

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6666

Chapter 316, Laws of 1996

54th Legislature
1996 Regular Session

NUISANCE AQUATIC WEEDS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 3/30/96

Passed by the Senate March 7, 1996
YEAS 48 NAYS 0

JOEL PRITCHARD

President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 7, 1996
YEAS 98 NAYS 0

CLYDE BALLARD

**Speaker of the
House of Representatives**

Approved March 30, 1996

MIKE LOWRY

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Marty Brown, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6666** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

MARTY BROWN

Secretary

FILED

March 30, 1996 - 4:50 p.m.

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6666

AS RECOMMENDED BY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Passed Legislature - 1996 Regular Session

State of Washington 54th Legislature 1996 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Ecology & Parks (originally sponsored by Senators Winsley, Haugen, Fairley, Swecker, McDonald, Fraser, McAuliffe and Rasmussen)

Read first time 02/02/96.

1 AN ACT Relating to nuisance aquatic weeds; creating new sections;
2 providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

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

4 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that Washington's
5 lakes, particularly urban and suburban lakes, are experiencing
6 pollution problems. There are frequent conflicts between shoreline
7 property owners, who want a lake free of nuisance and noxious aquatic
8 weeds for health, natural habitat, and recreation purposes, and local
9 and state agencies, who are charged with protecting water quality and
10 habitat quality in the lakes. Human-caused pollution and natural
11 factors that cause the growth of the nuisance and noxious aquatic weeds
12 in lakes often have diffuse sources and can create dangerous
13 conditions.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** There is created a committee to develop a
15 Washington state lake health plan. The lake health plan shall include,
16 but not be limited to, the following elements:

17 (1) An overview of the science of lakes management in general, and
18 aquatic weeds in particular, using peer-reviewed studies and prior

1 completed environmental impact statements, where possible. This
2 scientific overview should identify and critically evaluate the various
3 methods and techniques available for lake restoration and weed
4 management;

5 (2) An analysis of the existing federal and state statutes,
6 regulations, and policies dealing with lakes management. The plan
7 shall provide recommendations on how to eliminate conflicts and
8 inconsistencies in these legal requirements;

9 (3) An assessment of, and recommendations addressing, the problems
10 arising from overlapping state and local agency programs and
11 procedures;

12 (4) Recommendations on sources of state and local funding for lakes
13 management. The funding mechanisms should reflect a preference for
14 local solutions, and on involving all of the contributors to a lake's
15 pollution in the funding of lake management expenses; and

16 (5) A plan or program to provide public information and education
17 concerning how to prevent lake pollution and improve lake health. The
18 committee shall consist of up to two senate members from each caucus of
19 the senate, selected by the president of the senate and up to two
20 representatives from each caucus of the house of representatives,
21 selected by the speaker of the house of representatives. The committee
22 may create advisory groups to assist them in evaluating these issues
23 and shall consult with the following:

24 (a) Lakeside homeowners, lake users, and other citizens interested
25 in lake water quality;

26 (b) The director or designee from the departments of fish and
27 wildlife, health, ecology, natural resources, and agriculture;

28 (c) County governments and local health departments from both the
29 east side and the west side of the state;

30 (d) Cities;

31 (e) Scientific and academic specialists; and

32 (f) Pesticide applicators.

33 Staff support for the committee shall be provided by the office of
34 program research in the house of representatives and by senate
35 committee services.

36 The committee shall submit a plan with statutory recommendations,
37 if any, to the legislature by January 1, 1998.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** The department of ecology shall expedite
2 requests for approval for the application of state or federally
3 registered pesticides by licensed pesticide applicators, including the
4 use of herbicides such as copper sulfate or diquat, to control nuisance
5 and noxious weeds in lakes managed under chapter 90.24 RCW. Approval
6 for the application of pesticides is subject to compliance with state
7 and federal pesticide laws. The department of ecology shall condition
8 the permits to ensure that fish within the watershed are not
9 significantly affected. The department of ecology may require
10 applicators to provide reasonable notification to shoreline residents
11 before application and to post signs describing swimming and fishing
12 restrictions. The department of ecology may require sampling by the
13 local health department to assess the biological effects of pesticide
14 treatments and effects on human and animal health of toxic algae. This
15 section shall expire April 1, 1998.

16 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** This act is necessary for the immediate
17 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the
18 state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take
19 effect immediately.

 Passed the Senate March 7, 1996.

 Passed the House March 7, 1996.

 Approved by the Governor March 30, 1996.

 Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 30, 1996.