402-280.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.12.150 Exchange of state and federal lands. From and after the date that the consent of the United States shall be given thereto by act of congress, the department of natural resources is authorized, upon request from the secretary of the interior, to cause an appraisal to be made by the board of natural resources of state lands in any division of any federal reclamation project which the secretary of the interior shall advise the department that he or she desires to have subdivided into farm units of class referred to in RCW 89.12.140, and also to cause to be appraised by the board of natural resources such public lands of the United States on the same project, or elsewhere in the state of Washington, as the secretary of the interior may propose to exchange for such state land, and when the secretary of the interior shall have secured from congress authority to make such exchange the department is authorized to exchange such state lands in any federal reclamation project for public lands of the United States on the same project or elsewhere in the state of Washington of approximately equal appraised valuation, and in making such exchange is authorized to execute suitable instruments in writing conveying or relinquishing to the United States such state lands and accepting in lieu thereof such public land of approximately equal appraised valuation. [2013 c 23 § 554; 1988 c 128 § 75; 1927 c 246 § 2; RRS § 7402-281.]

89.12.170 Columbia Basin project—Authorization for agreements to allocate water—Conditions. The department of ecology is authorized to enter into agreements with the United States for the allocation of groundwaters that exist as a result of the Columbia Basin project. The agreements and any allocation of water pursuant to the agreements must be consistent with authorized project purposes, federal and state reclamation laws, including federal rate requirements, and provisions of United States' repayment contracts pertaining to the project. The agreements must provide that the department grant an application to beneficially use such water only if the department determines that the application will not impair existing water rights or project operations or harm the public interest. Use of water allocated pursuant to the terms of the agreements must be contingent upon issuance of licenses by the United States to approved applicants. This section is not intended to alter or affect any ownership interest or rights in groundwaters that are not allocated pursuant to the agreements. Before implementing any such agreements, the department, with the concurrence of the United States, shall adopt a rule setting forth the procedures for implementing the agreements and the priorities for processing of applications. The department is authorized to accept funds for administrative and staff expenses that it incurs in connection with entering into or implementing the agreements. [2002 c 330 § 3.]

Finding—2002 c 330: "The legislature finds that delivery of Columbia Basin project water through canals and its application to land through irrigation over approximately the past fifty years has dramatically affected groundwater in the Pasco basin, located in western Franklin county, along the Columbia river and north of the city of Pasco. According to studies conducted by the United States geological survey, the volume of groundwater has increased by about five million acre feet. About eighty-five percent of this increase is the result of percolation following irrigation and seepage from the distribution system. Groundwater levels have also risen as a result of reservoirs formed behind the dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers. As a result of drainage management, the system is reported to be at equilibrium. The studies provide the information needed to determine which groundwater

is a result of the project and which is naturally occurring. Potential problems associated with the raised groundwater levels include landslides and loss of arable land through ponding. Benefits include dilution of concentrations of nitrate and increase in volume of water potentially available for beneficial use over the naturally occurring volume otherwise available." [2002 c 330 § 1.]

Intent—2002 c 330: "It is the intent of the legislature to grant authority to the department of ecology to enter into agreements with the United States for allocation of groundwaters that exist as a result of the Columbia Basin project, adopt rules for implementing the agreements and establishing priorities for processing applications, and accept funds for expenses incurred, consistent with applicable state and federal law. Inasmuch as rules adopted by the department will be significant legislative rules, the legislature intends to assure that it will be able to properly carry out its responsibility to both give direction and review the rules after their adoption by requiring periodic reports by the department." [2002 c 330 § 2.]

89.12.180 Reports to legislature regarding activities under RCW 89.12.170. The department of ecology shall report annually to the standing committees of the legislature with jurisdiction over water resources regarding the activities authorized by RCW 89.12.170, beginning December 1, 2002, and ending December 1, 2007. [2002 c 330 § 4.]

Finding—Intent—2002 c 330: See notes following RCW 89.12.170.

89.12.190 Columbia Basin project—Findings—Source of surface water—Management of groundwater depletions. (1) The legislature finds that conserved water from the developed portions of the federal Columbia Basin project can provide an immediate source of surface water to offset a limited portion of groundwater depletions within the undeveloped portions of the federal project extending the availability of groundwater for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. The department of ecology has adopted rules establishing groundwater management subareas within the federal Columbia Basin project. A primary purpose of some of the rules was to manage groundwater depletions that are occurring as a result of the department's decision to allow continued deep well agricultural irrigation in anticipation that development of the federal Columbia Basin project would continue at its historic pace and that project water would replace groundwater and recharge the depleted aquifer.

(2) The legislature also finds that recent studies have documented water conservation in areas served by project irrigation districts as a result of distribution system lining and piping and use of more efficient conveyance system technology. [2004 c 195 § 1.]

89.12.200 Columbia Basin project—Intent—Allocation of conserved waters to deep well irrigated lands. It is the intent of the legislature that the department of ecology enter into agreements with the United States and Columbia Basin project irrigation districts regarding the allocation of water conserved from within areas currently served by project waters to deep well irrigated lands within the federal Columbia Basin project and for other authorized project beneficial uses. The department may provide the irrigation districts data identifying areas with the most serious groundwater depletions. The irrigation districts shall consider and may rely on the department's data and recommendations in making allocation decisions to offset groundwater withdrawals consistent with the operational constraints of the distribution system. [2004 c 195 § 2.]

89.12.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 198.]

Chapter 89.16 RCW RECLAMATION BY STATE

Sections

89.16.005	Short title.
89.16.010	Declaration of purpose.
89.16.020	Reclamation account created—Composition.
89.16.040	Payments from account—Reclamation districts specified—Rehabilitation of existing projects.
89.16.045	Loans from account—Contracts—Repayment.
89.16.050	Powers and duties of director of ecology.
89.16.055	Additional powers and duties enumerated—Payment for from reclamation account.
89.16.060	Contracts with United States.
89.16.070	Contracts with districts.
89.16.080	State lands may be included—Procedure.

Reviser's note: Throughout this chapter several references are made to the "reclamation fund" and "reclamation revolving fund"; such fund was abolished and the moneys therein transferred to the "reclamation revolving account" in the general fund. See 1955 c 370 § 1; RCW 43.79.330. As to the references to officers and agencies, see note following title digest.

89.16.005 Short title. This chapter shall be known and cited as the "State Reclamation Act". [1919 c 158 § 1; RRS § 3004.]

89.16.010 Declaration of purpose. The object of this chapter is to provide for the reclamation and development of such lands in the state of Washington as shall be determined to be suitable and economically available for reclamation and development as agricultural lands, and the state of Washington in the exercise of its sovereign and police powers declares the reclamation of such lands to be a state purpose and necessary to the public health, safety and welfare of its people. [1972 ex.s. c 51 § 1; 1919 c 158 § 2; RRS § 3005.]

89.16.020 Reclamation account created—Composition. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter the state reclamation revolving account, heretofore established and hereinafter called the reclamation account, shall consist of all sums appropriated thereto by the legislature; all gifts made to the state therefor and the proceeds of the sale thereof; the proceeds of the sale or redemption of and the interest earned by securities acquired with the moneys thereof; and all reimbursements for moneys advanced for the payment of assessments upon public lands of the state for the improvement thereof. Moneys in the reclamation account may be invested by the state treasurer pursuant to RCW

43.84.080. [2012 c 187 § 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 40 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 51 § 2; 1959 c 104 § 2. Prior: 1919 c 158 § 4, part; RRS § 3007, part.]

89.16.040 Payments from account—Reclamation districts specified—Rehabilitation of existing projects. From the moneys appropriated from the reclamation account there shall be paid, upon vouchers approved by the director of ecology, the administrative expenses of the director under this chapter and such amounts as are found necessary for the investigation and survey of reclamation projects proposed to be financed in whole or in part by the director, and such amounts as may be authorized by him or her for the reclamation of lands in diking, diking improvement, drainage, drainage improvement, diking and drainage, diking and drainage improvement, irrigation and irrigation improvement districts, and such other districts as are authorized by law for the reclamation or development of waste or undeveloped lands or the rehabilitation of existing reclamation projects, and all such districts and improvement districts shall, for the purposes of this chapter be known as reclamation districts. [2013 c 23 § 555; 1981 c 216 § 2; 1972 ex.s. c 51 § 3; 1959 c 104 § 4. Prior: 1919 c 158 § 4, part; RRS § 3007, part.]

89.16.045 Loans from account—Contracts—Repayment. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the director of ecology may, by written contract with a reclamation district, loan moneys from the reclamation account to said district for use in financing a project of construction, reconstruction or improvement of district facilities, or a project of additions to such facilities. No such contract shall exceed fifty thousand dollars per project or a term of ten years, or provide for an interest rate of more than eight percent per annum. The director shall not execute any contract as provided in this section until he or she determines that the project for which the moneys are furnished is within the scope of the district's powers to undertake, that the project is feasible, that its construction is in the best interest of the state and the district, and that the district proposing the project is in a sound financial condition and capable of repaying the loan with interest in not more than ten annual payments. Any district is empowered to enter into a contract, as provided for in this section, and to levy assessments based on the special benefits accruing to lands within the district as are necessary to satisfy the contract, when a resolution of the governing body of the reclamation district authorizing its execution is approved by the body: PROVIDED, That no district shall be empowered to execute with the director any such contract during the term of any previously executed contract authorized by this section. [2013 c 23 § 556; 1972 ex.s. c 51 § 4; 1967 c 181 § 1.]

89.16.050 Powers and duties of director of ecology. In carrying out the purposes of this chapter, the director of the department of ecology of the state of Washington shall be authorized and empowered:

To make surveys and investigations of the wholly or partially unreclaimed and undeveloped lands in this state and to determine the relative agricultural values, productiveness and uses, and the feasibility and cost of reclamation and development thereof;

To formulate and adopt a sound policy for the reclamation and development of the agricultural resources of the state, and from time to time select for reclamation and development such lands as may be deemed advisable, and the director may in his or her discretion advise as to the formation and assist in the organization of reclamation districts under the laws of this state;

To purchase the bonds of any reclamation district whose project is approved by the director and which is found to be upon a sound financial basis, to contract with any such district for making surveys and furnishing engineering plans and supervision for the construction of its project, or for constructing or completing its project and to advance money to the credit of the district for any or all of such purposes, and to accept the bonds, notes, or warrants of such district in payment therefor, and to expend the moneys appropriated from the reclamation account in the purchase of such bonds, notes, or warrants or in carrying out such contracts: PROVIDED, That interest not to exceed the annual rate provided for in the bonds, notes, or warrants agreed to be purchased, shall be charged and received for all moneys advanced to the district prior to the delivery of the bonds, notes, or warrants and the amount of such interest shall be included in the purchase price of such bonds, notes, or warrants: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no district, the bonds, notes, or warrants of which have been purchased by the state under the provisions of the state reclamation act, shall thereafter during the life of said bonds, notes, or warrants make expenditures of any kind from the bond or warrant funds of the district or incur obligations chargeable against such funds or issue any additional notes without previous written approval of the director of ecology of the state of Washington, and any obligations incurred without such approval shall be void;

To sell and dispose of any reclamation district bonds acquired by the director, at public or private sale, and to pay the proceeds of such sale into the reclamation account: PROVIDED, That such bonds shall not be sold for less than the purchase price plus accrued interest, except in case of a sale to an agency supplied with money by the United States of America, or to the United States of America in furtherance of refunding operations of any irrigation district, diking or drainage district, or diking or drainage improvement district, now pending or hereafter carried on by such district, in which case the director shall have authority to sell any bonds of such district owned by the state of Washington under the provisions of the state reclamation act, to the United States of America, or other federal agency on such terms as said United States of America, or other federal agency shall prescribe for bonds of the same issue of such district as that held by the state of Washington in connection with such refunding operations;

To borrow money upon the security of any bonds, including refunding bonds, of any reclamation district, acquired by the director, on such terms and rate of interest and over such period of time as the director may see fit, and to hypothecate and pledge reclamation district bonds or refunding bonds acquired by the director as security for such loan. Such loans shall have, as their sole security, the bonds so pledged and the revenues therefrom, and the director shall not have authority to pledge the general credit of the state of Washington: PROVIDED, That in reloading any money so

borrowed, or obtained from a sale of bonds it shall be the duty of the director to fix such rates of interest as will prevent impairment of the reclamation revolving account;

To purchase delinquent general tax or delinquent special assessment certificates chargeable against lands included within any reclamation district obligated to the state under the provisions of the state reclamation act, and to purchase lands included in such districts and placed on sale on account of delinquent taxes or delinquent assessments with the same rights, privileges, and powers with respect thereto as a private holder and owner of said certificates, or as a private purchaser of said lands: PROVIDED, That the director shall be entitled to a delinquent tax certificate upon application to the proper county treasurer therefor without the necessity of a resolution of the county legislative authority authorizing the issuance of certificates of delinquency required by law in the case of the sale of such certificates to private purchasers;

To sell said delinquent certificates or the lands acquired at sale on account of delinquent taxes or delinquent assessments at public or private sale, and on such conditions as the director shall determine;

To, whenever the director shall deem it advisable, require any district with which he or she may contract, to provide such safeguards as he or she may deem necessary to assure bona fide settlement and development of the lands within such district, by securing from the owners of lands therein agreements to limit the amount of their holdings to such acreage as they can properly farm and to sell their excess landholdings at reasonable prices;

To employ all necessary experts, assistants, and employees and fix their compensation and to enter into any and all contracts and agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

To have the assistance, cooperation and services of, and the use of the records and files in, all the departments and institutions of the state, particularly the office of the commissioner of public lands, the state department of agriculture, Washington State University, and the University of Washington; and all state officers and the governing authorities of all state institutions are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the director in furthering the purpose of this chapter;

To cooperate with the United States in any plan of land reclamation, land settlement or agricultural development which the congress of the United States may provide and which may effect the development of agricultural resources within the state of Washington, and the director shall have full power to carry out the provisions of any cooperative land settlement act that may be enacted by the United States. [2013 c 23 § 557; 1983 c 167 § 248; 1977 c 75 § 93; 1972 ex.s. c 51 § 5; 1943 c 279 § 1; 1935 c 7 § 1; 1933 ex.s. c 13 § 1; 1923 c 132 § 1; 1919 c 158 § 5; RRS § 3008.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.16.055 Additional powers and duties enumerated—Payment for from reclamation account. In addition to the powers provided in RCW 89.16.050, the department of ecology is authorized and empowered to:

(1) Conduct surveys, studies, investigations, and water right examinations for proposed reclamation projects or the rehabilitation of existing reclamation projects that may be

funded fully or partially from the receipts of the sale of bonds issued by the state of Washington.

(2) Support the preparation for and administration of proceedings, provided in RCW 90.03.110 or 90.44.220, or both, pertaining to river systems or other water bodies that are associated with existing or proposed reclamation projects.

(3) Conduct a regulatory program for well construction as provided in chapter 18.104 RCW.

Funds of the account established by RCW 89.16.020 may, as appropriated by the legislature, be used in relation to the powers provided in this section, notwithstanding any other provisions of chapter 89.16 RCW that may be to the contrary. [1993 c 387 § 27; 1981 c 216 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.16.060 Contracts with United States. The department of ecology shall have the power to cooperate and to contract with the United States for the reclamation of lands in this state by the United States, and shall have the power to contract with the United States for the handling of such reclamation work by the United States and for the repayment of such moneys as the department of ecology shall invest from the reclamation account, under such terms and conditions as the United States laws and the regulations of the interior department shall provide for the repayment of reclamation costs by the lands reclaimed. [1972 ex.s. c 51 § 6; 1919 c 158 § 6; RRS § 3009.]

89.16.070 Contracts with districts. A diking, drainage, diking and drainage, and irrigation district, and improvement districts thereof through the parent district, or such other district as is authorized and organized for the reclamation or development of waste or undeveloped lands, may enter into contracts with the director for the reclamation of the lands of the district in the manner provided herein, or in such manner as such districts may contract with the United States or with individuals or corporations, for making surveys and furnishing engineering plans and supervision for the construction of all works and improvements necessary for the reclamation of its lands, and for the sale or delivery of its bonds, and may issue bonds of the district for such purposes. [1959 c 104 § 5; 1923 c 132 § 2; 1919 c 158 § 7; RRS § 3010.]

89.16.080 State lands may be included—Procedure. Whenever in the judgment of the department of natural resources any state, school, granted, or other public lands of the state will be specially benefited by any proposed reclamation project approved by the department of ecology, it may consent that such lands be included in any reclamation district organized for the purpose of carrying out such reclamation project, and in that event the department of natural resources shall be authorized to pay, out of current appropriations, the district assessments levied as provided by law against such lands, and any such assessments paid shall be made a charge against the lands upon which they were levied, and the amount thereof, but without interest, shall be included in the appraised value of such lands when sold or leased. [1972 ex.s. c 51 § 7; 1919 c 158 § 8; RRS § 3011.]

(2016 Ed.)

Chapter 89.30 RCW
RECLAMATION DISTRICTS OF ONE MILLION ACRES

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89.30.001 District authorized—Area not less than one million acres—No fees. Reclamation districts including an area of not less than one million acres of land may be created and maintained in this state, as herein provided, for the reclamation and improvement of arid and semiarid lands situated in such districts, and for the generation and/or sale of hydroelectric energy: PROVIDED, That no appropriation, license, filing, recording, examination or other fee or fees, as provided in RCW 90.16.050 through 90.16.090 or in RCW 90.03.470 shall be applicable to a district or districts created under this chapter. [1933 c 149 § 1; 1927 c 254 § 1; RRS § 7402-1. Formerly RCW 89.20.020 and 89.20.040, part.]

89.30.004 Lands in one or more counties. Such reclamation districts may include all or part of the territory of any county and may combine the territory in two or more counties, in which any of the lands to be reclaimed and improved are situated, or in which hydroelectric energy may be generated in connection with project works. [1933 c 149 § 2; 1927 c 254 § 2; RRS § 7402-2. Formerly RCW 89.20.200.]

89.30.007 General purposes of district. Such reclamation districts may be organized or maintained for any or all the following general purposes:

(1) The construction or purchase and the operation and maintenance of dams, power and pumping works, transmission power lines, reservoirs, pipe lines, and other works or parts of same for the irrigation of lands within the operation of the district or districts and for the transmission and sale of power generated by such works.

(2) The reconstruction, repair or improvement of existing irrigation works.

(3) The operation or maintenance of existing irrigation works.

(4) The construction, reconstruction, repair or maintenance of a system of diverting canals or conduits, from a natural source of water supply to the point of individual distribution for irrigation purposes.

(5) The execution and performance of any contract authorized by law with any department of the United States or any state therein for power, reclamation and irrigation purposes.

(6) The performance of all things necessary to enable the district or districts to exercise the powers granted in this chapter.

(7) That no permits or licenses for the appropriation of water for irrigation and/or power purposes shall be granted by the state of Washington which will interfere with the irrigation and/or power requirements of the district or districts created under this chapter. [1933 c 149 § 3; 1927 c 254 § 3; RRS § 7402-3. Formerly RCW 89.20.030 and 89.20.040, part.]

89.30.010 Petition—Filing. Whenever fifty, or a majority of the holders of title to, or of evidence of title to, lands susceptible of irrigation in each of the several counties in which lands coming within the proposed district are located, desire to organize an irrigation [reclamation] district for any, or all, of the purposes mentioned in RCW 89.30.007, they may propose the organization of an irrigation [reclamation] district by filing a petition signed by the required number of holders of title, or evidence of title, to land within the proposed district with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the greatest portion of the land susceptible of irrigation, to be included in the proposed district, is located. [1933 c 149 § 4; 1927 c 254 § 4; RRS § 7402-4. Formerly RCW 89.20.500.]

89.30.013 Petition—Contents. Said petition shall describe the lands proposed to be irrigated in township and ranges and in case of smaller bodies of land, in legal subdivisions or fractions thereof, shall give the name of the county in which said respective irrigable lands are situated, and shall state all the possible sources of water supply from which said lands can be irrigated: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power of any district organized under the provisions of this chapter to utilize any other source of water supply not mentioned in the petition. Said petition shall also define the boundaries of the proposed district, which said boundaries shall include all of the lands, a major portion of which can be irrigated from the proposed sources of water supply, shall give the name by which the petitioners desire the district to be designated and shall state that the petitioners desire to have the territory included within the boundaries defined, organized into a reclamation district under the provisions of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 5; RRS § 7402-5. Formerly RCW 89.20.510.]

89.30.016 Public lands of state may be included. State, granted, school or other public lands of the state of Washington may be included in such districts, and may be included in any general improvement district or divisional district authorized herein within the reclamation district and subjected to special assessments for general improvement or divisional district purposes. [1927 c 254 § 6; RRS § 7402-6. Formerly RCW 89.20.210.]

89.30.019 Interest in public lands treated as private property—Public title unaffected, liens barred. All leases, contracts, or other form of holding any interest in any state or public land shall be treated as the private property of the lessee or owner of the contractual or possessory interest; PROVIDED, That nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect the title of the state or other public ownership, nor shall any lien for assessments or taxes attach to the fee simple title of the state or other public ownership. [1927 c 254 § 7; RRS § 7402-7. Formerly RCW 89.20.220.]

89.30.022 Federal lands may be included. Lands of the federal government may be included within such districts; and such lands may be included in any general improvement or divisional district authorized herein, in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the statutes of the

United States. [1927 c 254 § 8; RRS § 7402-8. Formerly RCW 89.20.230.]

89.30.025 Possessory interest in federal lands—Water rent, credit for prior payment. Lands held by private persons under possessory rights from the federal government may be included within the operation of the district, and as soon as such lands are held under title of private ownership, the owner thereof shall be entitled to receive his or her proportion of water as in case of other landowners upon payment by him or her of such sums as shall be determined by the district board and at the time to be fixed by said district board, which sum shall be such equitable amount as such lands should pay having regard to placing said lands on the basis of equality with other lands in the district as to benefits received, and giving credit if equitable for any sums paid as water rent by the occupant of said lands prior to the vesting of private ownership, and such lands shall also become subject to all taxes and assessments of the district thereafter imposed. [2013 c 23 § 558; 1927 c 254 § 9; RRS § 7402-9. Formerly RCW 89.20.240.]

89.30.028 Petitioners to describe their lands—Petitioners deemed owners thereof. Persons signing said petition shall state following their respective names, in a place provided in said petition for that purpose, the legal description of the lands owned by them and the estimated irrigable acreage contained in the same: PROVIDED, That the petitioners shall be prima facie deemed to be the owners of lands susceptible of irrigation for the purposes of the petition in the absence of evidence to the contrary submitted prior to the day of the hearing hereinafter provided for on said petition. [1927 c 254 § 10; RRS § 7402-10. Formerly RCW 89.20.520.]

89.30.031 Proof of ownership by tax roll. The ownership of land of any of the petitioners may be shown by the county general tax roll of the county in which such land is situated, last equalized prior to the time of the filing of said petition with the county board. Any item on said assessment roll may be proved by a certificate of the county officer having the custody of said tax roll at the time of making said certificate. [1927 c 254 § 11; RRS § 7402-11. Formerly RCW 89.20.530.]

89.30.034 Petition on separate sheets—Withdrawals. The petition for organization of such reclamation district shall consist of any number of separate instruments of uniform similarity, numbered consecutively. For convenience, lands represented on said instruments may be grouped separately according to the county in which said lands are situated. No petitioner shall have the right to withdraw his or her name from the petition after the same has been filed with said county board. [2013 c 23 § 559; 1927 c 254 § 12; RRS § 7402-12. Formerly RCW 89.20.540.]

89.30.037 Correction of deficient petition. If it shall appear that said petition or any part thereof does not contain the matters and things required by the statute, said county board shall make an order specifying the deficiency and shall return said petition or the part thereof found to be deficient to

the persons filing the same. [1927 c 254 § 13; RRS § 7402-13. Formerly RCW 89.20.550.]

89.30.040 Conflicting petitions—Largest territory considered first. In the event that more than one petition for the organization of a reclamation district covering any of the same territory, is filed with the same board or with different boards of county commissioners prior to the date of the issuance of the order fixing the time and place for a hearing on one of said petitions as herein provided, the petition covering the largest territory shall first be determined and voted upon by the electors concerned. [1927 c 254 § 14; RRS § 7402-14. Formerly RCW 89.20.560.]

89.30.043 Order for hearing—Notice. If and when said county board finds that the petition is sufficient it shall enter an order to that effect and shall fix a time and place for a hearing on said petition which said time shall be not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days from the date of said order and shall direct the clerk of the board to publish notice of said hearing, setting forth the matters and things hereinafter required in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county in which any lands to be included in the district are situated. If there should be no newspaper of general circulation published in any county involved, then the county board shall designate some newspaper of general circulation published outside said county for the publication of said notice as to the lands situated in said county. [1927 c 254 § 15; RRS § 7402-15. Formerly RCW 89.20.570, part.]

89.30.046 Publication of notice. Said notice shall be published once a week for at least two weeks (three issues) before the time when the hearing on said petition is to be held. [1927 c 254 § 16; RRS § 7402-16. Formerly RCW 89.20.570, part.]

89.30.049 Contents of notice. Said notice shall state that a petition has been filed with said county board for the purpose of creating a reclamation district under the provisions of this chapter and may be inspected during office hours by any interested person, shall specify the boundaries of the district proposed in the petition, shall mention the time and place of hearing on said petition and shall state that all persons having or claiming any interest in said land, or any part thereof, and all persons otherwise interested are required at or before the time of said hearing to file in writing with the clerk of the county board such objections as they may have, if any, to the creation of said district. Said notice shall be signed by the clerk of the board. [1927 c 254 § 17; RRS § 7402-17. Formerly RCW 89.20.590.]

89.30.052 Copy of notice to each member of commission. Said clerk shall also mail a copy of said notice to each member of the commission hereinafter provided for, at least two weeks before the day of said hearing. [1927 c 254 § 18; RRS § 7402-18. Formerly RCW 89.20.580.]

89.30.055 Commission—Creation—Composition. Upon the giving of notice of hearing on the petition by the clerk of the county board aforesaid, there is hereby authorized and created a commission composed of the chair of the

board of county commissioners of each of the counties in which any of the lands to be included in the proposed reclamation district are situated, and of the state director of ecology, which commission shall consider and determine said petition. [2013 c 23 § 560; 1988 c 127 § 70; 1933 c 149 § 5; 1927 c 254 § 19; RRS § 7402-19. Formerly RCW 89.20.700.]

89.30.058 Commission—Chair—Clerk—Quorum.

The state director of ecology shall be ex officio chair of said commission, and the clerk of the county board of the county in which the petition is filed, shall be ex officio clerk of said commission. A majority of the members of said commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction or exercise of any of its powers, functions, duties and business. [2013 c 23 § 561; 1988 c 127 § 71; 1933 c 149 § 6; 1927 c 254 § 20; RRS § 7402-20. Formerly RCW 89.20.710, part.]

89.30.061 Commission—Clerk not to vote unless tie.

The clerk of the commission shall not be entitled to vote on matters coming before it, except in case of a tie vote of the members thereof, in which event said clerk shall cast the deciding vote. [1927 c 254 § 21; RRS § 7402-21. Formerly RCW 89.20.710, part.]

89.30.064 Commission—General powers.

Said commission is hereby given full authority to receive evidence, to make independent investigation, to determine and establish the boundaries of the district, to adjourn its meeting from time to time and place to place, and to do any and all things necessary or incidental to the determination of the petition and the establishment of the boundaries of the reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 22; RRS § 7402-22. Formerly RCW 89.20.770.]

89.30.067 Commission—Adjournments.

The period of such adjournments, however, shall not exceed ninety days in all and in case of lack of a quorum, one or more members of the commission may adjourn to a day certain and notify the absent members of the day to which said hearing was adjourned. [1927 c 254 § 23; RRS § 7402-23. Formerly RCW 89.20.740.]

89.30.070 Commission—Expenses.

Except as otherwise herein provided the necessary expenses of the commission and of the members thereof in performing the duties and functions of said commission shall be borne by the respective counties concerned in proportion to the taxable value of the acreage of each included in the proposed reclamation district and said respective counties are hereby made liable for such expenses. The individual expenses of the state director of ecology shall be borne by the state. [1988 c 127 § 72; 1933 c 149 § 7; 1927 c 254 § 24; RRS § 7402-24. Formerly RCW 89.20.720.]

89.30.073 Hearing on petition—Place.

The hearing on said petition shall be held at the office of the county board of the county where the petition is filed or at such other convenient place as said county board shall designate. [1927 c 254 § 25; RRS § 7402-25. Formerly RCW 89.20.730.]

89.30.076 Hearing on petition—Proof of notice.

At the time and place designated in said notice the commission shall meet to consider said petition. Said commission shall first determine whether notice of the hearing on said petition has been published in the manner and for the time required by this chapter and shall file the affidavits of the publishers as to the time of publication in their respective newspapers among the records of the hearing. [1927 c 254 § 26; RRS § 7402-26. Formerly RCW 89.20.750.]

89.30.079 Hearing on petition—Consideration of petition—Evidence.

If it is determined that the notice of the hearing has been properly published, the commission shall proceed to consider the petition, and to receive any pertinent evidence that may be offered. [1927 c 254 § 27; RRS § 7402-27. Formerly RCW 89.20.760.]

89.30.082 Hearing on petition—Boundaries to be fixed.

Said commission shall have full authority to increase or diminish and change the boundaries of the proposed district and to fix the same so as to subserve the best interests of the district and to enable it to carry out the objects of its creation, and shall establish and define said boundaries. [1927 c 254 § 28; RRS § 7402-28. Formerly RCW 89.20.780.]

89.30.085 Hearing on petition—Name—Election to be ordered.

At said hearing the commission shall give the district a name, shall fix a day for and order an election to be held therein for the purpose of determining whether or not the district shall be created under the provisions of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 29; RRS § 7402-29. Formerly RCW 89.20.790.]

89.30.088 Order for election to county auditors.

The clerk of the commission shall forthwith mail by registered mail a copy of said order for an election to the county auditors of each of the counties in which any lands within the boundaries of the proposed reclamation district are located. [1927 c 254 § 30; RRS § 7402-30. Formerly RCW 89.20.870.]

89.30.091 Records of commission to be preserved.

Upon full determination of the petition and the ordering of said election, the commission shall turn all papers and records involved in its deliberations over to the board of the county where the petition to organize the reclamation district was filed, and said papers and records shall be preserved among the records of said county board. [1927 c 254 § 31; RRS § 7402-31. Formerly RCW 89.20.800.]

89.30.094 Election—How conducted—Qualifications of electors.

Notice of said election shall be given by the same officer in the same manner and for the same length of time, electors shall have the same qualifications, and said election shall be provided for, held and conducted by the same officers and the results thereof determined by the same officers in the same manner, and with the same force and effect as nearly as may be as that provided in this chapter for general reclamation district elections. [1927 c 254 § 32; RRS § 7402-32. Formerly RCW 89.20.890.]

89.30.097 Election—Notice, contents—Ballots. The notice of said election shall specify the boundaries of the proposed district as established by the commission and shall state that the object of said election is to determine whether or not said district shall be created under the provisions of this chapter, shall state that votes will be received at the regular polling places of the county precincts, except in the following new precincts for such election, (new precincts and voting places for the same shall be specified) and shall state that the polls will be open from eight o'clock a.m. to eight o'clock p.m. on said election day. The ballot for said election shall contain the words: Reclamation district—"Yes", and Reclamation district—"No". [1927 c 254 § 33; RRS § 7402-33. Formerly RCW 89.20.880.]

89.30.100 Election—Canvass of returns. The board of county commissioners of the county in which the petition to organize the district is filed shall receive from the several county auditors concerned their abstracts of election returns, herein provided for, shall tabulate the same and declare the result of the election. [1927 c 254 § 34; RRS § 7402-34. Formerly RCW 89.20.900.]

89.30.103 Order organizing district. If upon the tabulation of said abstracts of the returns of said election as herein provided, it appears that a majority of the votes cast at said election were in favor of the creation of the district, the said county board shall by order entered in the minutes of its proceedings declare the territory included within the boundaries defined in the notice of election duly organized into a reclamation district within the provisions of this chapter, under the name and style theretofore designated and thereafter no other reclamation district including any of the same territory shall be organized under the provisions of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 35; RRS § 7402-35. Formerly RCW 89.20.910.]

89.30.106 Order organizing district—Copy to be filed with county commissioners of other counties. Said county board shall then cause a copy of such order, duly certified by the clerk of the board to be immediately filed for record in the office of the county commissioners of any other county in which any portion of the territory embraced in such district is situated. [1927 c 254 § 36; RRS § 7402-36. Formerly RCW 89.20.920.]

89.30.109 Certified statement to be filed for record. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of every county in which any lands included in the district are situated forthwith to certify and file for record in the county auditor's office of his or her county, a statement to the effect that, under the provisions of this chapter, certain lands (describing them in township and range and in case of smaller bodies of land in legal subdivisions or fractions thereof) were, by order of the board of county commissioners of county (naming the county) entered on the . . . day of (naming the day, month and year) included in the . . . reclamation district (using the name designated in the order of the county board establishing the district). Said statement certified by the clerk of the county board shall be entitled to record in the office of the county auditor without pay-

ment of filing or recording fee. [2013 c 23 § 562; 1927 c 254 § 37; RRS § 7402-37. Formerly RCW 89.20.930.]

89.30.112 When creation complete—Proceedings conclusive, exception. From and after such filing the creation of the district shall be complete and its existence cannot thereafter be legally questioned by any person except the state of Washington in an appropriate court action brought within six months from the date of the order of the county board tabulating the abstracts of the returns of the organization election and creating said district. If the existence of said district is not challenged within the period above specified, the state of Washington shall thereafter be forever barred from questioning the legal existence of said district by reason of any defect in the organization thereof. [1927 c 254 § 38; RRS § 7402-38. Formerly RCW 89.20.940.]

89.30.115 District liable for formation costs. Any reclamation district created under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable for the necessary costs preliminary to and involved in preparing the petition for the organization of the district, in publishing any notice required and in conducting the election approving the creation of the district. [1927 c 254 § 39; RRS § 7402-39. Formerly RCW 89.20.080.]

89.30.118 Change of name procedure—Effect. Any reclamation district created under the provisions of this chapter may change its corporate name by filing with the board of county commissioners of each of the counties in which any of the lands included within the operation of the district are situated a certified copy of a resolution of its board of directors adopted by a unanimous vote of all the members of said board at a regular meeting thereof providing for such change of name; and thereafter all proceedings of such district shall be had under such changed name, but all existing obligations and contracts of the district entered into under its former name shall remain outstanding without change and with the validity thereof unimpaired and unaffected by such change of name. [1927 c 254 § 40; RRS § 7402-40. Formerly RCW 89.20.050.]

89.30.121 District is political subdivision. Reclamation districts created under this chapter shall be political subdivisions of the state and shall be held and construed to be municipal corporations within the provisions of the state Constitution relating to exemptions from taxation and within the provisions relating to the debt limits of municipal corporations: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a limitation on general improvement and divisional districts, authorized herein, to contract obligations. [1967 c 164 § 10; 1927 c 254 § 41; RRS § 7402-41. Formerly RCW 89.20.070.]

Purpose—Severability—1967 c 164: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Tortious conduct of political subdivisions, municipal corporations and quasi municipal corporations, liability for damages: Chapter 4.96 RCW.

89.30.124 Judgments against district—When chargeable against improvement and divisional districts. Any judgment obtained against the reclamation district on account of any contract or transaction, made for or on behalf

of any general improvement district or divisional district herein authorized, or on account of the construction or maintenance of any improvement for such improvement district or divisional district, shall be chargeable exclusively against the improvement district or divisional district concerned and assessments may be levied against the lands therein to satisfy said judgment. [1927 c 254 § 42; RRS § 7402-42. Formerly RCW 89.24.250.]

89.30.127 District a corporate body—Powers. A reclamation district created under this chapter shall constitute a body corporate and shall possess all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes as well as all powers that may now or hereafter be specifically conferred by law. [1927 c 254 § 43; RRS § 7402-43. Formerly RCW 89.20.300.]

89.30.130 Powers—In general. Said reclamation districts shall have full authority to carry out the objects of their creation and to that end are authorized to acquire, purchase, hold, lease, manage, occupy, and sell real and personal property or any interest therein, to enter into and perform any and all necessary contracts, to appoint and employ the necessary officers, agents and employees, to sue and be sued, to exercise the right of eminent domain, to levy and enforce the collection of taxes and special assessments in the manner herein provided against the lands within the district, for district revenues, and to do any and all lawful acts required and expedient to carry out the purpose of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 44; RRS § 7402-44. Formerly RCW 89.20.310.]

89.30.133 Powers—Improvement and divisional districts, purposes. Said reclamation districts shall have authority to create general improvement districts and divisional districts to include any or all the lands within the reclamation district, to provide for the levy and collection of special assessments against the respective lands benefited, and to issue bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness, as in this chapter provided. [1927 c 254 § 45; RRS § 7402-45. Formerly RCW 89.24.010.]

89.30.136 Powers—Development, sale, use, etc., of water or electric energy. Said reclamation districts shall have authority to develop and sell, lease or rent the use of water or electric energy for use or distribution within or without the district on such terms and under such regulations as may be determined by the district board or as shall be set out and prescribed in the contract between the district and the United States or the state of Washington for the construction of the district irrigation works, and to use the income derived therefrom for district purposes. [1933 c 149 § 8; 1927 c 254 § 46; RRS § 7402-46. Formerly RCW 89.20.330.]

89.30.139 Powers—Bonds payable from income. Said reclamation districts shall also have authority to issue and sell bonds of the district payable from the income derived from the sale or rental of water or electric power as in this chapter provided. [1927 c 254 § 47; RRS § 7402-47. Formerly RCW 89.26.240.]

89.30.142 Powers—Sale or lease of water—Drains—Land settlement. Said reclamation districts shall also have authority:

(1) To construct, repair, purchase, maintain, or lease a system or systems for the sale or lease of water to the owners of irrigated lands within the district for domestic purposes.

(2) To construct, repair, operate and maintain a system of drains as in this chapter provided.

(3) To regulate the settlement of lands within the district under the provisions of any contract with the state of Washington or the United States.

This section shall not be construed as in any manner affecting or abridging any other powers of said reclamation district conferred by law. [1927 c 254 § 48; RRS § 7402-48. Formerly RCW 89.20.320.]

89.30.145 Powers—Fiscal agent for United States. Reclamation districts created under this chapter may accept appointment as fiscal agent or other authority of the United States to make collections of money for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal or other reclamation project whereupon the reclamation district and the county treasurer for said district shall be authorized to act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to such action and the district board shall have full power to do any and all things required by the said statute now or hereafter enacted in connection therewith and to do all things required by the rules and regulations now or that may hereafter be established by any department of the federal government in regard thereto. [1927 c 254 § 49; RRS § 7402-49. Formerly RCW 89.20.340.]

89.30.148 Surety bond from contractor. Any person, firm or corporation except the state of Washington or the United States, to whom or to which a contract may have been awarded by the district for construction purposes, or for labor or material entered into when the total amount to be paid therefor exceeds one thousand dollars, shall enter into a surety bond to be approved by the district board, payable to the district for at least seventy-five percent of the contract price conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract and with such further conditions as may be required by law. [1927 c 254 § 50; RRS § 7402-50. Formerly RCW 89.24.510.]

89.30.151 Payments under contracts—Retained percentage. Contracts entered into by reclamation districts authorized under this chapter for construction or for services or materials, may provide that payments shall be made in such monthly amounts or in such monthly proportion of the contract price as the board shall determine as the work progresses or as the services or materials are furnished on monthly estimates of the value thereof approved by the board; PROVIDED, That at least ten percent of each of the monthly estimates shall be retained until the contract is completed and its completion approved by the district board. [1927 c 254 § 51; RRS § 7402-51. Formerly RCW 89.24.520.]

89.30.154 Contracts—Public bidding—Notice. Contracts for labor or materials entering into the construction of any improvement authorized by the district shall be awarded at public bidding except as herein otherwise provided. A notice calling for sealed proposals shall be published in such newspaper or newspapers of such general circulation as the board shall designate for a period of not less than two weeks (three issues) prior to the date of the opening of the bids. Such proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check for such amount as the board shall decide upon to guarantee compliance with the bid, and shall be opened in public at the time and place designated in the notice. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder; PROVIDED, That the board shall have authority to reject any and all bids. [1927 c 254 § 52; RRS § 7402-52. Formerly RCW 89.24.500.]

89.30.157 Contracts with United States or any state for construction, etc. The board shall have authority to enter into any obligation or contract authorized by law with the United States or with any state therein for the supervision of the construction, for the construction, reconstruction, betterment, extension, sale or purchase, or operation or maintenance of the necessary works for the delivery and distribution of water therefrom or for any other service furthering the objects for which said reclamation district is created under the provisions of the law of the state of Washington or of the United States and all amendments or extensions thereof and the rules and regulations established thereunder. [1927 c 254 § 53; RRS § 7402-53. Formerly RCW 89.24.530.]

89.30.160 Contracts with United States or state of Washington—Assumption of control or management. Reclamation districts created under this chapter shall have authority to enter into contracts with the state of Washington or the United States under any act of congress for the assumption of the control and management of the works for such period as may be designated in the contract. [1933 c 149 § 9; 1927 c 254 § 54; RRS § 7402-54. Formerly RCW 89.24.540.]

89.30.163 Contracts with United States or state of Washington—Bonds as payment or security—Levy for interest or payment. In case a contract has been or shall be hereafter made between the district and the state of Washington and/or the United States as herein provided, bonds of any general improvement district or of any divisional district herein authorized, may be deposited with the state of Washington and/or the United States as payment or as security for future payment at not less than ninety percent of the par value, the interest on said bonds to be provided for by assessment and levy as in the case of bonds of the district sold to private persons and regularly paid to the state of Washington and/or the United States to be applied as provided in such contract and if bonds of the district are not so deposited it shall be the duty of the board of directors to include as part of any levy or assessment against the lands of any general improvement district or of any divisional district concerned, an amount sufficient to meet each year all payments accruing under the terms of any such contract. [1933 c 149 § 10; 1927 c 254 § 55; RRS § 7402-55. Formerly RCW 89.24.550.]

89.30.166 Contracts with United States or state of Washington—Submission of contracts to electors. No contract, however, providing for the levy of such assessments shall be entered into with the state of Washington or the United States as above provided unless a proposition of entering into such a contract shall have first been submitted to the electors of the general improvement district or divisional district concerned, and by said electors approved. [1927 c 254 § 56; RRS § 7402-56. Formerly RCW 89.24.560.]

89.30.169 Contracts with United States or state of Washington—Election procedure. Elections held for the purpose of approving a contract with the state of Washington or the United States as herein provided, shall be called, noticed, conducted and canvassed in the same manner and with the same force and effect as in the case of bond elections held in general improvement districts or in divisional districts as authorized in this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 57; RRS § 7402-57. Formerly RCW 89.24.570.]

89.30.172 Contracts with United States or state of Washington—Liability of district for improvement and divisional district obligations. The reclamation district shall not be liable under any contract creating an obligation chargeable against the lands of any general improvement district or of any divisional district authorized herein unless such liability is specifically stated in such contract. [1927 c 254 § 58; RRS § 7402-58. Formerly RCW 89.24.580.]

89.30.175 Drainage system—Authorization—Notice—Hearing. Whenever in the judgment of the reclamation district board a system of drainage for any lands included in the operation of any general improvement or divisional district therein will be of special benefit to the lands of the general improvement or divisional district as a whole, it shall pass a resolution to that effect and call a further meeting of the board to determine the question. Notice of said meeting shall be given by the secretary for the same length of time and in the same manner as required by law for the meeting of the commission to hear the petition for the organization of the reclamation district. At the time and place mentioned in the notice the board shall meet, hear such evidence as shall be presented, and fully determine the matter by resolution, which said resolution shall be final and conclusive upon all persons as to the benefit of said system of drainage to the lands in the district. [1927 c 254 § 59; RRS § 7402-59. Formerly RCW 89.24.020.]

89.30.178 Drainage system—Powers. Upon the passing of said resolution, the district shall in all respects have the same power and authority as is now or may hereafter be conferred respecting irrigation, and all powers in this chapter conferred upon the reclamation district with respect to irrigation shall be construed to include drainage in conjunction therewith as herein provided. [1927 c 254 § 60; RRS § 7402-60. Formerly RCW 89.24.030.]

89.30.181 Drainage system—Benefit to public road or city sewer system—Assessment. Whenever any drainage improvement constructed under the provisions of this chapter results in benefit to the whole or any part of a public

road, road bed or track thereof, or will facilitate the construction or maintenance of any sewer system in any city or town, the state, county, city, town or subdivision or any of them responsible for the maintenance of said public road, or sewer, shall be liable for assessment for the cost and maintenance of such drainage improvement. [1927 c 254 § 61; RRS § 7402-61. Formerly RCW 89.24.040.]

89.30.184 Eminent domain—Authorized. The taking and damaging of property or rights therein or thereto by a reclamation district to construct an improvement or to fully carry out the purposes of its organization are hereby declared to be for a public use, and any district organized under the provisions of this chapter, shall have and exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire any property or rights therein or thereto either inside or outside the operation of the district and outside the state of Washington if necessary, for the use of the district. [1927 c 254 § 62; RRS § 7402-62. Formerly RCW 89.22.800.]

89.30.187 Eminent domain—Procedure. Reclamation districts exercising the power of eminent domain shall proceed in the name of the district in the manner provided by law for the appropriation of real property or of rights therein or thereto, by private corporations, except as otherwise expressly provided herein. [1927 c 254 § 63; RRS § 7402-63. Formerly RCW 89.22.810.]

89.30.190 Eminent domain—Joinder, consolidation of actions—Separate verdicts. The district may at its option unite in a single action proceedings to condemn, for its use, property which is held by separate owners. Two or more condemnation suits instituted separately may also, in the discretion of the court, be consolidated upon motion of any interested party, into a single action. In such cases, the jury shall render separate verdicts for the different tracts of land. [1927 c 254 § 64; RRS § 7402-64. Formerly RCW 89.22.820.]

89.30.193 Eminent domain—Damages and benefits—Judgment when damages exceed benefits, costs. The jury, or the court if the jury be waived, in such condemnation proceedings shall find and return a verdict for the amount of damages sustained: PROVIDED, That the court or jury, in determining the amount of damages, shall take into consideration the special benefits, if any, that will accrue to the property damaged by reason of the improvement for which the land is sought to be condemned, and shall make special findings in the verdict of the gross amount of damages to be sustained and the gross amount of special benefits that will accrue. If it shall appear by the verdict or findings, that the gross damages exceed said gross special benefits, judgment shall be entered against the district, and in favor of the owner or owners of the property damaged, in the amount of the excess of damages over said special benefits, and for the costs of the proceedings, and upon payment of the judgment to the clerk of the court for the owner or owners, a decree of appropriation shall be entered, vesting the title to the property appropriated in the district. [1927 c 254 § 65; RRS § 7402-65. Formerly RCW 89.22.830.]

89.30.196 Eminent domain—Damages and benefits—Judgment for costs when benefits equal or exceed damages. If it shall appear by the verdict that the gross special benefits equal or exceed the gross damages, judgment shall be entered against the district and in favor of the owner or owners for the costs only, and upon payment of the judgment for costs a decree of appropriation shall be entered, vesting the title to the property in the district. [1927 c 254 § 66; RRS § 7402-66. Formerly RCW 89.22.840.]

89.30.199 Eminent domain—Levy on uncondemned lands unaffected. If the damages found in any condemnation proceedings are to be paid for from funds of the reclamation district, no finding of the jury or court as to benefits or damages shall in any manner abridge the right of the district to levy and collect taxes for district purposes against the uncondemned lands situated within the reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 67; RRS § 7402-67. Formerly RCW 89.22.850.]

89.30.202 Eminent domain—Verdict and findings binding as to levy. If the damages found in any condemnation proceedings are to be paid for from special assessments levied in behalf of any general improvement or divisional district, the verdict and findings of the court or jury as to damages and benefits shall be binding upon the board of directors of the district in their levy of assessments to pay the cost of the system or improvements on behalf of which the condemnation was had, as herein provided. [1927 c 254 § 68; RRS § 7402-68. Formerly RCW 89.22.860.]

89.30.205 Eminent domain—Damages applied pro tanto to satisfy levies. The damages thus allowed but not paid shall be applied pro tanto to the satisfaction of the levies made for such construction costs upon the lands on account of which the damages were awarded: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the district from assessing the remaining lands of the owner or owners, so damaged, for deficiencies on account of the principal and interest on bonds and for other benefits not considered by the jury in the condemnation proceedings. [1927 c 254 § 69; RRS § 7402-69. Formerly RCW 89.22.870.]

89.30.208 Eminent domain—Title acquired. The title acquired by the reclamation district in condemnation proceedings shall be the fee simple title or such lesser estate as shall be designated in the decree of appropriation and in case such proceedings are brought in behalf of any general improvement or divisional district, the reclamation district shall hold title to lands so acquired as trustee for said general improvement or divisional district as the case may be. [1927 c 254 § 70; RRS § 7402-70. Formerly RCW 89.22.880.]

89.30.211 Right of entry to make surveys, etc. The reclamation district board and its agents and employees shall have the right to enter upon any land, to make surveys and may locate the necessary irrigation works and the line for canal or canals and the necessary branches for the same or for necessary transmission power lines on any lands which may be deemed necessary for such location. [1933 c 149 § 11; 1927 c 254 § 71; RRS § 7402-71. Formerly RCW 89.20.350.]

89.30.214 Right to construct across streams, highways, railways, etc.—Duty to restore. The board of directors of any reclamation district authorized under this chapter, shall have power to construct district works across any stream of water, water course, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch or flume which works may intersect or cross in such manner as to afford security for life and property, but said board shall restore the same when so crossed or intersected to its former state as near as may be or in a sufficient manner not to have impaired unnecessarily its usefulness. [1933 c 149 § 12; 1929 c 254 § 72; RRS § 7402-72. Formerly RCW 89.20.360.]

89.30.217 Right to construct across streams, highways, railways, etc.—Railroads to cooperate. Every company whose railroad shall be intersected or crossed by district works shall unite with said board in forming said intersections and crossings and shall grant the privileges aforesaid. [1927 c 254 § 73; RRS § 7402-73. Formerly RCW 89.20.370.]

89.30.220 Right to construct across streams, highways, railways, etc.—Disagreements, how determined. If such railroad company and said board or the owners or controllers of said property, thing or franchise so to be crossed, cannot agree upon the amount to be paid therefor or the points or manner of said crossings or intersections, the same shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as herein provided for the taking of land under the power of eminent domain. [1927 c 254 § 74; RRS § 7402-74. Formerly RCW 89.20.380.]

89.30.223 Right-of-way on state lands. The right-of-way is hereby given, dedicated and set apart to locate construction and maintenance works over and through any of the lands which are now or may be the property of the state of Washington. [1927 c 254 § 75; RRS § 7402-75. Formerly RCW 89.20.390.]

89.30.226 Board of directors—Composition. The affairs of the district shall be managed by a board of directors composed of a number of qualified resident electors of the district equal to the number of director districts contained in said reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 76; RRS § 7402-76. Formerly RCW 89.22.020, part.]

89.30.229 Board of directors—Term of office. Except as herein otherwise provided, the term of the office of director shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding his or her election. [2013 c 23 § 563; 1927 c 254 § 77; RRS § 7402-77. Formerly RCW 89.22.050, part.]

89.30.232 Director districts. The county board at the time of making the order creating a reclamation district under the provisions of this chapter, shall divide the territory of the reclamation district into regional divisions to be known as "director districts". [1927 c 254 § 78; RRS § 7402-78. Formerly RCW 89.22.010, part.]

89.30.235 Director districts—Geographical boundaries—Designation. All the territory of each county included within the boundaries of the reclamation district shall constitute a director district which shall be designated by the name of the county in which it is located. [1927 c 254 § 79; RRS § 7402-79. Formerly RCW 89.22.010, part.]

89.30.238 First board—Appointment. The county board of the county in which each director district is located shall within ten days after receipt of the order creating the reclamation district appoint and certify to the county board of the county in which the reclamation district was affected, the appointment of a resident director from said director district to act as a member of the first board of directors of said reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 80; RRS § 7402-80. Formerly RCW 89.22.030, part.]

89.30.241 First board—Term. The first members of the district board so appointed shall hold office until their successors have been elected at the time of the next general state and county election, and have been qualified. [1927 c 254 § 81; RRS § 7402-81. Formerly RCW 89.22.030, part.]

89.30.244 First directors—Election. At the time of the next general state and county election, an election shall be held in each of the director districts in the reclamation district for the purpose of electing directors of the district. [1927 c 254 § 82; RRS § 7402-82. Formerly RCW 89.22.600.]

89.30.247 First directors—Nominations. Candidates for the office of district director shall be nominated in the manner herein provided for such nominations. [1927 c 254 § 83; RRS § 7402-83.]

89.30.250 First directors—Terms. The terms of the first directors of the district to be elected shall be determined in relation to the amount of the taxable wealth in their respective director districts. The candidates of the wealthiest one-third of the total number of director districts shall serve for a term of six years; the candidates of the next wealthiest one-third of the total number of director districts shall serve for a term of four years; the candidates of the next wealthiest one-third or lesser number of the total number of director districts shall serve for a term of two years. [1933 c 149 § 13; 1927 c 254 § 84; RRS § 7402-84. Formerly RCW 89.22.040.]

89.30.253 Directors—Term. After the first terms have been served, all directors shall serve for a term of six years. [1927 c 254 § 85; RRS § 7402-85. Formerly RCW 89.22.050, part.]

89.30.256 Directors—Vacancies. In case of any vacancy occurring in the office of director, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of a resident elector of the director district represented by the former incumbent by the board of directors of the reclamation district, and the person so appointed shall serve until the time of the next general state and county election when the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by an election in the director district concerned. [1927 c 254 § 86; RRS § 7402-86. Formerly RCW 89.22.070.]

89.30.259 Directors—Oath—Bond. Each director shall take and subscribe an official oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of his or her office and shall execute an official bond to the district in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of his or her office, which bond shall be approved by the judge of the superior court of the county where the organization of the district was effected, and said oath and bond shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court and filed with the secretary of the district. [2013 c 23 § 564; 1927 c 254 § 87; RRS § 7402-87. Formerly RCW 89.22.060.]

89.30.262 Secretary's oath and bond. The secretary of the district shall take and subscribe a written oath of office and execute an official bond in the sum of not less than twenty-five hundred dollars to be fixed by the board of directors, and said bond shall be approved and filed as in the case of the bond of a director. [1927 c 254 § 88; RRS § 7402-88. Formerly RCW 89.22.290.]

89.30.265 Additional official bonds when fiscal agent of United States. In case any district authorized in this chapter is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or is authorized by the United States in connection with any irrigation project in which the United States is interested to make collections of money for or on behalf of the United States, such secretary and each such director and the county treasurer of the county where the organization of the district was effected shall each execute a further additional official bond in such sum respectively as the secretary of the interior may require conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his or her respective office and the faithful discharge by the district of its duties as fiscal or other agent of the United States in such appointment or authorization; such additional bonds to be approved, recorded, filed, and paid for as herein provided for other official bonds. [2013 c 23 § 565; 1927 c 254 § 89; RRS § 7402-89. Formerly RCW 89.22.300.]

89.30.268 Additional official bonds when fiscal agent of United States—Suit on. Any such additional bonds required by the secretary of interior as above provided may be sued upon by the United States or any person injured by the failure of such officer or the district to fully, promptly and completely perform their respective duties. [1927 c 254 § 90; RRS § 7402-90. Formerly RCW 89.22.310.]

89.30.271 Official bonds, cost of. All official bonds executed by district officers under the provisions of this chapter shall be secured at the cost of the district. [1927 c 254 § 91; RRS § 7402-91. Formerly RCW 89.22.320.]

89.30.274 Directors—Organization—President, secretary. The directors of the reclamation district shall organize as a board and shall elect a president from their number and appoint a secretary who shall be secretary of the district and who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board and shall have custody of the official records of the district. [1927 c 254 § 92; RRS § 7402-92. Formerly RCW 89.22.080 and 89.22.280.]

89.30.277 District office. The office of the directors and principal place of business of the reclamation district shall be some place in the reclamation district to be designated by the directors. [1927 c 254 § 93; RRS § 7402-93. Formerly RCW 89.22.090.]

89.30.280 District office—Change of location. Said office and official place of business may be changed by passing a resolution to that effect at a previous meeting of the board entered in the minutes thereof and by posting a notice of the same in a conspicuous public place at or near the place of business which is to be changed at least ten days prior thereto, and by the previous posting of a copy of said notice for the same length of time at or near the new location of the office. [1927 c 254 § 94; RRS § 7402-94. Formerly RCW 89.22.100.]

89.30.283 Directors—Regular meetings, change of day. The directors shall hold a regular monthly meeting at their office on such day in each month as the board shall designate in their bylaws and may adjourn any meeting from time to time as may be required for the proper transaction of business; PROVIDED, That the day of the regular monthly meeting cannot be changed except in the manner prescribed herein for changing the place of business of the district. [1927 c 254 § 95; RRS 7402-95. Formerly RCW 89.22.110.]

89.30.286 Directors—Special meetings—Notice—Business permissible. Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by order of a majority of the directors. Any member not joining in said order shall be given at least a three days' notice of such meeting, unless the same is waived in writing, which notice shall also specify the business to be transacted and the board at such special meetings shall have no authority to transact any business other than that specified in the notice, unless the transaction of any other business is agreed to in writing by all the members of the board. [1927 c 254 § 96; RRS § 7402-96. Formerly RCW 89.22.120.]

89.30.289 Directors—Meetings and records public. All meetings of the board of directors shall be public. All records of the board shall be open for the inspection of any elector of the district during business hours of the day in which any meeting of the board is held. [1927 c 254 § 97; RRS § 7402-97. Formerly RCW 89.22.130.]

Meetings, minutes of governmental bodies: Chapter 42.32 RCW.

89.30.292 Directors—Quorum—Action by majority. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and in all matters requiring action by the board, there shall be a concurrence of at least a majority of the directors. [1927 c 254 § 98; RRS § 7402-98. Formerly RCW 89.22.180, part.]

89.30.295 Directors—Seal, bylaws, rules. The board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to adopt a seal of the reclamation district and to establish equitable bylaws, rules and regulations for the government and management of the affairs of the district. The bylaws, rules and regulations must be printed in convenient form for distribution in the dis-

trict. [1927 c 254 § 99; RRS § 7402-99. Formerly RCW 89.22.180, part.]

89.30.298 Compensation of directors, officers, employees. The members of the board of directors shall each receive not to exceed five dollars per day in attending the meetings, to be determined by said board, and such compensation, not exceeding five dollars per day, for other services rendered the district as shall be fixed by resolution adopted by vote of the directors and entered in the minutes of their proceedings, and in addition thereto, said directors shall receive necessary expenses in attending meetings or when otherwise engaged in district business. The board shall fix the compensation to be paid to the secretary and all other officers, agents and employees of the district. [1927 c 254 § 100; RRS § 7402-100. Formerly RCW 89.22.140.]

89.30.301 Interest in contracts prohibited—Penalty. No director or any other officer named in this chapter shall in any manner be interested, directly or indirectly in any contract awarded or to be awarded by the board, or in the profits to be derived therefrom; and for any violation of this provision, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and such conviction shall work a forfeiture of his or her office, and he or she shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent any district officer from being employed by the district as a day laborer. [2013 c 23 § 566; 1927 c 254 § 101; RRS § 7402-101. Formerly RCW 89.22.150.]

89.30.304 Delivery of records, etc., to successor. Every person, upon the expiration or sooner termination of his or her term of office as an officer of the district, shall immediately turn over and deliver, under oath, to his or her successor in office, all records, books, papers, and other property under his or her control and belonging to such office. In case of the death of any officer, his or her legal representative shall turn over and deliver such records, books, papers, and other property to the successor in office of such deceased person. [2013 c 23 § 567; 1927 c 254 § 102; RRS § 7402-102. Formerly RCW 89.22.160.]

89.30.307 Employees on termination to deliver records to board—Penalty. Every person hired by the district and having in his or her custody or under his or her control, in connection with his or her contract of hire, any records, books, papers, or other property belonging to the district shall immediately upon the expiration of his or her services, turn over and deliver, under oath, to the district board or any member thereof, all such records, books, papers, or other property. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [2013 c 23 § 568; 1927 c 254 § 103; RRS § 7402-103. Formerly RCW 89.22.170.]

89.30.310 County treasurer is ex officio district treasurer. The county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected shall be and is hereby constituted ex officio district treasurer of said dis-

trict and of any general improvement district or divisional district organized therein. [1927 c 254 § 104; RRS § 7402-104. Formerly RCW 89.22.400.]

89.30.313 Liability of county treasurers. Any county treasurer collecting or handling funds of the district shall be liable upon his or her official bond and to criminal prosecution for malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office relative to any of his or her duties prescribed herein. [2013 c 23 § 569; 1927 c 254 § 105; RRS § 7402-105. Formerly RCW 89.22.470.]

89.30.316 County treasurers to collect assessments. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county in which lands of the district are located to collect and receipt for all assessments and taxes levied as in this chapter provided, and he or she shall account to the district for all interest received on such funds from any public depository with which the same may be deposited. [2013 c 23 § 570; 1927 c 254 § 106; RRS § 7402-106. Formerly RCW 89.22.420.]

89.30.319 Funds to be deposited with county treasurer. There shall be deposited with the county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected, all sums collected for and on account of taxes levied by the reclamation district, also all sums collected by tolls, regular annual assessments or voted special assessments, all proceeds from bond sales and all other funds belonging to the reclamation district or collected in behalf of any general improvement district or divisional district within the reclamation district, and all said funds shall be placed by the county treasurer in the appropriate fund of the district. [1927 c 254 § 107; RRS § 7402-107. Formerly RCW 89.22.410.]

89.30.322 Claims against district. Any claim against the district shall be presented to the district board for allowance or rejection. Upon allowance the claim shall be attached to a voucher verified by the claimant or his or her agent and approved by the president and countersigned by the secretary and directed to the county auditor of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected, for the issuance of a warrant against the proper fund of the district in payment of said claim. [2013 c 23 § 571; 1927 c 254 § 108; RRS § 7402-108. Formerly RCW 89.20.060.]

89.30.325 Disbursement of funds by county treasurer. Said county treasurer shall pay out the moneys received or deposited with him or her or any portion thereof upon warrants issued by the county auditor against the proper funds of the district except the sums to be paid out of the bond fund for principal and interest payments on bonds. [2013 c 23 § 572; 1983 c 167 § 249; 1927 c 254 § 109; RRS § 7402-109. Formerly RCW 89.22.450.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.328 Treasurer's monthly report. The said treasurer shall report in writing during the first week in each month to the board of directors of the district the amount of money held by him or her, the amount in each fund, the amount of receipts for the month preceding in each fund, and

the amount or amounts paid out of each fund, and said report shall be filed with the secretary of the district. [2013 c 23 § 573; 1927 c 254 § 110; RRS § 7402-110. Formerly RCW 89.22.440.]

89.30.331 Secretary's monthly report of expenditures. The secretary shall also report to the board in writing during the first week in each month, the amount and items of expenditures during the preceding month and said report shall be filed in the office of the board. [1927 c 254 § 111; RRS § 7402-111. Formerly RCW 89.22.330.]

89.30.334 Elections—When general held. General elections may be held in the reclamation district at the same time that general state and county elections are held to determine any proposition that may be legally submitted to the electors. [1927 c 254 § 112; RRS § 7402-112. Formerly RCW 89.22.570.]

89.30.337 Elections—When special held. Special elections may be held at any time upon resolution of the district board. [1927 c 254 § 113; RRS § 7402-113. Formerly RCW 89.22.580.]

89.30.340 Elections—How noticed and conducted. Notice of any general or special reclamation district election held under the provisions of this chapter shall be given by the same officials in the same manner and for the same length of time, and said election shall be provided for, held and conducted by the same officials and the results thereof determined by the same officials in the same manner and with the same force and effect as nearly as may be as that provided by the general laws of the state of Washington relating to state and county elections. [1927 c 254 § 114; RRS § 7402-114. Formerly RCW 89.22.590.]

89.30.343 Elections—Voting precincts. All county voting precincts lying wholly within the reclamation district shall also constitute the voting precincts of such district. In any instance where the county voting precinct lies only partly within the district, that part of the county voting precinct lying within the reclamation district shall constitute the voting precinct of such district. [1927 c 254 § 115; RRS § 7402-115. Formerly RCW 89.22.660.]

89.30.346 Elections—Polling places. The polling places for the county voting precincts shall also be the polling places for all voting precincts of the reclamation district, which coincide with or are a part of said county voting precincts. [1927 c 254 § 116; RRS § 7402-116. Formerly RCW 89.22.670.]

89.30.349 Elections—Polls outside district precinct. No reclamation district election, otherwise regular, shall be invalid by reason of the fact that some of the polling places for said election were located outside the district voting precinct. [1927 c 254 § 117; RRS § 7402-117. Formerly RCW 89.22.680.]

89.30.352 Elections—List of registered voters. The registration clerk of any county voting precinct, partially included in a reclamation district voting precinct, is hereby authorized and it shall be his or her duty to prepare and certify at the expense of the district a poll list of all registered voters of said reclamation district voting precinct and to attach the same to the poll books for his or her county voting precinct. [2013 c 23 § 574; 1927 c 254 § 118; RRS § 7402-118. Formerly RCW 89.22.690.]

89.30.355 Elections—Certification of propositions. At least thirty days prior to any general district election, the secretary of the reclamation district shall certify to the county auditor of each county in which the election is to be held, any proposition to be voted on in such precincts. [1927 c 254 § 119; RRS § 7402-119. Formerly RCW 89.22.710.]

89.30.358 Elections—Ballots to be separate. The reclamation district ballot for any district election shall be separate from that for any other election held at the same time and place and shall be printed by the county auditor of each county concerned. [1927 c 254 § 120; RRS § 7402-120. Formerly RCW 89.22.720.]

89.30.361 Elections—Checking names of voters against registration list. In any case where the reclamation district voting precinct includes only part of the county voting precinct, the precinct election officials for said precinct shall check the names of the electors offering to vote the district election against the registered poll list attached to the registration book, and any said elector whose name appears on said poll list shall receive a district ballot and shall be entitled to vote at said district election. [1927 c 254 § 121; RRS § 7402-121. Formerly RCW 89.22.700.]

89.30.364 Elections—Returns—Canvassing boards. Precinct election officials shall make return of reclamation district elections to their respective county canvassing boards, which boards are hereby constituted canvassing boards for all district voting precincts in their respective counties. [1927 c 254 § 122; RRS § 7402-122. Formerly RCW 89.22.730.]

89.30.367 Elections—Abstract of result. Immediately upon conclusion of the canvass of the returns of the reclamation district election held in the precincts located in his or her county, the county auditor shall mail to the chair of said district board, an abstract of the result of said district election in his or her county. [2013 c 23 § 575; 1927 c 254 § 123; RRS § 7402-123. Formerly RCW 89.22.740, part.]

89.30.370 Elections—District board to tabulate abstracts and declare result. Upon receipt of all the required abstracts of any said reclamation district election, the district board shall meet and tabulate the same, and by resolution declare the result of the district election. [1927 c 254 § 124; RRS § 7402-124. Formerly RCW 89.22.740, part.]

89.30.373 Director district to be represented on board. Each director district shall be entitled to representation on the reclamation district board. [1927 c 254 § 125; RRS § 7402-125. Formerly RCW 89.22.020, part.]

89.30.376 Election of subsequent directors. At the time of the general state and county election next prior to the expiration of the term of office of any director representing a director district on the reclamation district board, a candidate for such position shall be elected from such director district by the electors of such district. [1927 c 254 § 126; RRS § 7402-126. Formerly RCW 89.22.610.]

89.30.379 Director district elections. Director district elections shall be provided for, noticed, conducted, canvassed and abstracts of the returns mailed to the reclamation district board, by the same respective officials and in the same manner substantially, the voters thereat shall have the same qualifications and shall vote at the same respective polling places, as that provided herein for general reclamation district elections held in said director districts. [1927 c 254 § 127; RRS § 7402-127. Formerly RCW 89.22.640.]

89.30.382 Declaration of candidacy for board—Fee. Any qualified resident elector of any director district which is entitled at that time to elect a candidate for the office of reclamation district director may become a candidate for such office by filing, at least thirty days prior to the election, his or her declaration of candidacy with the county auditor of his or her county and by paying a fee of one dollar for said filing. [2013 c 23 § 576; 1927 c 254 § 128; RRS § 7402-128. Formerly RCW 89.22.620.]

89.30.385 Ballots for director. The ballots for the election of any reclamation district director shall contain the names of all candidates for such office, who have filed and paid the fee for their respective declarations as aforesaid. [1927 c 254 § 129; RRS § 7402-129. Formerly RCW 89.22.630.]

89.30.388 District elections—Primary law not to apply. The provisions of the law of the state relating to primary elections shall not apply to district elections authorized in this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 130; RRS § 7402-130.]

89.30.391 Annual tax—Authorization. For the purpose of raising revenue for any of the purposes of the reclamation district, an annual tax shall be levied on all the taxable real and personal property within the district: PROVIDED, That no such tax shall be levied without the approval of the electors of said district at a general election, or at a special election called for that purpose. [1933 c 149 § 14; 1927 c 254 § 131; RRS § 7402-131. Formerly RCW 89.26.010.]

89.30.394 Annual tax—How equalized and levied. Said taxes shall be assessed by the county assessors of each county in which any land within the reclamation district is situated, the valuations of the property assessed shall be equalized by the board of equalization of each said respective county, and the levy made on estimates furnished by the district board, by the board of county commissioners of each

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said respective county, at the same time general state and county taxes are assessed, property values equalized and taxes levied respectively. [1927 c 254 § 132; RRS § 7402-132. Formerly RCW 89.26.020.]

89.30.397 Annual tax—How collected. Taxes so levied shall become a part of the general tax roll of the county and shall be collected and the property charged therewith sold in the same manner, at the same time, with the same penalties attached in case of delinquency, as the general state and county tax, and the proceeds thereof credited to the reclamation district in the office of the county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected, as herein provided. [1927 c 254 § 133; RRS § 7402-133. Formerly RCW 89.26.030.]

89.30.400 Debt limit—General. Reclamation districts created under the provisions of this chapter are hereby authorized and empowered to contract indebtedness for district purposes in any manner, when they deem it advisable, not exceeding an amount, together with the existing nonvoter approved indebtedness of such district, of three-fourths of one percent of the value of the taxable property in such district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. [1984 c 186 § 63; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 38; 1927 c 254 § 134; RRS § 7402-134. Formerly RCW 89.26.060.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.403 Exceeding debt limit—Procedure. Such reclamation districts may contract indebtedness for strictly district purposes in excess of the amount specified in the preceding section, but not exceeding in amount, together with existing indebtedness, two and one-half percent of the value of the taxable property, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, whenever three-fifths of the voters therein voting at an election held for that purpose assent thereto. Elections shall be held as provided in RCW 39.36.050. [1984 c 186 § 64; 1970 ex.s. c 42 § 39; 1927 c 254 § 135; RRS § 7402-135. Formerly RCW 89.26.070.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.412 General obligation bonds—Authorized. The reclamation district board shall have authority to evidence district indebtedness by the issuance and sale of negotiable general obligation bonds of the district. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1984 c 186 § 65; 1983 c 167 § 250; 1927 c 254 § 138; RRS § 7402-138. Formerly RCW 89.26.200.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.427 Special fund from fixed income—Bonds payable from special fund—Contract to purchase or lease electricity—Powers of reclamation district conferred. (1) In any instance where the district, general improvement or divisional district is selling, renting or leasing water or electric energy under the provisions of this chapter and there is

reasonable certainty of a permanent fixed income from this source, the district board shall have authority to create a special fund derived from a fixed proportion of the gross income thus obtained and to issue bonds of the district payable from such special fund and to sell the same to raise revenue for the payment or amortization of the cost of the construction and/or the operation and maintenance of the reclamation district or general improvement or divisional district works and for such other purposes as the state of Washington and/or the United States may require: PROVIDED, That the state of Washington may, through the director of ecology, enter into a contract with the reclamation district, improvement or divisional district or districts or the United States to purchase, rent or lease and to sell or resell and/or distribute all or any part of the electric energy developed or to be developed at the reclamation, improvement or divisional district works at a price sufficient to amortize the cost of power development over a period of fifty years after the completion of such power development and to provide a surplus sufficient to reduce the cost of reclaiming the lands of the district or districts within economic limits: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That no contract or contracts as in this section provided shall be finally consummated or become binding in any way whatsoever until the legislature of the state of Washington in special or regular session shall approve the same, and provided further in such sale and/or distribution of power by the director of ecology preference in the purchase and/or distribution thereof shall be given to municipal corporations and cooperative associations: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That general improvement and divisional districts shall have (in addition to the powers granted them in chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1927 and in this act) the same powers as are given to the reclamation districts under RCW 89.30.007.

(2) Such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 254; 1933 c 149 § 15; 1927 c 254 § 143; RRS § 7402-143. Formerly RCW 89.24.270, 89.24.590 and 89.26.250.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.430 Special fund from fixed income—Contents—Pledge of income—Not district obligation. Bonds payable from such special fund shall not be an obligation of the reclamation district and they shall state on their face that they are payable solely from a special fund derived from a certain fixed proportion (naming it) of the gross income derived by the district from the sale, rent or lease of water or power, as the case may be, and such fixed proportion of such gross income shall be irrevocably devoted to the payment of such bonds until the same are fully paid. [1927 c 254 § 144; RRS § 7402-144. Formerly RCW 89.26.260.]

89.30.433 Special fund from fixed income—Maturity—Form—Interest rates. Said bonds shall mature in series amortized in a definite schedule during a period not to exceed sixty years from the date of their issuance, shall be in such denominations and form including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030, and shall be payable, with annual or semiannual interest at a rate or rates the board shall provide: PROVIDED, That such bonds may also be issued in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983

c 167 § 255; 1981 c 156 § 33; 1933 c 149 § 16; 1927 c 254 § 145; RRS § 7402-145. Formerly RCW 89.26.270.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.436 General improvement districts—Authorized. In any instance where the construction, reconstruction, betterment or extension of power and/or irrigation works or the acquisition of property and rights therein appropriate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, will specially benefit any or all the lands within the reclamation district susceptible of irrigation, the district board shall have authority to organize said lands into a general improvement district and to provide for the levy and collection of special assessments against said lands to raise revenue in support of any or all of said purposes. [1933 c 149 § 17; 1927 c 254 § 146; RRS § 7402-146. Formerly RCW 89.24.050.]

89.30.439 General improvement districts—Resolution, survey and investigation. For the purpose of organizing such an improvement district, the district board shall pass a resolution outlining in general terms the proposed improvement to be constructed or property or rights to be acquired, finding that the same will be of special benefit to any or all the lands susceptible of irrigation within the reclamation district, and ordering a survey and investigation with respect to the matter. [1927 c 254 § 147; RRS § 7402-147. Formerly RCW 89.24.060.]

89.30.442 General improvement districts—Cost of survey and investigation—Limitation of levy. The cost of making said survey and investigation shall be paid from any funds available for the purpose in the treasury of the reclamation district; PROVIDED, That the annual tax levy made by the reclamation district for such purpose shall not exceed one mill in any year. [1927 c 254 § 148; RRS § 7402-148. Formerly RCW 89.24.070.]

89.30.445 General improvement districts—Board may make survey and investigation. The district board shall have full authority to make such survey and investigation as in its judgment shall be necessary to obtain reliable information upon which to determine whether the proposed improvement shall be made or property or rights acquired, and for this purpose the district board shall employ such services of every nature as may be required. [1927 c 254 § 149; RRS § 7402-149. Formerly RCW 89.24.080.]

89.30.448 General improvement districts—Contract with state or United States for survey and investigation. The district board shall also have authority to enter into contracts with the proper department of the state of Washington or the federal government, to make such survey and investigation, or any part of same or to render any other service as may be deemed advisable. [1927 c 254 § 150; RRS § 7402-150. Formerly RCW 89.24.090.]

89.30.451 General improvement districts—Report on survey and investigation—Estimate of cost. Upon the completion of said survey and investigation, the district board shall cause to be filed in its office a written report of the same.

Said report shall specify the character of the proposed improvement to be made, or property or rights to be acquired, shall state in reasonable detail the probable cost of same, including integral parts thereof: PROVIDED, That such estimate of the cost shall be held to be preliminary only and shall not be binding as a limit on the amount that may be expended in carrying out the proposed project. Said report shall also outline a plan for financing the proposed project, shall contain any recommendations that may be deemed advisable, and shall be identified by the signature of the secretary of the district as the official report of the survey and investigation in the proceedings to organize said improvement district. [1927 c 254 § 151; RRS § 7402-151. Formerly RCW 89.24.100.]

89.30.454 General improvement districts—Notice for hearing on report. The district board shall thereupon fix a time and place for a hearing on said report and shall cause notice of said hearing to be published in the same manner and for the same length of time as provided herein in case of notice of hearing on the petition to organize the reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 152; RRS § 7402-152. Formerly RCW 89.24.110.]

89.30.457 General improvement districts—Contents of notice for hearing. Said notice shall state that all or part of the lands included in the reclamation district (naming it) are proposed to be organized as a general improvement district for the purpose of making a certain improvement (stating its nature generally) or acquiring certain property or rights (naming the same) as the case may be, that the lands within the proposed improvement district (where part only of the lands in the reclamation district are to be included, such part shall be described in township, ranges and where necessary in lesser legal subdivisions) are to be assessed to pay for said improvement, or property or rights therein; that a report containing further information concerning the matter is on file in the office of the board of the reclamation district and may be inspected at any time, during business hours, by any interested person; that a hearing thereon will be held (stating the time and place); that all persons interested may appear before the board at the time and place named in the notice and show cause, if any they have, why the proposed district should not be organized, the proposed project carried out, and said lands assessed for that purpose. Said notice shall be signed by the secretary of the reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 153; RRS § 7402-153. Formerly RCW 89.24.120.]

89.30.460 General improvement districts—Hearing—Adjournments. On the date set for said hearing, the district board shall meet at the place designated in the notice, and if it appears that due notice of such hearing has been given, shall proceed with the hearing and may adjourn said hearing from time to time and place to place. [1927 c 254 § 154; RRS § 7402-154. Formerly RCW 89.24.130.]

89.30.463 General improvement districts—Objections and evidence at hearing. At said hearing, the district board shall hear all objections and receive all pertinent evidence offered and shall, in any event, receive evidence as to whether all the lands included in the proposed improvement

district will be benefited by the proposed project. [1927 c 254 § 155; RRS § 7402-155. Formerly RCW 89.24.140.]

89.30.466 General improvement districts—Change of plans. The district board at said hearing may adopt, or for good reason, change, add to or modify the plans for the system of improvement, and shall exclude lands not benefited; said board shall have full authority to determine all the questions properly before it at said hearing. [1927 c 254 § 156; RRS § 7402-156. Formerly RCW 89.24.150.]

89.30.469 General improvement districts—Order on approval. If at said hearing the district board approves the plan of improvement or acquisition of property or rights therein, it shall make and enter an order to that effect, shall specify the lands that will be specially benefited by the proposed project and shall declare the improvement district duly organized under the name of general improvement district No. of reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 157; RRS § 7402-157. Formerly RCW 89.24.160.]

89.30.472 General improvement districts—Findings conclusive, exception. The finding of the board that the lands included within the general improvement district will be benefited by the proposed improvement or acquisition of property or rights therein, shall be a legislative determination that such lands will be specially benefited to the extent necessary to pay in full all costs and obligations of every nature required in making and maintaining such improvement or for the acquisition of property or rights, and such determination shall be conclusive upon the courts, except for actual fraud or arbitrary action on the part of the district board when making such finding as to lands benefited. [1927 c 254 § 158; RRS § 7402-158. Formerly RCW 89.24.170.]

89.30.475 General improvement districts—Special benefits deemed continuing. The special benefits conferred upon the lands involved in the general improvement district by any such improvement or by the acquisition of any property or rights therein shall not be deemed to accrue at any one time but shall be deemed to be benefits continuing throughout the period of the life of the project, which render said lands subject to assessment, from year to year as herein provided, to pay for and carry out the object for which such improvement was made or property or rights therein acquired. [1927 c 254 § 159; RRS § 7402-159. Formerly RCW 89.24.180.]

89.30.478 General improvement districts—Powers of board—Act on behalf of improvement or divisional district not to render reclamation district liable. The board of directors of the reclamation district shall have full authority to manage and conduct the business affairs of the general improvement district, to employ and appoint such agents, officers and employees as may be necessary and prescribe their duties, to establish reasonable bylaws, rules and regulations for the government and management of the affairs of the improvement district, and generally to perform any and all acts necessary to carry out the purpose of the general improvement district: PROVIDED, That no act done nor contract entered into by the district board for or in behalf of

any improvement district or in behalf of any divisional district herein authorized, shall in any manner bind the reclamation district or render the same liable except as herein specifically provided, but such act or contract shall be chargeable exclusively to the lands of the improvement district or divisional district concerned. [1927 c 254 § 160; RRS § 7402-160. Formerly RCW 89.24.190.]

89.30.481 Power of board as to assessments in improvement or divisional districts. Said district board shall have authority to levy assessments as herein provided against the benefited lands included within the operation of the general improvement or divisional district for any of the objects or purposes for which the general improvement or divisional district was organized. [1927 c 254 § 161; RRS § 7402-161. Formerly RCW 89.24.260.]

89.30.484 Divisional districts—Authorized. For the purpose of carrying out any of the objects for which a reclamation district may be created and maintained, under the provisions of this chapter in units of development of lesser area than that contemplated in the organization of a general improvement district, the district board shall have authority to organize the lands susceptible of irrigation in one or more of such units of development, into divisional districts. [1927 c 254 § 162; RRS § 7402-162. Formerly RCW 89.24.200.]

89.30.487 Divisional districts—Powers of board, officers and electors. All the powers which the district board, other officers and the electors therein, now or shall hereafter have under the provisions of this chapter to organize, manage, finance and operate a general improvement district, said board, other officers and said electors, shall have to organize, manage, finance and operate divisional districts, and such divisional districts may be organized, managed, financed and operated to develop and improve the lands susceptible of irrigation within their operation for any of the purposes for which a general improvement district may be organized, managed, financed and operated. [1927 c 254 § 163; RRS § 7402-163. Formerly RCW 89.24.210.]

89.30.490 Divisional districts—Organization. Divisional districts shall be organized in the same manner as that provided herein for the organization of general improvement districts. [1927 c 254 § 164; RRS § 7402-164. Formerly RCW 89.24.220.]

89.30.493 Divisional districts—Liability. Any assessments levied against the lands included in any said divisional district, any contracts entered into, any evidences of indebtedness issued, or obligations arising, in behalf of any said divisional district, shall be in addition to and independent of any assessments, contracts, evidences of indebtedness, or obligations arising in behalf of any general improvement district, authorized under the provisions of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 165; RRS § 7402-165. Formerly RCW 89.24.230.]

89.30.496 Divisional districts—Assessments, contracts, etc. The district board and other proper officers shall have authority to levy and collect assessments against the lands included in any said divisional district, enter into con-

tracts, issue evidences of indebtedness, and do everything that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the divisional district organization, in similar form and manner as that provided in this chapter with respect to general improvement districts. [1927 c 254 § 166; RRS § 7402-166. Formerly RCW 89.24.240.]

89.30.499 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Petition—Prior obligations. In any instance in which any tract of land not susceptible of irrigation in its natural state has been included in any general improvement district or divisional district herein authorized through inadvertency or mistake on the part of the district board at the time of the organization of such general improvement district or divisional district, the same may be excluded from the district concerned by a petition made by the owner or owners thereof and filed with the district board: PROVIDED, That the exclusion of said land or lands shall not relieve the same of its obligation to pay assessments for bonds outstanding at the time said petition is filed with the district board without written consent of the holders of said bonds. [1927 c 254 § 167; RRS § 7402-167. Formerly RCW 89.24.400.]

89.30.502 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Time for hearing—Notice. Upon the receipt of any petition for exclusion of lands from any general improvement district or divisional district, the board shall fix a time and place for hearing said petition and give notice thereof at the expense of the landowner concerned by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the lands petitioned to be excluded are situated, for a period of two weeks (three issues) prior to the date of the hearing. [1927 c 254 § 168; RRS § 7402-168. Formerly RCW 89.24.410.]

89.30.505 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Hearing. At the time and place named in the notice, the board shall consider the petition and shall have full authority to grant or deny the same. [1927 c 254 § 169; RRS § 7402-169. Formerly RCW 89.24.420.]

89.30.508 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Levy to pay bonds preserved. In the event that there are outstanding bonds, the board shall have authority, if it believes that the petition should otherwise be granted, to grant the same for all purposes except that of the levy of assessments to pay the principal and interest of outstanding bonds. [1927 c 254 § 170; RRS § 7402-170. Formerly RCW 89.24.430.]

89.30.511 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Unconditional relief—Effect. In the event that a petition for exclusion as herein provided is unconditionally granted by the district board, said land shall thereafter be relieved from any obligation to pay special assessments levied in behalf of the district from which the same is excluded. [1927 c 254 § 171; RRS § 7402-171. Formerly RCW 89.24.440.]

89.30.514 Exclusion of nonirrigable lands from general improvement or divisional districts—Power to reduce assessments. In the event that lands petitioned to be excluded cannot be relieved of the obligation to pay assessments for outstanding bonds, the board shall have authority, when sitting as a board of equalization, to make an equitable reduction in the amount of assessments levied against such land for bond purposes. [1927 c 254 § 172; RRS § 7402-172. Formerly RCW 89.24.450.]

89.30.517 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Authorized. (1) For the purpose of furthering or carrying out any of the objects for which a general improvement or divisional district was organized, for the purpose of raising additional moneys for that purpose or for refunding outstanding improvement or divisional district bonds, the district board shall have authority to issue and sell negotiable bonds in such amounts as shall be approved by the electors of the general improvement or divisional district at an election called for that purpose, as herein provided.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 89.30.520 through 89.30.568, such bonds may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 256; 1927 c 254 § 173; RRS § 7402-173. Formerly RCW 89.26.400.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.520 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Form, contents, payment, interest. (1) Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be negotiable, serial bonds, in such series, maturities and denominations as the board shall determine, payable in legal currency of the United States, at such place as the board shall provide, from funds derived from the levy and collection of special assessments against the benefited lands within the operation of the general improvement or divisional district and shall draw interest at a rate or rates as the board shall authorize. Such bonds may be in any form, including bearer bonds or registered bonds as provided in RCW 39.46.030.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 257; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 103; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 62; 1927 c 254 § 174; RRS § 7402-174. Formerly RCW 89.26.480.]

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.523 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Obligation of improvement and divisional district—Reclamation district not obligated—Deferred assessments. Such bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the reclamation district and shall so specify on their face, but said bonds shall constitute a general obligation of the general improvement or divisional district for the benefit of which the same are issued and all the lands included in such general improvement or divisional district shall be and remain liable to be assessed for their payment until the principal and interest of said bonds are fully paid: PROVIDED, That in case the plan of improvement contemplates the construction of units progressively, the levy and collection of assessments against lands in any undeveloped unit, may at

the option of the district board be deferred until such lands are sufficiently developed to equitably bear such exactions. [1927 c 254 § 175; RRS § 7402-175. Formerly RCW 89.26.500.]

89.30.526 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Election, how conducted. Elections held in a general improvement or divisional district for the purpose of determining whether bonds of the district shall be issued, shall except as otherwise herein provided, be called by the district board, shall be provided for, noticed, conducted and the results thereof determined in the same manner and by the same officers respectively in each county concerned as nearly as may be as provided in the general election laws of the state for special municipal and district elections. [1927 c 254 § 176; RRS § 7402-176. Formerly RCW 89.26.410.]

89.30.529 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Election precincts and officials. The several county election boards of the respective counties concerned shall have full authority and it shall be their duty to establish election precincts within the general improvement or divisional district for such bond elections and to appoint the necessary election officials, and to do such other things as may be necessary and proper for the holding of such an election: PROVIDED, That wherever possible the regular county voting precincts, polling places and election officials shall be used for said elections. [1927 c 254 § 177; RRS § 7402-177. Formerly RCW 89.26.420.]

89.30.532 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Contents of notice of election. Notice of said election shall state the amount and maturities of the proposed bonds and in general terms the objects for which said bonds are to be issued, shall specify any precincts and the location of any polling places other than the regular county precincts and polling places therein, shall state that the polling places will be open from eight o'clock a.m. to eight o'clock p.m. on the day of said election and shall be signed by the clerk of said respective county election boards. [1927 c 254 § 178; RRS § 7402-178. Formerly RCW 89.26.430.]

89.30.535 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Notice and election in nonassessable area. Where any nonassessable area is situated within any voting precinct within the general improvement or divisional district, any notice or other announcement required by law to be posted, may be so posted in such area, and any election held or to be held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, may be held within such area. [1927 c 254 § 179; RRS § 7402-179. Formerly RCW 89.26.440.]

89.30.538 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Mailing returns—Canvass. The election officials for every voting precinct for said bond elections shall mail their returns to the county election board of the county in which such precincts are located, and such board shall canvass the returns of said election. [1927 c 254 § 180; RRS § 7402-180. Formerly RCW 89.26.450.]

89.30.541 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Abstract of election results. Immediately upon the canvass of said election, the county auditors of the several counties concerned shall mail an abstract of the result of said election in the precincts of their respective counties to the board of directors of the reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 181; RRS § 7402-181. Formerly RCW 89.26.460.]

89.30.544 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Resolution authorizing issuance of bonds. The reclamation district board shall tabulate said abstracts of election returns and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast at any such election are in favor of the proposition submitted at said election, the board shall so declare and enter a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds in the amounts and maturities and for the objects proposed. Such bonds may be issued in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 258; 1927 c 254 § 182; RRS § 7402-182. Formerly RCW 89.26.470.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.547 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Sale or exchange price. (1) General improvement or divisional district bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be sold for less than ninety percent of their par value, and refunding bonds shall not be sold or exchanged for less than their par value.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 259; 1927 c 254 § 183; RRS § 7402-183. Formerly RCW 89.26.520.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.550 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Pledge of bonds to United States. Such bonds may be pledged to the United States under any contract with the United States authorized by federal statute, for the purpose of furthering any of the objects and purposes of the district organization. [1927 c 254 § 184; RRS § 7402-184. Formerly RCW 89.26.530.]

89.30.553 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Public or private sale—Payment in property, labor, etc. Such bonds, or any portion thereof, may be sold at public or private sale, and property or property rights, labor and material, necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of said bond issue may be received by the district board in payment therefor. [1927 c 254 § 185; RRS § 7402-185. Formerly RCW 89.26.540.]

89.30.556 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Negotiability—Execution. (1) All general improvement or divisional district bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be negotiable in form, shall be signed by the president of the reclamation district board and secretary of said district and shall have the seal of the district impressed thereon.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such bonds may be issued in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

[1983 c 167 § 260; 1927 c 254 § 186; RRS § 7402-186. Formerly RCW 89.26.490.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.565 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Moneys paid to county treasurer. The proceeds of bond sales for cash shall be paid by the purchaser to the county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the district was effected or to his or her duly authorized agent and credited to the proper fund. [2013 c 23 § 577; 1927 c 254 § 189; RRS § 7402-189. Formerly RCW 89.26.560.]

89.30.568 Negotiable bonds of general improvement or divisional district—Bonds paramount lien on moneys in fund. Bonds issued for or in behalf of any general improvement district or any divisional district under the provisions of this chapter, shall constitute a lien upon the moneys in any fund set apart for their payment paramount and superior to that of any other obligation of whatsoever nature against said fund except that of a prior bond issue payable from said fund. [1927 c 254 § 190; RRS § 7402-190. Formerly RCW 89.26.570.]

89.30.571 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Annual ad valorem basis. Assessments made in order to carry out the purposes of any general improvement district or of any divisional district, authorized in this chapter, shall be made annually on an ad valorem basis against the lands and improvements thereon, included within the operation of any such district; PROVIDED, That in assessing lands having and using a water right independent of the district system, the value of such water right shall be deducted from the assessable value of said lands. [1927 c 254 § 191; RRS § 7402-191. Formerly RCW 89.26.720.]

89.30.574 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Assessment roll. On or before the first Tuesday in November of each year, the secretary of the district shall prepare and file with the district board for the use of any general improvement or divisional district authorized under this chapter, an assessment roll on which must be listed all the assessable property within such general improvement or divisional district. [1927 c 254 § 192; RRS § 7402-192. Formerly RCW 89.26.700.]

89.30.577 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Contents of assessment roll. On such assessment roll must be specified in separate columns, under appropriate headings, the following:

(1) The name of the person to whom the property is assessed, if not known then to "unknown owners".

(2) Land by township, range, section or fractional section and when such land is not a congressional division or subdivision, by metes and bounds, or other description sufficient to identify it, giving an estimate of the number of acres, locality, and the improvements thereon.

(3) City and town lots, naming the city or town, and the number and block according to the system of numbering in such city or town, and the improvements thereon.

- (4) The cash value of real estate other than city or town lots.
- (5) The cash value of improvements on such real estate.
- (6) The cash value of city and town lots.
- (7) The cash value of improvements on city and town lots.
- (8) The total value of all property assessed.
- (9) The total value of all property after equalization by the board of directors.
- (10) Such other things as the board of directors may require. [1927 c 254 § 193; RRS § 7402-193. Formerly RCW 89.26.710.]

89.30.580 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Basis of valuation. The value of such lands and improvements thereon shown on the county general tax roll, last equalized, shall be taken as the basis of valuation wherever possible in preparing said district assessment roll. [1927 c 254 § 194; RRS § 7402-194. Formerly RCW 89.26.730.]

89.30.583 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Valuation of lands not on tax roll. Lands and improvements not shown on the county general tax roll shall be given such valuation on the district assessment roll as the secretary shall determine having regard to the equalized valuation of similar private lands in the vicinity for general tax purposes. [1927 c 254 § 195; RRS § 7402-195. Formerly RCW 89.26.740, part.]

89.30.586 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Values on roll are conclusive, when. The values of land fixed by the secretary on the district assessment roll shall be conclusive upon all persons unless challenged before the district board at the time of the equalization of said roll. [1927 c 254 § 196; RRS § 7402-196. Formerly RCW 89.26.740, part.]

89.30.589 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Assessments for prior years—Expense for delinquencies. Any property which may have escaped assessment for any year or years shall in addition to the assessment for the then current year be assessed for such year or years with the same effect and with the same penalties as are provided for such current year, and any property delinquent in any year may be directly assessed during the current year for any expense caused the district on account of such delinquency. [1927 c 254 § 197; RRS § 7402-197. Formerly RCW 89.26.750.]

89.30.592 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Roll to segregate lands as to counties. Where the general improvement or divisional district embraces lands lying in more than one county, the assessment roll shall be so arranged that the lands lying in each county shall be segregated and grouped according to the county in which the same are situated. [1927 c 254 § 198; RRS § 7402-198. Formerly RCW 89.26.760.]

89.30.595 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Roll to district board—Notice of equalization. On or before the first Tuesday in November each year, the secretary shall complete the general improvement or divisional district assessment roll and deliver it to the district board who shall immediately direct the secretary to give a notice thereof and of the time the board of directors, acting as a board of equalization, will meet to equalize assessments, by publication in a newspaper in each of the counties comprising such district. [1927 c 254 § 199; RRS § 7402-199. Formerly RCW 89.26.770.]

89.30.598 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Time for equalization meeting—Inspection of roll. The time fixed for said meeting shall not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the day of the first publication of the notice and in the meantime the assessment roll shall remain in the office of the secretary for the inspection of all persons interested. [1927 c 254 § 200; RRS § 7402-200. Formerly RCW 89.26.780.]

89.30.601 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Hearing before equalization board—Authority. Upon the day specified in the notice of the meeting of the board of equalization, the board of directors which is hereby constituted a board of equalization for that purpose, shall meet and continue in session from day to day as long as may be necessary, not to exceed ten days exclusive of Sundays, to hear and determine such objections to the valuation and assessment as may come before them and the board may change the valuation as may be just. [1927 c 254 § 201; RRS § 7402-201. Formerly RCW 89.26.790.]

89.30.604 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Changes on roll to be noted—Completed roll to county treasurers. The secretary shall be present during the sessions of the board of equalization, and note all changes made in the valuation of property and in the names of the persons whose property is assessed and on or before the first day of January next following, he or she shall complete the assessment roll as finally equalized by the board and deliver the segregations of the same to the respective county treasurers concerned. [2013 c 23 § 578; 1927 c 254 § 202; RRS § 7402-202. Formerly RCW 89.26.800.]

89.30.607 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Annual levy for bonds and interest. The board of directors shall in each year before said assessment roll for any general improvement or divisional district herein authorized, is delivered to the respective county treasurers, levy an assessment sufficient to raise the ensuing annual interest on the outstanding bonds issued for the benefit of said district, and shall beginning in the year preceding the maturity of any series of the bonds of any issue, levy an assessment for the ensuing year and from year to year in an amount sufficient to pay and discharge said outstanding bonds as they mature. [1927 c 254 § 203; RRS § 7402-203. Formerly RCW 89.26.830.]

89.30.610 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Levy for contracts with state or United States or for other charges. Said board shall also levy an assessment sufficient to provide for all payments due or to become due in the ensuing year to the United States or the state of Washington under any contract between the district and the United States or the state of Washington authorized under this chapter. A similar levy of assessment shall be made by the board for any other item chargeable against the lands of such district under the provisions of this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 204; RRS § 7402-204. Formerly RCW 89.26.840.]

89.30.613 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Levy for delinquencies. The board shall also at the time of making the annual levy for any general improvement or divisional district authorized under this chapter, estimate all probable delinquencies on said levy and shall thereupon levy a sufficient amount to cover the same and a further amount to cover any deficit that may have resulted from any delinquent assessments for any preceding year. [1927 c 254 § 205; RRS § 7402-205. Formerly RCW 89.26.850.]

89.30.616 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Collected assessments to constitute designated special funds. Assessments against lands in any general improvement or divisional district authorized under this chapter, when collected by the county treasurer shall constitute a special fund or funds as the case may be, to be called respectively, the "bond fund of general improvement or divisional district No. . . .", the "contract fund of general improvement or divisional district No. . . .", the "warrant fund of general improvement or divisional district No. . . .", and any other special fund authorized by law. [1983 c 167 § 261; 1927 c 254 § 206; RRS § 7402-206. Formerly RCW 89.26.860.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.619 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Procedure on failure to deliver roll—Preparation, equalization, levy by county commissioners. If the annual assessment roll or segregation thereof for any general improvement or divisional district authorized under this chapter, has not been delivered to the respective county treasurers concerned on or before the first day of January following the equalization thereof, any said county treasurer shall immediately notify the secretary of the district by registered mail that unless said roll is delivered to said county treasurer within ten days from the receipt of said notice, the board of county commissioners of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected will cause an assessment roll for the district to be prepared and shall equalize the same if necessary and make the levy required by this chapter. [1927 c 254 § 207; RRS § 7402-207. Formerly RCW 89.26.810.]

89.30.622 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Manner and effect of levy by county commissioners—Expenses. Any levy of assessments so made by said board of county commissioners shall be made

in the same manner and with like effect as if the same had been made and equalized by the board of directors of the reclamation district and all expenses incidental thereto shall be borne by the district. [1927 c 254 § 208; RRS § 7402-208. Formerly RCW 89.26.820.]

89.30.625 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—County treasurer may perform duties of district secretary, when. In case of the neglect or refusal of the secretary of the reclamation district to perform the duties imposed by law, then the treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected may perform such duties and shall be accountable therefor on his or her official bond as in other cases. [2013 c 23 § 579; 1927 c 254 § 209; RRS § 7402-209. Formerly RCW 89.22.460.]

89.30.628 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Lien of assessment, when attaches. The assessment upon the real property in any general improvement or divisional district authorized under this chapter, shall be a lien against the property assessed from and after the first day of March in the year in which it is levied but as between a grantor and a grantee such lien shall not attach until the first Monday of February of the succeeding year. [1927 c 254 § 210; RRS § 7402-210. Formerly RCW 89.28.200.]

89.30.631 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—Assessment lien paramount—When extinguished. The lien for said assessments shall be paramount and superior to any other lien theretofore or thereafter created, whether by mortgage, judgment or otherwise except a lien for prior assessments and for general taxes, and such lien shall not be extinguished until the assessments are paid or the property sold for the payment thereof and deed issued as provided by law. [1927 c 254 § 211; RRS § 7402-211. Formerly RCW 89.28.210.]

89.30.634 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—When assessments due and payable—Delinquency date. The assessments specified in said assessment roll shall become due and payable on the first Monday of February of the year succeeding the equalization of said assessments at the office of each respective county treasurer and said assessments shall become delinquent at five o'clock in the afternoon of the thirty-first day of May thereafter unless fifty percent thereof shall have been paid. [1927 c 254 § 212; RRS § 7402-212. Formerly RCW 89.28.220, part.]

89.30.637 Assessments in general improvement or divisional district—When assessment delinquent—Interest rate. If the whole or fifty percent thereof shall not have been paid on or before five o'clock in the afternoon on the thirty-first day of May as above provided, the said assessments shall become delinquent and shall draw interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum until paid. [1927 c 254 § 213; RRS § 7402-213. Formerly RCW 89.28.220, part.]

89.30.640 Installment payments—Delinquency. If fifty percent of said assessments against any tract of land is paid on or before five o'clock in the afternoon of the thirty-first day of May aforesaid, then the remainder thereof will not become delinquent until the thirtieth day of November next following. The second installment of assessments shall become delinquent at five o'clock in the afternoon on the thirtieth day of November unless sooner paid and the same interest shall attach thereto as provided in the case of the delinquency of the entire assessment. [1927 c 254 § 214; RRS § 7402-214. Formerly RCW 89.28.230.]

89.30.643 Installment payments—Assessment book—Contents. Upon receiving the assessment roll for any general improvement or divisional district authorized herein, the county treasurer shall prepare therefrom an assessment book in which shall be written the descriptions of the land as they appear in the assessment roll, the name of the owner or owners where known, and if assessed to unknown owners then the word "unknown", and the total assessment levied against each tract of land. Proper space shall be provided in said book for the entry therein of all subsequent proceedings relating to the payment and collection of said assessments. [1927 c 254 § 215; RRS § 7402-215. Formerly RCW 89.28.240.]

89.30.646 Installment payments—Entry of payments—Receipt. Upon the payment of any said assessment, the county treasurer shall enter the date of payment in said assessment book opposite the description of the land and the name of the person paying, and give a receipt to such person specifying the amount of the assessment and the amount paid with the description of the property assessed. [1927 c 254 § 216; RRS § 7402-216. Formerly RCW 89.28.250.]

89.30.649 Installment payments—Statement of assessments levied to be furnished on request. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of the county in which any land in the general improvement or divisional district is located, to furnish upon request of the owner or any person interested, a statement showing any and all assessments levied as shown by the assessment roll in his or her office upon land described in such request and all statements of general taxes covering any land in such district shall be accompanied by a statement showing the condition of district assessments against such lands: PROVIDED, That the failure of the county treasurer to render any statement herein required of him or her, shall not render invalid any assessments made for any general improvement or divisional district or proceeding had for the enforcement and collection of such assessments pursuant to this chapter. [2013 c 23 § 580; 1927 c 254 § 217; RRS § 7402-217. Formerly RCW 89.28.260.]

89.30.652 Installment payments—County treasurers to make monthly remittances to district treasurer. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of any county other than the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected to make monthly remittances to the county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected, covering all amounts collected by him or her for any said general improvement or divisional

district during the preceding month. [2013 c 23 § 581; 1927 c 254 § 218; RRS § 7402-218. Formerly RCW 89.22.430.]

89.30.655 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—List to be posted. On or before the thirtieth day of June in each year each respective county treasurer concerned shall post the delinquency list which must contain the names of persons and the descriptions of the property delinquent and the amount of assessments, interest, and costs opposite each name and the description in all cases where payment of fifty percent or more of the assessment against any tract of land has not been made on or before the thirty-first day of May next preceding. Likewise on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year he or she must post the delinquency list of all persons delinquent in the payment of the final installment of the fifty percent of said assessments as in this chapter provided. [2013 c 23 § 582; 1927 c 254 § 219; RRS § 7402-219. Formerly RCW 89.28.400.]

89.30.658 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Notice of delinquency, contents, posting. Said county treasurer must append to and post with the delinquency list a notice that unless the assessment delinquent together with interest and costs are paid, the real property upon which said assessments are a lien will be sold at public auction. Said notice and delinquent list shall be posted at least twenty days prior to the date of the sale. One copy thereof shall be posted in the office of the county treasurer making the collection, one copy in the office of the board of directors, and one copy in each of three public places in the portion of said general improvement or divisional district lying in said county. [1927 c 254 § 220; RRS § 7402-220. Formerly RCW 89.28.410.]

89.30.661 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Publication of list of posted places and notice of sale. Concurrent as nearly as possible with the day of the posting required in the preceding section, the said county treasurer shall publish a list of the places where said notices are posted and in connection therewith a notice that unless said delinquent assessments together with the interest and costs are paid, the real property upon which the said assessments are a lien will be sold at public auction. [1927 c 254 § 221; RRS § 7402-221. Formerly RCW 89.28.420.]

89.30.664 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Publication of notices—Contents—Time and place of sale. Such notice must be published once a week for two successive weeks (three issues) in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county within which the land is located but said notice of publication need not comprise the delinquent list where the same is posted as herein provided. Both notices must designate the time and place of sale. The time of sale must not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five days from the date of posting and from the date of the first publication of the notice thereof and the place must be at some point designated in said notices by said treasurer. [1927 c 254 § 222; RRS § 7402-222. Formerly RCW 89.28.430.]

89.30.667 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Sale of land for delinquency. The treasurer of the county in which the land is situated shall conduct the sale of all land situated therein and must collect the assessments due as shown on the delinquency list together with interest from the date of delinquency at the rate of twelve percent per annum, and the costs of sale. [1927 c 254 § 223; RRS § 7402-223. Formerly RCW 89.28.440.]

89.30.670 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—How conducted. On the day fixed for the sale or on some subsequent day to which the treasurer may have postponed it, of which postponement he or she must give notice at the time of making such postponement, and between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m., the county treasurer making the sale must commence the same beginning at the head of the list and continuing alphabetically or in numerical order of the parcels, lots, and blocks until completed. [2013 c 23 § 583; 1927 c 254 § 224; RRS § 7402-224. Formerly RCW 89.28.460.]

89.30.673 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Postponement of sale. The county treasurer may postpone the date of commencing the sale or may postpone the sale from day to day by making oral notice thereof at the time of the postponement, but the sale must be completed within three weeks from the first day fixed. [1927 c 254 § 225; RRS § 7402-225. Formerly RCW 89.28.450.]

89.30.676 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Designation of portion to be sold—Sale by parts. The owner or person in possession of any real estate offered for sale for assessments thereon may designate in writing to the county treasurer by whom the sale is to be made and prior to the sale, what portion of the property he or she wishes sold, if less than the whole, but if the owner or possessor does not, then the treasurer may designate it and the person who will take the least quantity of the land or in case an undivided interest is assessed then the smallest portion of the interest, and pay the assessment, interest, and cost due including one dollar to the treasurer for a duplicate of the certificate of sale, is the purchaser. The treasurer shall account to the district for said one dollar. [2013 c 23 § 584; 1927 c 254 § 226; RRS § 7402-226. Formerly RCW 89.28.470.]

89.30.679 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Resale upon purchaser's default. If the purchaser does not pay the assessment, interest and costs before ten o'clock a.m. the day following the sale, the property must be resold on the next day for the assessment, interest and costs. [1927 c 254 § 227; RRS § 7402-227. Formerly RCW 89.28.480.]

89.30.682 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Reclamation district as purchaser. In case there is no purchaser in good faith for the property on the first day that the property is offered for sale and if there is no purchaser in good faith when the property is

offered thereafter for sale, the whole amount of the property assessed shall be struck off to the reclamation district as the purchaser, and the duplicate certificate shall be held with the original in the office of the county treasurer. [1927 c 254 § 228; RRS § 7402-228. Formerly RCW 89.28.490.]

89.30.685 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Entry of sale when district is purchaser—Credit. In case the district is the purchaser, the treasurer shall make an entry "sold to the district", and he or she shall receive proper credit for the amount of the sale in his or her settlement with the district. [2013 c 23 § 585; 1927 c 254 § 229; RRS § 7402-229. Formerly RCW 89.28.500.]

89.30.688 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Rights of district as purchaser. A reclamation district as purchaser at said sale shall be entitled to the same rights as a private purchaser and may assign or transfer the certificate of sale upon the payment of the amount which would be due as redemption were it made by the owner. Such transfer shall be made by the president and secretary of the district on the duplicate certificate which shall be delivered by the county treasurer to the assignee. The assignee shall be required to pay a fee of one dollar for such duplicate certificate. [1927 c 254 § 230; RRS § 7402-230. Formerly RCW 89.28.510.]

89.30.691 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Deed to district in absence of redemption—Conveyance. If no redemption is made of land for which a reclamation district holds a certificate of purchase, the district will be entitled to receive a treasurer's deed therefor in the same manner as a private person would be entitled thereto, and may convey the title so acquired by deed executed by the president and secretary of the board. [1927 c 254 § 231; RRS § 7402-231. Formerly RCW 89.28.820, part.]

89.30.694 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Resolution to convey property acquired by district—Price. Authority to convey any property thus acquired must be conferred by resolution of the board entered on its minutes fixing the price at which such sale may be made. [1927 c 254 § 232; RRS § 7402-232. Formerly RCW 89.28.820, part.]

89.30.697 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Lease of property acquired by district. In the event that the district board shall determine that the best interests of the district will be conserved by the leasing of any property acquired for delinquent assessments, it shall have authority to lease the same for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as the board may require. [1927 c 254 § 233; RRS § 7402-233. Formerly RCW 89.28.830.]

89.30.700 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Disposition of proceeds of sale or lease by district. All moneys received by the reclamation district for transfers of certificates of sale, or through sale or lease of property acquired on account of sales for

delinquent assessments, shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the lands involved are situated and by him or her credited to the funds for which the assessments were levied in proportion to the right of each fund respectively. [2013 c 23 § 586; 1927 c 254 § 234; RRS § 7402-234. Formerly RCW 89.28.840.]

89.30.703 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Reconveyance to person entitled to redemption, when. When lands have been deeded by the county treasurer to the reclamation district on account of delinquent assessments, if title shall remain vested in the district and if in the judgment of the board of directors said sale for delinquent assessments shall have resulted from unavoidable accident, inadvertency or misfortune and without intent of the owner or persons entitled to make redemption, to permit said assessments to become delinquent and the land to be sold, the board of directors may, pursuant to an order entered upon the minutes of the board, cause said land to be reconveyed to the owner or person entitled to redemption within the period of one year after deed is issued, upon the payment by said owner or person who would have been entitled to make redemption before issuance of deed, of the total amount of assessments, interest and costs, subsequent assessments and an additional penalty of twenty-five percent of the amount for which the land was sold: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the district from selling or leasing property acquired at sales for delinquent assessments immediately after the deed has been delivered to the district. [1927 c 254 § 235; RRS § 7402-235. Formerly RCW 89.28.850.]

89.30.706 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Certificate of sale in duplicate, contents. After receiving the amount of assessments, interest and costs, the county treasurer must make out in duplicate a certificate dated on the day of the sale stating (when known) the names of the persons assessed, a description of the land sold, the amount paid therefor, that it was sold for assessments giving the amount and year of assessment, and specifying the time when the purchaser shall be entitled to a deed. [1927 c 254 § 236; RRS § 7402-236. Formerly RCW 89.28.520.]

89.30.709 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Certificate of sale—Form, filing, delivery. The certificate of sale must be signed by the treasurer making the sale and filed in his or her office. A duplicate of said certificate shall be delivered to any purchaser, other than the district. [2013 c 23 § 587; 1927 c 254 § 237; RRS § 7402-237. Formerly RCW 89.28.530.]

89.30.712 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Certificate of sale may include several tracts. In case of a sale to a person or a district of more than one parcel or tract of land, the several parcels or tracts may be included in one certificate. [1927 c 254 § 238; RRS § 7402-238. Formerly RCW 89.28.540.]

89.30.715 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Entry of sale in assessment book, inspection—Filing certificate. The county treasurer before delivering any copy of a certificate of sale, must file the same and enter in the assessment book opposite the description of the land sold the date of sale, the purchaser's name and the amount paid therefor, and must regularly number the descriptions on the margin of the assessment book and put a corresponding number on each certificate. Such book must be open to public inspection without fee during office hours when not in actual use. [1927 c 254 § 239; RRS § 7402-239. Formerly RCW 89.28.550.]

89.30.718 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Lien of assessment vested in purchaser—When divested. On filing the certificate of sale as provided herein, the lien of the assessment vests in the purchaser and is only divested by the payment to the county treasurer making the sale of the purchase money, the costs of the certificate, and interest thereon at twelve percent per annum from the date of sale until redemption for the use of the purchaser. [1927 c 254 § 240; RRS § 7402-240. Formerly RCW 89.28.560.]

89.30.721 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Redemption of property sold. A redemption of the property sold may be made by the owner or any person on behalf and in the name of the owner or by any party in interest within one year from the date of purchase by paying the amount of the purchase price, cost of certificate and interest and the amount of any assessments which any such purchaser may have paid thereon after purchase by him or her together with like interest on such amount, and if the reclamation district is the purchaser, the redemptioner shall pay in addition to the purchase price and interest, the amount of any assessments levied against said land during the period of redemption and which are at that time delinquent. [2013 c 23 § 588; 1927 c 254 § 241; RRS § 7402-241. Formerly RCW 89.28.700.]

89.30.724 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Redemption in coin to treasurer—To whom credited. Redemption must be made in gold or silver coin, as provided for the collection of state and county taxes, and the county treasurer must credit the amount paid to the person named in the certificate or his or her assignee and pay it on demand to such person or his or her assignee. No redemption shall be made except to the county treasurer of the county in which the land is situated. [2013 c 23 § 589; 1927 c 254 § 242; RRS § 7402-242. Formerly RCW 89.28.710.]

89.30.727 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Entry of redemption in book and on certificate. Upon completion of redemption, the county treasurer to whom redemption has been made, shall enter the word "redeemed", the date of redemption and by whom redeemed on the certificate and on the margin of the assessment book where the entry of the certificate is made. [1927 c 254 § 243; RRS § 7402-243. Formerly RCW 89.28.720.]

89.30.730 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Deed in absence of redemption, contents. If the property is not redeemed within one year from the date of sale, the county treasurer of the county in which the land sold is situated, must make to the purchaser or his or her assignee a deed of the property reciting in the deed substantially the matters contained in the certificate and that no person redeemed the property during the time allowed by law for its redemption. [2013 c 23 § 590; 1927 c 254 § 244; RRS § 7402-244. Formerly RCW 89.28.730.]

89.30.733 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Fee for deed—Several parcels may be included in one deed. The treasurer shall receive from the purchaser for the use of the district one dollar for making such deed. When any person or district holds a duplicate certificate covering more than one tract of land, the several parcels or tracts of land mentioned in the certificate may be included in one deed. [1927 c 254 § 245; RRS § 7402-245. Formerly RCW 89.28.740.]

89.30.736 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Recitals in deed—Evidentiary effect. The matter recited in the certificate of sale must be recited in the deed and such deed duly acknowledged or proved is prima facie evidence that:

- (1) The property was assessed as required by law.
- (2) The property was equalized as required by law.
- (3) The assessments were levied in accordance with law.
- (4) The assessments were not paid.
- (5) At a proper time and place the property was sold as prescribed by law, and by the proper officers.
- (6) The person who executed the deed was the proper officer. [1927 c 254 § 246; RRS § 7402-246. Formerly RCW 89.28.750.]

89.30.739 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Deed conclusive, exception. Such deed duly acknowledged or proved is (except as against actual fraud) conclusive evidence of the regularity of all the proceedings from the assessment by the secretary inclusive up to the execution of the deed. [1927 c 254 § 247; RRS § 7402-247. Formerly RCW 89.28.760.]

89.30.742 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Title conveyed by deed. The deed conveys to the grantee the absolute title to the lands described therein free from all encumbrances except when the land is owned by the United States or the state of Washington in which case it is prima facie evidence of the right of possession. [1927 c 254 § 248; RRS § 7402-248. Formerly RCW 89.28.770.]

89.30.745 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Probative force of assessment book and delinquency list. The assessment book or delinquency list, or a copy thereof, certified by the secretary showing unpaid assessments against any person or property is prima facie evidence of the assessment of the property, the delinquency, the amount of the assessments due and unpaid

and that all the forms of law in relation to the assessment and levy of such assessment have been complied with. [1927 c 254 § 249; RRS § 7402-249. Formerly RCW 89.28.570.]

89.30.748 Delinquency and sale in general improvement and divisional districts—Sale not avoided by misnomer or mistake as to ownership. When land is sold for assessments correctly imposed as the property of a particular person no misnomer of the owner or supposed owner or other mistake relating to the ownership thereof affects the sale or renders it void or voidable. [1927 c 254 § 250; RRS § 7402-250. Formerly RCW 89.28.780.]

89.30.751 Foreclosure of lien for general taxes—Payment in full or sale subject to assessments due. The holder of any certificate of delinquency for general taxes may, before commencing any action to foreclose the lien of such certificate, pay in full all general improvement or divisional district assessments due and outstanding against the whole or any portion of the property included in such certificate of delinquency, and the amount of all assessments so paid together with interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum reckoned from the date of delinquency of said assessments shall be included in the amount for which foreclosure may be had or if said certificate holder elects to foreclose such certificate without paying such assessments, the purchaser at such foreclosure sale shall acquire title to such property subject to all such district assessments. [1927 c 254 § 251; RRS § 7402-251. Formerly RCW 89.28.790.]

89.30.754 Liability of county for assessments after sale to county for general taxes. Property within a general improvement or divisional district authorized under the provisions of this chapter, acquired by a county pursuant to a foreclosure and sale for general taxes, shall, nevertheless, be liable for all assessments levied by the district subsequent to the date of the sale for delinquent general taxes to the county, which assessments the board of county commissioners may at its option pay from the current expense fund of the county or execute and deliver to the district a deed from the county to the district in lieu of the payment of said assessments. [1927 c 254 § 252; RRS § 7402-252. Formerly RCW 89.28.800.]

89.30.757 Sale of county lands for delinquent assessments. The county treasurer shall have authority to sell lands, owned by the county, for delinquent assessments levied against the same subsequent to the acquisition of said property by the county in the same manner and with the same force and effect as though said property were owned by a private individual. [1927 c 254 § 253; RRS § 7402-253. Formerly RCW 89.28.810.]

89.30.760 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Authorization by electors. Special assessments may be voted by the electors of any general improvement district or divisional district within the reclamation district for any of the purposes for which bonds of the district as herein authorized may be issued. [1927 c 254 § 254; RRS § 7402-254. Formerly RCW 89.28.010.]

89.30.763 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Levy and collection. In the event that special assessments are voted by the electors of the district, levy for the same against the lands within such district shall be made on the completion and equalization of the assessment roll each year, which special assessment roll shall be prepared, equalized, the levy made and assessments collected at the same time and in the same manner and by the same officers that the assessment roll is prepared, equalized and assessments collected for the payment of bonds and the district board and other officers shall have the same powers and functions for the purposes of said voted special assessment as possessed by them in case of levy of assessments to pay bonds of the district. [1927 c 254 § 255; RRS § 7402-255. Formerly RCW 89.28.060.]

89.30.766 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Proposition to be submitted to electors. When it is desired to levy special assessments for any of the purposes for which bonds of the district may be issued, the proposition to levy such special assessments shall be submitted to the electors of the general improvement district or divisional district as the case may be, at an election called for that purpose. [1927 c 254 § 256; RRS § 7402-256. Formerly RCW 89.28.020.]

89.30.769 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Election, how called, conducted, etc. Such election shall be called, provided for, notice thereof given, shall be conducted, and the results thereof canvassed by the same officers in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided herein for bond elections in such districts. [1927 c 254 § 257; RRS § 7402-257. Formerly RCW 89.28.030.]

89.30.772 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Notice of election—Ballots. The notice of election must specify the amount of money proposed to be raised and the purpose for which it is intended to be used and the number of installments in which it is to be paid. The ballot at such election shall contain the words "Assessment—Yes" and "Assessment—No". [1927 c 254 § 258; RRS § 7402-258. Formerly RCW 89.28.040.]

89.30.775 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Indebtedness authorized. If the majority of the votes cast at such election are "Assessment—Yes", the board may immediately or at intervals thereafter incur indebtedness to the amount of said special assessment for any of the purposes for which the proceeds of said assessment may be used. [1927 c 254 § 259; RRS § 7402-259. Formerly RCW 89.28.050.]

89.30.778 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Notes—Terms. Said board in such event may provide for the payment of said indebtedness by the issue and sale of notes of the district to an amount equal to said authorized indebtedness which notes shall be payable in such equal installments, not exceeding three in number, as the board shall direct. Such notes may be in any form, including bearer notes or registered notes as provided

in RCW 39.46.030. Such notes may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 262; 1927 c 254 § 260; RRS § 7402-260. Formerly RCW 89.28.070, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.781 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Notes payable exclusively by assessments. Said notes shall be payable exclusively by assessments levied at the time of the regular annual levy each year thereafter until fully paid. All the lands within the general improvement district or divisional district as the case may be, shall be and remain liable to an annual assessment for the payment of said notes with interest until fully paid. [1983 c 167 § 263; 1927 c 254 § 261; RRS § 7402-261. Formerly RCW 89.28.080.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.784 Special assessments by general improvement or divisional district—Interest on notes. (1) Notes issued under the provisions of this chapter shall bear interest at a rate or rates authorized by the district board, payable semiannually.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, such notes may be issued in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. [1983 c 167 § 264; 1927 c 254 § 262; RRS § 7402-262. Formerly RCW 89.28.070, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

89.30.787 Tolls for electricity and water—Collection, deposit. The district board shall have authority to fix and charge tolls for the sale or lease and/or distribution of electric power or water, as herein provided, and to collect said tolls from all persons using such service. All tolls shall be collected by such officer as the board shall designate and shall be deposited monthly with the county treasurer of the county in which the organization of the reclamation district was effected, and shall be credited to such fund of the district as the district board shall designate. [1933 c 149 § 18; 1927 c 254 § 263; RRS § 7402-263. Formerly RCW 89.26.040.]

89.30.790 Tolls for electricity and water—Toll collector's bond. Any officer of the district collecting tolls as herein provided, shall be required to give a surety bond in double the probable amount of monthly collections conditioned that he or she will faithfully account to the reclamation district for all tolls collected under the provisions of this chapter. [2013 c 23 § 591; 1927 c 254 § 264; RRS § 7402-264. Formerly RCW 89.26.050.]

89.30.793 Jurisdiction of courts. At the instance of the board of directors of any reclamation district created under this chapter, the superior court of the state of Washington shall have original jurisdiction to judicially examine, approve and confirm any or all proceedings pertaining to the organization of the reclamation district or of any general improvement or divisional district therein, and any or all proceedings had or contemplated in the exercise of any of the functions or powers of any of such districts. [1927 c 254 § 265; RRS § 7402-265. Formerly RCW 89.24.700.]

89.30.796 Jurisdiction of courts—Petition for judicial determination. For the purpose of securing such judicial determination, the board of directors of the reclamation district shall file in the superior court of the county in which the lands of said district or some portion thereof are situated, a petition praying in effect that the proceedings aforesaid be examined, approved and confirmed by the court. [1927 c 254 § 266; RRS § 7402-266. Formerly RCW 89.24.710, part.]

89.30.799 Jurisdiction of courts—Contents of petition. The petition shall state the facts generally showing the proceedings which are sought to be judicially examined. [1927 c 254 § 267; RRS § 7402-267. Formerly RCW 89.24.710, part.]

89.30.802 Jurisdiction of courts—Notice of hearing of petition. The court shall fix a time for the hearing of said petition and shall order the clerk of the court to give and publish a notice of the filing of said petition. The notice shall mention the time and place fixed for the hearing of the petition and the prayer of the petition, and shall state that any person interested in said proceedings may on or before the day fixed for the hearing of said petition demur to or answer the same. [1927 c 254 § 268; RRS § 7402-268. Formerly RCW 89.24.720.]

89.30.805 Jurisdiction of courts—Notice, how given and published. The notice shall be given and published in the same manner and for the same length of time as that required herein for the notice of hearing on the petition to organize a reclamation district. [1927 c 254 § 269; RRS § 7402-269. Formerly RCW 89.24.730.]

89.30.808 Jurisdiction of courts—Demurrer or answer to petition. Any person interested in the proceedings sought to be judicially examined may demur to or answer said petition. [1927 c 254 § 270; RRS § 7402-270. Formerly RCW 89.24.750.]

89.30.811 Jurisdiction of courts—Rules which govern. The rules of pleading, practice and appeal provided by the statutes of this state which are not inconsistent with any of the provisions herein, are applicable to and shall govern the special proceedings for the judicial examination and determination of any of the district proceedings aforesaid. [1927 c 254 § 271; RRS § 7402-271. Formerly RCW 89.24.740.]

89.30.814 Jurisdiction of courts—Motion and order for new trial. A motion for a new trial must be made upon the minutes of the court. The order granting a new trial must specify the issues to be reexamined on such new trial and the findings of the court upon the other issues shall not be affected by such order granting a new trial. [1927 c 254 § 272; RRS § 7402-272. Formerly RCW 89.24.780.]

89.30.817 Jurisdiction of courts—Action in rem—Power of court. Said action shall be one in rem against all persons claiming any right or interest in the proceedings concerned and upon the hearing of such special proceedings the court shall have full power and jurisdiction to examine and determine the legality and validity of and to approve and con-

firm each and all of the proceedings mentioned in the petition seeking judicial determination and all other proceedings which may affect the proceedings in question. [1927 c 254 § 273; RRS § 7402-273. Formerly RCW 89.24.760.]

89.30.820 Jurisdiction of courts—Errors disregarded—Approval in whole or part. The court in inquiring into the regularity, legality and correctness of said proceedings, must disregard any error, determination or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to said special proceedings and it may approve and confirm such proceedings in part and disapprove and declare illegal or invalid other and subsequent parts of the proceedings. [1927 c 254 § 274; RRS § 7402-274. Formerly RCW 89.24.770.]

89.30.823 Jurisdiction of courts—Conclusiveness of judgment. The judgment rendered in such action unless appealed from within the time prescribed herein and upon final judgment upon appeal, shall be conclusive as to all matters determined by the court in said action against every person including those under disability as well as those free from disability. [1927 c 254 § 275; RRS § 7402-275. Formerly RCW 89.24.800.]

89.30.826 Jurisdiction of courts—Costs. The cost of the special judicial proceedings authorized herein may be allowed and apportioned between all of the parties in the discretion of the court. [1927 c 254 § 276; RRS § 7402-276. Formerly RCW 89.24.810.]

89.30.829 Jurisdiction of courts—Time for appeal. An appeal from an order granting or refusing a new trial or from the judgment in said action must be taken by the parties aggrieved within thirty days after the entry of said order or said judgment. [1927 c 254 § 277; RRS § 7402-277. Formerly RCW 89.24.790.]

89.30.832 Liberal construction. The provisions of this chapter and all proceedings thereunder shall be liberally construed with a view to effect their objects. [1927 c 254 § 278; RRS § 7402-278.]