H-0635.3

HOUSE BILL 1434

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

By Representatives Pollet, Upthegrove, McCoy, Fitzgibbon, Ryu, Moscoso, Reykdal, Orwall, Fey, Hudgins, Liias, and Kagi

Read first time 01/28/13. Referred to Committee on Environment.

AN ACT Relating to the inclusion of community involvement in environmental decision making; amending RCW 70.94.161; reenacting and amending RCW 70.105D.070; adding new sections to chapter 90.48 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 70.105 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.105D RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.94 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.21A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.23 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.30 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.31 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.300 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 47.01 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and providing an effective date.

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

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12 (1) The legislature finds that every NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. 13 individual in the state has a fundamental right to a healthful environment, and a right to the pursuit of commonplace activities such 14 15 as breathing, drinking, eating, working, and recreating without risking 16 their health as a result of environmental degradation. There are 17 vulnerable communities throughout the state that bear 18 disproportionate burden of pollution problems. Residents of these communities face higher rates of cancer and other life-threatening 19

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- public health problems. All residents of the state, regardless of 1 2 race, color, culture, national origin, or income level, have a right to participate meaningfully and receive fair treatment during the 3 4 implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and policies. The improvement of environmental law and policy decision-5 making processes helps state agencies meet their responsibility to 6 7 adhere to Title VI of the federal civil rights act of 1964. 8 important objectives and responsibilities are satisfied by the passage 9 of this act.
 - (2) Pursuant to the policy declared in this section, and consistent with federal executive order 12898, state agencies shall, to the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and lowincome populations in Washington state.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Authority" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 70.94.030.
- 20 (2) "Community dialogue process" means the process described in sections 5 and 6 of this act.
 - (3) "Community organization" means a group composed of residents of a highly impacted community recognized by the city, county, or the department as a group that has:
 - (a) Collectively indicated a concern regarding the environmental or public health of the highly impacted community;
 - (b) A history of work with, or a plan to involve, targeted populations within the community; and
 - (c) Designated at least one person to serve as a point of contact for the group.
 - (4) "Department" means the department of ecology.
- (5) "Environmental permit" means a permit issued by the department under chapter 90.48, 70.105, 70.105D RCW or sources permitted under RCW 70.94.161 as well as major and synthetic minor sources permitted under RCW 70.94.151. "Environmental permit" includes industrial storm water permits, sand and gravel permits, and permits issued to concentrated animal feeding operations, but does not include individual coverage

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under other general permits issued pursuant to the federal clean water act, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq. or general permits issued pursuant to the federal court of appeals decision in *Headwaters*, *Inc. v. Talent Irrigation District*, 243 F.3rd 526 (9th Cir. 2001).

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- (6) "Good neighbor agreement" means an agreement or contract between a community organization and person in a highly impacted community seeking an environmental permit or the approval of a clean-up plan or remedial action.
- (7) "Highly impacted community" means a community that the department has determined is likely to bear a disproportionate burden of public health risks from environmental pollution.
 - (8) "Person" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 90.48.020.
- 13 (9) "Potentially liable person" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 70.105D.020.
- 15 (10) "Supplemental environmental project" means an environmentally 16 beneficial project that a person agrees to undertake in settlement of 17 an enforcement action, but which the person is not otherwise obligated 18 to perform.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** (1) The department must identify and 20 maintain a list of highly impacted communities in this state.
 - (2) (a) In identifying highly impacted communities, the department shall include, at minimum, United States census tracts that meet the following criteria: (i) A census tract that has an unemployment rate that is twenty percent above the state average for the immediately previous three years; and (ii) a census tract that has a median household income that is less than seventy-five percent of the state median household income for the previous three years.
 - (b) In determining whether a community is a highly impacted community under this section, the department may also, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing tools such as the federal environmental protection agency's EJVIEW mapping tool. In addition, the department may develop additional processes for the purpose of identifying highly impacted communities. The department may consider, at a minimum, the following factors in its determination of whether a community is a highly impacted community:
- (i) The community's public health impacts, such as asthma or risk of cancer deaths;

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(ii) The community's cultural practices; and

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- (iii) The percentage of community residents who are minorities, foreign born, or who lack proficiency in the English language.
- (3) In determining whether a community is a highly impacted community under this section, the department may rely on existing scientific or public health data, including public health data compiled by the department of health.
- 8 **Sec. 4.** (1) If requested by a community NEW SECTION. 9 organization, the department or authority shall, to the extent 10 feasible, provide notification no later than fifteen days after the 11 department initiates the review of an environmental permit application 12 for completeness or is otherwise first formally notified of a person's intent to renew or apply for a permit issued or reissued under RCW 13 70.94.161, 70.105.130, or 90.48.160 for a facility or multiple 14 facilities located within a highly impacted community or multiple 15 highly impacted communities. This subsection is not intended to create 16 17 duplication of existing notification requirements previously 18 developed by rule by the department. If the existing notification requirements developed by rule establish substantially similar, or 19 20 earlier or more frequent requirements for notification than the 21 standards specified in this section, the department may utilize those 22 existing notification procedures.
 - (2) If requested by a community organization, the department shall, to the extent feasible, provide notification no later than fifteen days prior to the anticipated completion of a draft remedial investigation and feasibility study required by the department under RCW 70.105D.030 regarding a property located within a highly impacted community.
 - (3) The department shall maintain a list of community organizations and persons who have requested to receive notification of environmental permitting activities in highly impacted communities and shall use the list to provide notification in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1)(a)(i) No later than thirty days after the department or authority's completion of a review of an environmental permit application for completeness under RCW 70.94.161, 70.105.130, or 90.48.160, the department or authority shall determine

whether the permit, if approved, would be issued to a facility operating within a highly impacted community. Upon a determination that a permit application is complete, the department shall provide notice to a highly impacted community that has requested notification under section 4 of this act. The notice shall include: (A) The determination of the permit application's completeness; (B) an explanation of the community dialogue process; and (C) the process by which the department will decide if it plans to require a community dialogue process. If the department or authority determines that the facility is located within a highly impacted community, the department may require the permit applicant to enter into a community dialogue process as outlined in section 6 of this act.

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- (ii) In deciding whether to require a community dialogue process, the department shall, at a minimum, consider the following factors:

 (A) Whether the normal public comment process will adequately incorporate the concerns of the highly impacted community; (B) the likelihood that a community dialogue process will lead to a productive dialog among the parties; and (C) the likelihood that a community dialogue process will reduce conflict among the parties.
- (b) The department may not require a facility with multiple environmental permits to participate in more than one community dialogue process within a five-year period. The community dialogue process for a facility holding multiple permits may simultaneously address the multiple permits held by the facility. If the department anticipates that it will require a facility holding multiple environmental permits to enter into a community dialogue process, the department should attempt to initiate the community dialogue process during the permitting process of a permit with a substantial public health impact on the highly impacted community.
- (2) No later than ninety days prior to the anticipated issuance of a draft clean-up plan under RCW 70.105D.030, the department may determine whether the proposed clean-up action is located within a highly impacted community. If the department determines that the site is located within a highly impacted community, the department may require a potentially liable person to enter into a community dialogue process as outlined in section 6 of this act. In deciding whether to require a community dialogue process, the department shall, at a minimum, consider the following factors: (a) Whether the normal public

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comment process will adequately incorporate the concerns of the highly impacted community; (b) the likelihood that a community dialogue process will lead to a productive dialog among the parties; and (c) the likelihood that a community dialogue process will reduce conflict among the parties.

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- (3) If multiple community organizations within the same highly impacted community or adjacent highly impacted communities have requested notification pursuant to section 4 of this act with respect to a facility or site, the department may authorize the permit applicant or potentially liable person to enter into a community dialogue process with multiple community organizations as outlined in section 6 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) A community dialogue process required by the department or authority under section 5 of this act must, at a minimum, include at least one community dialogue meeting conducted or facilitated by a neutral professional mediator, chosen by mutual consent of the community organization or organizations and the environmental permit applicant, project proponent, or potentially liable person, and hired by the department using moneys from the state and local toxics control accounts in RCW 70.105D.070(5)(b).
- (2) (a) At the end of the community dialogue process, the mediator must prepare a report for the department that identifies both unresolved issues and areas of agreement between the community organization or organizations and the environmental permit applicant, project proponent, or potentially liable person.
- (b) If the parties involved so choose, the permit applicant, project proponent, or potentially liable person may enter into a good neighbor agreement with the community organization or organizations.
- (c) A good neighbor agreement is a private contract between the parties and the department or local government authorities may not be party to a good neighbor agreement. The department or local government authority does not have authority to enforce the terms of a good neighbor agreement nor may the department incorporate the good neighbor agreement as a part of a permit or order.
- 35 (d) The requirements of this section and section 5 of this act may 36 not delay or extend the department's issuance of a permit or adoption 37 of a clean-up plan.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. In deciding whether to approve a permit application affected by this chapter or in selecting a final clean-up plan under RCW 70.105D.030, the department or authority may consider the contents of the final report described in section 6(2)(a) of this act or the contents of any final good neighbor agreement described in section 6(2)(b) of this act, or both. In considering the contents of a good neighbor agreement or mediation report under this section, the department shall treat these documents as a formal public comment on the permit under chapter 34.05 RCW, and may incorporate provisions of the document as appropriate.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) This section applies to the settlement, registered with a judicial or quasi-judicial body, of an enforcement action based upon a violation of a permit issued under chapter 70.94, 70.105, or 90.48 RCW or a violation of an order under RCW 70.105D.050. In conjunction with the settlement of an enforcement action, the department may require a person whose activity negatively affects public health in a highly impacted community to contribute in-kind services or otherwise fund a supplemental environmental project under the following circumstances:
 - (a) A supplemental environmental project may include projects to protect human health, prevent pollution, reduce pollution, protect or restore natural or man-made environments, assessments or audits of environmental quality or pollution prevention, efforts to promote environmental compliance, or emergency preparedness efforts.
- (b) A supplemental environmental project authorized by the department must:
- (i)(A) Take place within the same highly impacted community in which the violation occurred; or
- (B) Primarily benefit the highly impacted community in which the violation occurred, and
 - (ii) (A) Be designed to reduce the likelihood that similar violations will occur in the future;
- (B) Reduce the adverse impact to public health or the environment to which the violation at issue contributes within the highly impacted community; or
- 36 (C) Reduce the overall risk to public health or the environment 37 potentially affected by the violation at issue;

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(iii) Be of a scope and type defined in the signed settlement agreement between the department and the person in violation of an environmental permit or department order; and

- (iv) Include deadlines and quantifiable performance metrics for the achievement of intermediate deliverables or objectives towards the completion of the supplemental environmental project.
- (2)(a) If the department requires a person to perform or fund a supplemental environmental project in conjunction with the settlement of an enforcement action related to the violation of an environmental permit or department order, the department or authority shall also recover a monetary penalty in accordance with RCW 70.94.430, 70.94.431, 70.105.080, 70.105.085, or 70.105.090 or chapter 90.48 RCW.
- (b) In determining the monetary amount to be recovered in the settlement, in addition to the current factors considered in determining the amounts of a penalty under RCW 70.94.430, 70.94.431, 70.105.080, 70.105.085, or 70.105.090 or chapter 90.48 RCW, the department or authority shall consider:
- (i) The cost to the person of the supplemental environmental project; and
- (ii) The environmental or public health benefits anticipated to accrue from the supplemental environmental project.
- (3) To the maximum extent practicable, the department shall seek the input of the highly impacted community in the development of a proposed supplemental environmental project. After the department has decided to consider the inclusion of a supplemental environmental project in conjunction with the settlement of an enforcement action, the department shall, to the maximum extent practicable, seek to provide information to the highly impacted community regarding:
 - (a) The proposed supplemental environmental project; and
- 30 (b) The process the department plans to follow in making a final determination regarding the details of the supplemental environmental project.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 70.94.161 and 2008 c 14 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

35 The department of ecology, or board of an authority, shall require 36 renewable permits for the operation of air contaminant sources subject 37 to the following conditions and limitations:

(1) Permits shall be issued for a term of five years. A permit may be modified or amended during its term at the request of the permittee, or for any reason allowed by the federal clean air act. The rules adopted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall include rules for permit amendments and modifications. The terms and conditions of a permit shall remain in effect after the permit itself expires if the permittee submits a timely and complete application for permit renewal.

- (2) (a) Rules establishing the elements for a statewide operating permit program and the process for permit application and renewal consistent with federal requirements shall be established by the department by January 1, 1993. The rules shall provide that every proposed permit must be reviewed prior to issuance by a professional engineer or staff under the direct supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the permitting authority. The permit program established by these rules shall be administered by the department and delegated local air authorities. Rules developed under this subsection shall not preclude a delegated local air authority from including in a permit its own more stringent emission standards and operating restrictions.
- (b) The board of any local air pollution control authority may apply to the department of ecology for a delegation order authorizing the local authority to administer the operating permit program for sources under that authority's jurisdiction. The department shall, by order, approve such delegation, if the department finds that the local authority has the technical and financial resources, to discharge the responsibilities of a permitting authority under the federal clean air act. A delegation request shall include adequate information about the local authority's resources to enable the department to make the findings required by this subsection. However, any delegation order issued under this subsection shall take effect ninety days after the environmental protection agency authorizes the local authority to issue operating permits under the federal clean air act.
- (c) Except for the authority granted the energy facility site evaluation council to issue permits for the new construction, reconstruction, or enlargement or operation of new energy facilities under chapter 80.50 RCW, the department may exercise the authority, as delegated by the environmental protection agency, to administer Title

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IV of the federal clean air act as amended and to delegate such administration to local authorities as applicable pursuant to (b) of this subsection.

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- (3) In establishing technical standards, defined in RCW 70.94.030, the permitting authority shall consider and, if found to be appropriate, give credit for waste reduction within the process.
- (4) Operating permits shall apply to all sources (a) where required by the federal clean air act, and (b) for any source that may cause or contribute to air pollution in such quantity as to create a threat to the public health or welfare. Subsection (b) of this subsection is not intended to apply to small businesses except when both of the following limitations are satisfied: (i) The source is in an area exceeding or threatening to exceed federal or state air quality standards; and (ii) the department provides a reasonable justification that requiring a source to have a permit is necessary to meet a federal or state air quality standard, or to prevent exceeding a standard in an area threatening to exceed the standard. For purposes of this subsection "areas threatening to exceed air quality standards" shall mean areas projected by the department to exceed such standards within five years. Prior to identifying threatened areas the department shall hold a public hearing or hearings within the proposed areas.
- (5) Sources operated by government agencies are not exempt under this section.
- (6) Within one hundred eighty days after the United States environmental protection agency approves the state operating permit program, a person required to have a permit shall submit to the permitting authority a compliance plan and permit application, signed by a responsible official, certifying the accuracy of the information submitted. Until permits are issued, existing sources shall be allowed to operate under presently applicable standards and conditions provided that such sources submit complete and timely permit applications.
- (7) (a) All draft permits shall be subject to public notice and comment. The rules adopted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall specify procedures for public notice and comment. Such procedures shall provide the permitting agency with an opportunity to respond to comments received from interested parties prior to the time that the proposed permit is submitted to the environmental protection agency for review pursuant to section 505(a) of the federal clean air

act. In the event that the environmental protection agency objects to a proposed permit pursuant to section 505(b) of the federal clean air act, the permitting authority shall not issue the permit, unless the permittee consents to the changes required by the environmental protection agency.

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- (b) If the department or board of an authority determines that a permit application pertains to a facility located in a highly impacted community as defined in section 2 of this act, the department or authority may require the permit applicant to initiate the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 of this act.
- (8) The procedures contained in chapter 43.21B RCW shall apply to permit appeals. The pollution control hearings board may stay the effectiveness of any permit issued under this section during the pendency of an appeal filed by the permittee, if the permittee demonstrates that compliance with the permit during the pendency of the appeal would require significant expenditures that would not be necessary in the event that the permittee prevailed on the merits of the appeal.
- (9) After the effective date of any permit program promulgated under this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to: (a) Operate a permitted source in violation of any requirement of a permit issued under this section; or (b) fail to submit a permit application at the time required by rules adopted under subsection (2) of this section.
- (10) Each air operating permit shall state the origin of and specific legal authority for each requirement included therein. Every requirement in an operating permit shall be based upon the most stringent of the following requirements:
- (a) The federal clean air act and rules implementing that act, including provision of the approved state implementation plan;
 - (b) This chapter and rules adopted thereunder;
- (c) In permits issued by a local air pollution control authority, the requirements of any order or regulation adopted by that authority;
 - (d) Chapter 70.98 RCW and rules adopted thereunder; and
- 35 (e) Chapter 80.50 RCW and rules adopted thereunder.
- 36 (11) Consistent with the provisions of the federal clean air act, 37 the permitting authority may issue general permits covering categories

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of permitted sources, and temporary permits authorizing emissions from similar operations at multiple temporary locations.

- (12) Permit program sources within the territorial jurisdiction of an authority delegated the operating permit program shall file their permit applications with that authority, except that permit applications for sources regulated on a statewide basis pursuant to RCW 70.94.395 shall be filed with the department. Permit program sources outside the territorial jurisdiction of a delegated authority shall file their applications with the department. Permit program sources subject to chapter 80.50 RCW shall, irrespective of their location, file their applications with the energy facility site evaluation council.
- (13) When issuing operating permits to coal-fired electric generating plants, the permitting authority shall establish requirements consistent with Title IV of the federal clean air act.
- (14) (a) The department and the local air authorities are authorized to assess and to collect, and each source emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant shall pay an interim assessment to fund the development of the operating permit program during fiscal year 1994.
- (b) The department shall conduct a workload analysis and prepare an operating permit program development budget for fiscal year 1994. The department shall allocate among all sources emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant during calendar year 1992 the costs identified in its program development budget according to a three-tiered model, with each of the three tiers being equally weighted, based upon:
 - (i) The number of sources;

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- (ii) The complexity of sources; and
- (iii) The size of sources, as measured by the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted by the source.
 - (c) Each local authority and the department shall collect from sources under their respective jurisdictions the interim fee determined by the department and shall remit the fee to the department.
 - (d) Each local authority may, in addition, allocate its fiscal year 1994 operating permit program development costs among the sources under its jurisdiction emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant during calendar year 1992 and may collect an

interim fee from these sources. A fee assessed pursuant to this subsection (14)(d) shall be collected at the same time as the fee assessed pursuant to (c) of this subsection.

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- (e) The fees assessed to a source under this subsection shall be limited to the first seven thousand five hundred tons for each regulated pollutant per year.
- (15) (a) The department shall determine the persons liable for the fee imposed by subsection (14) of this section, compute the fee, and provide by November 1, 1993, the identity of the fee payer with the computation of the fee to each local authority and to the department of revenue for collection. The department of revenue shall collect the fee computed by the department from the fee payers under the jurisdiction of the department. The administrative, collection, and penalty provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW shall apply to the collection of the fee by the department of revenue. The department shall provide technical assistance to the department of revenue for decisions made by the department of revenue pursuant to RCW 82.32.160 and 82.32.170. All interim fees collected by the department of revenue on behalf of the department and all interim fees collected by local authorities on behalf of the department shall be deposited in the air operating permit account. The interim fees collected by the local air authorities to cover their permit program development costs under subsection (14)(d) of this section shall be deposited in the dedicated accounts of their respective treasuries.
- (b) All fees identified in this section shall be due and payable on March 1, 1994, except that the local air pollution control authorities may adopt by rule an earlier date on which fees are to be due and payable. The section 5, chapter 252, Laws of 1993 amendments to RCW 70.94.161 do not have the effect of terminating, or in any way modifying, any liability, civil or criminal, incurred pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.94.161 (15) and (17) as they existed prior to July 25, 1993.
- (16) For sources or source categories not required to obtain permits under subsection (4) of this section, the department or local authority may establish by rule control technology requirements. If control technology rule revisions are made by the department or local authority under this subsection, the department or local authority shall consider the remaining useful life of control equipment

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- previously installed on existing sources before requiring technology changes. The department or any local air authority may issue a general permit, as authorized under the federal clean air act, for such sources.
- 5 (17) Emissions of greenhouse gases as defined in RCW 70.235.010 6 must be reported as required by RCW 70.94.151. The reporting 7 provisions of RCW 70.94.151 shall not apply to any other emissions from 8 any permit program source after the effective date of United States 9 environmental protection agency approval of the state operating permit 10 program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
- Prior to issuing an individual wastewater permit under RCW 90.48.160, if the department determines that the permit application pertains to a facility in a highly impacted community as defined in section 2 of this act, the department may require the permit applicant to initiate the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 70.105 19 RCW to read as follows:
- 20 Prior to issuing a permit for the treatment, storage, or disposal of dangerous wastes pursuant to RCW 70.105.130, if the department determines that the permit application pertains to a facility in a highly impacted community as defined in section 2 of this act, the department may require the permit applicant to initiate the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 70.105D RCW to read as follows:
- Prior to the anticipated issuance of a draft clean-up plan authorized pursuant to this chapter and located in a highly impacted community as defined in section 2 of this act, the department may require a potentially liable person to initiate the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 of this act.
- 33 **Sec. 13.** RCW 70.105D.070 and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 7 s 920 and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 2 s 6005 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) The state toxics control account and the local toxics control account are hereby created in the state treasury.
- (2) The following moneys shall be deposited into the state toxics 3 control account: 4 (a) Those revenues which are raised by the tax imposed under RCW 82.21.030 and which are attributable to that portion 5 6 of the rate equal to thirty-three one-hundredths of one percent; (b) the costs of remedial actions recovered under this chapter or chapter 7 8 70.105A RCW; (c) penalties collected or recovered under this chapter; and (d) any other money appropriated or transferred to the account by 9 10 the legislature. Moneys in the account may be used only to carry out 11 the purposes of this chapter, including but not limited to the 12 following activities:
 - (i) The state's responsibility for hazardous waste planning, management, regulation, enforcement, technical assistance, and public education required under chapter 70.105 RCW;

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- (ii) The state's responsibility for solid waste planning, management, regulation, enforcement, technical assistance, and public education required under chapter 70.95 RCW;
- 19 (iii) The hazardous waste cleanup program required under this 20 chapter;
 - (iv) State matching funds required under the federal cleanup law;
 - (v) Financial assistance for local programs in accordance with chapters 70.95, 70.95C, 70.95I, and 70.105 RCW;
 - (vi) State government programs for the safe reduction, recycling, or disposal of hazardous wastes from households, small businesses, and agriculture;
 - (vii) Hazardous materials emergency response training;
- (viii) Water and environmental health protection and monitoring programs;
 - (ix) Programs authorized under chapter 70.146 RCW;
- 31 (x) A public participation program, including regional citizen 32 advisory committees;
- (xi) Public funding to assist potentially liable persons to pay for the costs of remedial action in compliance with cleanup standards under RCW 70.105D.030(2)(e) but only when the amount and terms of such funding are established under a settlement agreement under RCW 70.105D.040(4) and when the director has found that the funding will

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achieve both (A) a substantially more expeditious or enhanced cleanup than would otherwise occur, and (B) the prevention or mitigation of 3 unfair economic hardship;

- (xii) Development and demonstration of alternative management technologies designed to carry out the hazardous waste management priorities of RCW 70.105.150;
- (xiii) During the 2009-2011 and 2011-2013 fiscal biennia, shoreline update technical assistance;
- 9 (xiv) During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, multijurisdictional 10 permitting teams;
 - (xv) During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, actions for reducing public exposure to toxic air pollution, and actions taken through the family forest fish passage program to correct barriers to fish passage on privately owned small forest lands; and
- 15 (xvi) During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the department of 16 ecology's water quality, shorelands and environmental assessment, hazardous waste, waste to resources, nuclear waste, and air quality 17 18 programs.
 - (3) The following moneys shall be deposited into the local toxics control account: Those revenues which are raised by the tax imposed under RCW 82.21.030 and which are attributable to that portion of the rate equal to thirty-seven one-hundredths of one percent.
 - (a) Moneys deposited in the local toxics control account shall be used by the department for grants or loans to local governments for the following purposes in descending order of priority:
 - (i) Remedial actions;

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- (ii) Hazardous waste plans and programs under chapter 70.105 RCW;
- 28 (iii) Solid waste plans and programs under chapters 70.95, 70.95C, 29 70.95I, and 70.105 RCW;
 - (iv) Funds for a program to assist in the assessment and cleanup of sites of methamphetamine production, but not to be used for the initial containment of such sites, consistent with the responsibilities and intent of RCW 69.50.511; and
- (v) Cleanup and disposal of hazardous substances from abandoned or 34 35 derelict vessels, defined for the purposes of this section as vessels 36 that have little or no value and either have no identified owner or 37 have an identified owner lacking financial resources to clean up and

1 dispose of the vessel, that pose a threat to human health or the 2 environment.

- (b) Funds for plans and programs shall be allocated consistent with 3 4 the priorities and matching requirements established in chapters 70.105, 70.95C, 70.95I, and 70.95 RCW, except that any applicant that 5 6 is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010, along with any 7 project that is referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310, shall, except as conditioned by 8 9 RCW 70.105D.120, receive priority for any available funding for any grant or funding programs or sources that use a competitive bidding 10 11 process. During the 2007-2009 fiscal biennium, moneys in the account 12 may also be used for grants to local governments to retrofit public 13 sector diesel equipment and for storm water planning and implementation 14 activities.
 - (c) To expedite cleanups throughout the state, the department shall partner with local communities and liable parties for cleanups. The department is authorized to use the following additional strategies in order to ensure a healthful environment for future generations:

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- (i) The director may alter grant-matching requirements to create incentives for local governments to expedite cleanups when one of the following conditions exists:
- (A) Funding would prevent or mitigate unfair economic hardship imposed by the clean-up liability;
- (B) Funding would create new substantial economic development, public recreational, or habitat restoration opportunities that would not otherwise occur; or
- (C) Funding would create an opportunity for acquisition and redevelopment of vacant, orphaned, or abandoned property under RCW 70.105D.040(5) that would not otherwise occur;
 - (ii) The use of outside contracts to conduct necessary studies;
- 31 (iii) The purchase of remedial action cost-cap insurance, when 32 necessary to expedite multiparty clean-up efforts.
 - (d) To facilitate and expedite cleanups using funds from the local toxics control account, during the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium the director may establish grant-funded accounts to hold and disperse local toxics control account funds and funds from local governments to be used for remedial actions.

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(4) Except for unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.260 through 43.79.282, moneys in the state and local toxics control accounts may be spent only after appropriation by statute.

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- (5) ((Except during the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium,)) (a) One percent of the moneys deposited into the state and local toxics control accounts shall be allocated only for public participation grants to persons who may be adversely affected by a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance and to not-for-profit public interest organizations. The primary purpose of these grants is to facilitate the participation by persons and organizations in the investigation and remedying of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances and to implement the state's solid and hazardous waste management priorities.
- (b) In addition to the one percent of moneys allocated for public participation grants in (a) of this subsection, one-half of one percent of the moneys deposited into the state and local toxics control accounts must be allocated to facilitate the participation of community organizations in the processes described in sections 5 and 6 of this act relating to the issuance of environmental permits and the adoption of clean-up plans in highly impacted communities.
- (c) No grant <u>authorized under this section</u> may exceed sixty thousand dollars. Grants may be renewed annually. Moneys appropriated for public participation from either account which are not expended at the close of any biennium shall revert to the state toxics control account.
- (6) No moneys deposited into either the state or local toxics control account may be used for solid waste incinerator feasibility studies, construction, maintenance, or operation, or, after January 1, 2010, for projects designed to address the restoration of Puget Sound, funded in a competitive grant process, that are in conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- (7) The department shall adopt rules for grant or loan issuance and performance.
- (8) During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the local toxics control account to the state toxics control account such amounts as reflect excess fund balance in the account.

- 1 (9) During the 2011-2013 fiscal biennium, the local toxics control 2 account may also be used for local government shoreline update grants 3 and actions for reducing public exposure to toxic air pollution; 4 funding to local governments for flood levee improvements; and grants 5 to local governments for brownfield redevelopment.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. A new section is added to chapter 70.94 RCW to read as follows:
- In determining the amount of a penalty assessed under this chapter, the department or authority must consider the cost of a supplemental environmental project performed by the person under section 8(2) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. A new section is added to chapter 70.105 13 RCW to read as follows:
- In determining the amount of a penalty assessed under this chapter, the department must consider the cost of a supplemental environmental project performed by the person under section 8(2) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
- In determining the amount of a penalty assessed under this chapter, the department must consider the cost of a supplemental environmental project performed by the person under section 8(2) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 43.21A RCW to read as follows:
- Upon request, the department may, whenever practicable and appropriate, provide interpreters for hearings or meetings, and interpret or translate crucial public documents, summaries of crucial public documents, and notices relevant to environmental permitting processes.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter 43.21A RCW to read as follows:
- Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department shall, to the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of its

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- 1 mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate,
- 2 disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
- 3 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority
- 4 populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** A new section is added to chapter 43.23 RCW to read as follows:
- 7 Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and
- 8 consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department shall, to
- 9 the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of its
- 10 mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate,
- 11 disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
- 12 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority
- 13 populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 43.30 RCW to read as follows:
- 16 Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and
- 17 consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department shall, to
- 18 the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of its
- 19 mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate,
- 20 disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
- 21 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority
- 22 populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. A new section is added to chapter 43.31 RCW
- 24 to read as follows:
- 25 Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and
- 26 consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department of
- 27 commerce shall, to the extent practical, make achieving environmental
- 28 justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as
- 29 appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or
- 30 environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on
- 31 minority populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- 32 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 22.** A new section is added to chapter 43.300
- 33 RCW to read as follows:
- Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and

- 1 consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department shall, to
- 2 the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of its
- 3 mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate,
- 4 disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
- 5 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority
- 6 populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. A new section is added to chapter 47.01 RCW
- 8 to read as follows:
- 9 Pursuant to the policy declared in section 1 of this act, and
- 10 consistent with federal executive order 12898, the department shall, to
- 11 the extent practical, make achieving environmental justice part of its
- 12 mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate,
- 13 disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
- 14 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority
- 15 populations and low-income populations in Washington state.
- 16 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 24.** The department may adopt rules as necessary
- 17 to implement this act.
- 18 NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Sections 1 through 8 and 24 of this act
- 19 constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. This act takes effect January 1, 2014.

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