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E2SHB 1415 - S COMM AMD By Committee on Ways & Means

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW 4 to read as follows:
 - (1) The legislature finds that large vessels specifically designed for the housing of people upon the seas, unlike vessels designed to transport cargo or petroleum that carry crew as an ancillary function of cargo transport, function primarily as a temporary residential facility, especially while these vessels are stationary at their port of call. The primary function of these vessels is more akin to a floating hotel or a houseboat than it is to a transportation vessel.
 - (2) It is the intent of the legislature to ensure that the blackwater, graywater, and other wastes eventually released by the owners and operators of commercial passenger vessels satisfies the state's standards for protecting the quality of its waters. It is the traditional and long-standing role of the state to ensure that any substances being released into its waters will not, given the unique nature of the state's local waters, adversely impact either the state's economic or environmental interests.
- 20 (3) It is the intent of the legislature for the department to fund 21 the implementation of the commercial passenger vessel program created 22 in sections 2 through 11 of this act exclusively through appropriations 23 provided from the commercial passenger vessel enforcement account 24 created in section 9 of this act.
- 25 **Sec. 2.** RCW 90.48.020 and 2002 c 161 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 27 ((Whenever the word)) The definitions in this section apply 28 throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

((Wherever the words)) (2) "Waters of the state" ((shall be used in this chapter, they shall be construed to)) includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

((Whenever the word)) (3) "Pollution" ((is used in this chapter, it shall be construed to)) means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties, of any waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

21 ((Wherever the word)) (4) "Department" ((is used in this chapter it shall)) means the department of ecology.

((Whenever the word)) <u>(5)</u> "Director" ((is used in this chapter it shall)) means the director of ecology.

((Whenever the words)) (6) "Aquatic noxious weed" ((are used in this chapter, they have)) has the meaning ((prescribed under)) provided in RCW 17.26.020.

((Whenever the words)) (7) "General sewer plan" ((are used in this chapter they shall be construed to)) includes all sewerage general plans, sewer general comprehensive plans, plans for a system of sewerage, and other plans for sewer systems adopted by a local government entity including but not limited to cities, towns, public utility districts, and water-sewer districts.

- (8) "Blackwater" means treated or untreated sewage wastewater from the toilets, urinals, medical sinks, and similar facilities on commercial passenger vessels.
- 37 <u>(9) "Biomedical waste" has the same meaning provided in RCW</u>
 38 <u>70.95K.010.</u>

- 1 (10) "Commercial passenger vessel" means a vessel not owned by the 2 government of the United States or a foreign nation that is authorized 3 and capable of providing overnight accommodations for at least fifty 4 passengers for hire.
 - (11) "Dangerous waste" has the meaning provided in RCW 70.105.010.
- 6 <u>(12) "Graywater" means treated or untreated galley, dishwater,</u>
 7 bath, and laundry wastewaters from a commercial passenger vessel.

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- 8 (13) "Oily bilge water" includes bilge water that contains used
 9 lubrication oils, oil sludge and slops, fuel and oil sludge, used oil,
 10 used fuel and fuel filters, and oily waste.
- 11 (14) "Passengers for hire" means vessel passengers that are
 12 required to contribute some form of consideration as a condition of
 13 carriage on the vessel, whether that consideration flows directly or
 14 indirectly to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or other person
 15 having an interest in the vessel.
- 16 <u>(15) "Release" means any discharge, however caused, from a</u>
 17 <u>commercial passenger vessel, and includes any escape, disposal,</u>
 18 <u>spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, or emptying.</u>
- 19 (16) "Sewage sludge" has the meaning provided in RCW 70.95.030.
- 20 (17) "Solid waste" has the meaning provided in RCW 70.95.030.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person may not, regardless of intent, release sewage sludge, solid waste, biomedical waste, or dangerous waste into any waters of the state from a commercial passenger vessel.
 - (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section or section 10 of this act, a person may not, regardless of intent, release untreated graywater or untreated blackwater from a commercial passenger vessel into any waters of the state.
 - (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person may not, regardless of intent, release oily bilge water into any waters of the state if not in compliance with applicable federal law.
- 34 (4) This section does not apply to releases made for the purpose of 35 securing the safety of a commercial passenger vessel or saving life at 36 sea if all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent or 37 minimize the release.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in this section or section 10 of this act, a person may not release blackwater into any waters of the state from a commercial passenger vessel that calls on a public port in Washington unless the owner or operator of the commercial passenger vessel has been approved for blackwater releases by the department for the vessel in question and is in compliance with the effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department.
- (2)(a) The department shall approve blackwater releases from a commercial passenger vessel and the owner or operator of the vessel is deemed to be in compliance with the effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department if the owner or operator of the commercial passenger vessel:
- (i) Can demonstrate to the department's satisfaction, based either on meeting the presumption provided in (b) of this subsection or on effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department, that the blackwater to be released from the vessel will receive an adequate level of treatment to protect the quality of the water receiving the release; and
- (ii) Has paid the mandatory annual operating fee established in section 8 of this act.
- (b) The department shall presume that the level of treatment given to blackwater releases from a vessel is adequate if the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel satisfies the requirements of section 5 of this act and provides documentation to the department about the type of wastewater treatment system in use on the vessel, and documentation that the wastewater treatment system on the vessel in question has been certified by the United States coast guard for continuous discharge of blackwater in the state of Alaska. If the mandatory annual operating fee established in section 8 of this act has been satisfied, the approval for blackwater release may be presumed by the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel providing such documentation if the department has not provided notification in writing to the contrary or a request in writing for further documentation to demonstrate coast guard approval within sixty days of submitting the original documentation.

(3) Approvals granted by the department under this section remain in effect until January 1st following the approval and may be rescinded if substantial changes are made to the approved wastewater treatment system or if a violation of section 5 of this act is discovered. The department may rely on previous engineering reviews in granting subsequent approvals.

- (4) This section does not apply to releases made for the purpose of securing the safety of a commercial passenger vessel or saving life at sea if all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent or minimize the release.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel that is operating under the presumption of adequate blackwater treatment granted in section 4 of this act maintains the presumption and may release treated blackwater when the vessel is at least more than one nautical mile from its berth at a public port in Washington and is traveling at least six knots so long as the owner or operator does all of the following:
 - (a) Sample the quality of the treated blackwater released from the commercial passenger vessel while in state waters at least once during each month that the commercial passenger vessel calls on a public port in Washington. The sample must be analyzed by a department-approved laboratory for all parameters required to be tested in order to obtain the necessary United States coast guard certification referenced by section 4 of this act for continuous discharge of blackwater in the state of Alaska, and must include, at a minimum, the following five parameters: pH, biochemical oxygen demand, fecal coliform, total suspended solids, and residual chlorine;
 - (b) Share all effluent samples with the department, when requested in writing, for all samples taken in waters of the state;
 - (c) Conduct a whole effluent toxicity test, or WET test, at least once every two years unless the department provides notification in writing that such testing is unnecessary;
 - (d) Provide the department, when requested in writing, with duplicate results of tests performed on the commercial passenger vessel's wastewater treatment system in other jurisdictions;

(e) Notify the department at least one week before sampling in waters of the state is to occur, and allow department staff to observe the sampling events when requested;

- (f) Immediately report to the department any unauthorized discharges;
- (g) Allow the department to conduct a minimum of one inspection of the commercial passenger vessel, if requested in writing, to verify the operating conditions of the wastewater treatment system; and
- (h) Notify the department if material changes are made to the wastewater treatment system approved under section 4 of this act.
- (2) The owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel that is operating under the presumption of adequate blackwater treatment granted in section 4 of this act maintains the presumption and may release treated blackwater when the vessel is at or within one nautical mile of its berth at a public port in Washington so long as the owner or operator does all of the following:
- (a) Comply with the requirements set forth in subsection (1)(a) through (h) of this section;
- (b) Provide twenty-four hour continuous monitoring of the turbidity of any released blackwater, or an equivalent to turbidity monitoring agreed to by the department that judges the effluent released by the wastewater treatment system of a commercial passenger vessel;
- (c) Provide documentation to the department that all treated blackwater will receive adequate disinfection immediately before discharge using ultraviolet light or another method approved by the department;
- (d) Provide copies of any water quality tests taken from the effluent of the commercial passenger vessel during the six months preceding the approved release; and
- (e) Provide documentation of the commercial passenger vessel's wastewater treatment system design that demonstrates:
- (i) That the system can be either automatically shut down or that there are operational procedures in place to ensure an immediate shut down of the system if effluent monitoring reveals that the wastewater treatment system is malfunctioning;
- (ii) A plan has been adopted that describes protocols for notifying the department if the wastewater treatment system malfunctions or is shut down while in the waters of the state; and

1 (iii) How blackwater will be stored, including the capacity of any 2 holding tanks to be used, until the wastewater treatment system is 3 repaired and operating.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in this section or section 10 of this act, a person may not release graywater into any waters of the state from a commercial passenger vessel that calls on a public port in Washington unless the owner or operator of the commercial passenger vessel has been approved for graywater releases by the department for the vessel in question and is in compliance with the effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department.
- (2)(a) The department shall approve graywater releases from a commercial passenger vessel and the owner or operator of the vessel is deemed to be in compliance with the effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department if the owner or operator of the commercial passenger vessel:
- (i) Can demonstrate to the department's satisfaction, based either on meeting the presumption provided in (b) of this subsection or on satisfying effluent limits and requirements for sampling and reporting established by the department, that the graywater to be released from the vessel will receive an adequate level of treatment to protect the quality of the water receiving the release; and
- (ii) Has paid the mandatory annual operating fee established in section 8 of this act.
- (b) The department shall presume that the level of treatment given to graywater releases from a vessel is adequate if the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel satisfies the requirements of section 7 of this act and provides documentation to the department about the type of wastewater treatment system in use on the vessel, and documentation that the wastewater treatment system on the vessel in question has been certified by the United States coast guard for continuous discharge of graywater in the state of Alaska. If the mandatory annual operating fee established in section 8 of this act has been satisfied, the approval for graywater release may be presumed by the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel providing such documentation if the department has not provided notification in

writing to the contrary or a request in writing for further documentation to demonstrate coast guard approval within sixty days of submitting the original documentation.

- (3) Approvals granted by the department under this section remain in effect until January 1st following the approval and may be rescinded if substantial changes are made to the approved wastewater treatment system or if a violation of section 7 of this act is discovered. The department may rely on previous engineering reviews in granting subsequent approvals.
- 10 (4) This section does not apply to releases made for the purpose of 11 securing the safety of a commercial passenger vessel or saving life at 12 sea if all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent or 13 minimize the release.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel that is operating under the presumption of adequate graywater treatment granted in section 6 of this act maintains the presumption and may release treated graywater when the vessel is at least more than one nautical mile from its berth at a public port in Washington and is traveling at least six knots so long as the owner or operator does all of the following:
 - (a) Sample the quality of the treated graywater released from the commercial passenger vessel while in state waters at least once during each month that the commercial passenger vessel calls on a public port in Washington. The sample must be analyzed by a department-approved laboratory for all parameters required to be tested in order to obtain the necessary United States coast guard certification referenced by section 6 of this act for continuous discharge of graywater in the state of Alaska, and must include, at a minimum, the following five parameters: pH, biochemical oxygen demand, fecal coliform, total suspended solids, and residual chlorine;
- 33 (b) Share all effluent samples with the department, when requested 34 in writing, for all samples taken in waters of the state;
- 35 (c) Conduct a whole effluent toxicity test, or WET test, at least 36 once every two years unless the department provides notification in 37 writing that such testing is unnecessary;

(d) Provide the department, when requested in writing, with duplicate results of tests performed on the commercial passenger vessel's wastewater treatment system in other jurisdictions;

- (e) Notify the department at least one week before sampling in waters of the state is to occur, and allow department staff to observe the sampling events when requested;
- (f) Immediately report to the department any unauthorized discharges;
- (g) Allow the department to conduct a minimum of one inspection of the commercial passenger vessel, if requested in writing, to verify the operating conditions of the wastewater treatment system; and
- (h) Notify the department if material changes are made to the wastewater treatment system approved under section 6 of this act.
- (2) The owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel that is operating under the presumption of adequate graywater treatment granted in section 6 of this act maintains the presumption and may release treated graywater when the vessel is at or within one nautical mile of its berth at a public port in Washington so long as the owner or operator does all of the following:
- (a) Comply with the requirements set forth in subsection (1)(a) through (h) of this section;
- (b) Provide twenty-four hour continuous monitoring of the turbidity of any released graywater, or an equivalent to turbidity monitoring agreed to by the department that judges the effluent released by the wastewater treatment system of a commercial passenger vessel;
- (c) Provide documentation to the department that all treated graywater will receive adequate disinfection immediately before discharge using ultraviolet light or another method approved by the department;
- (d) Provide copies of any water quality tests taken from the effluent of the commercial passenger vessel during the six months preceding the approved release; and
- (e) Provide documentation of the commercial passenger vessel's wastewater treatment system design that demonstrates:
- 35 (i) That the system can be either automatically shut down or that 36 there are operational procedures in place to ensure an immediate shut 37 down of the system if effluent monitoring reveals that the wastewater 38 treatment system is malfunctioning;

- 1 (ii) A plan has been adopted that describes protocols for notifying 2 the department if the wastewater treatment system malfunctions or is 3 shut down while in the waters of the state; and
- 4 (iii) How graywater will be stored, including the capacity of any 5 holding tanks to be used, until the wastewater treatment system is 6 repaired and operating.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) Before releasing treated blackwater under section 4 of this act or treated graywater under section 6 of this act, the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel must remit to the department an annual operating fee in an amount set by the department.
- (2)(a) The department shall establish the fee schedule necessary to implement this section so that the total estimated receipts equal the estimated annual costs in implementing sections 3 through 11 of this act.
- (b) The actual fee charged to an individual commercial passenger vessel under this section shall be based on the number of passengers for hire that can be provided with overnight accommodation on the vessel; however, in no event may the annual fee for a commercial passenger vessel under this section exceed eight thousand dollars per vessel per year.
- 23 (3) Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the 24 commercial passenger vessel enforcement account created in section 9 of 25 this act.
- 26 (4) The department may enter into agreements to collect the annual 27 operations fee from the owner or operators of the commercial passenger 28 vessels calling on a port.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
- The commercial passenger vessel enforcement account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from annual operating fees paid by the owner or operator of a commercial passenger vessel must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may only be used for administering and enforcing the provisions of sections 3 through 11 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Commercial passenger vessels that provide overnight accommodations for less than two hundred fifty passengers for hire may report to the department the name of the vessel, the public ports in Washington that the vessel visited, the passenger capacity of the vessel, and the contact name and address of the vessel's owner or operator. Trade associations may submit to the department the information required by this section for member vessels.
- (2) Until December 31, 2009, commercial passenger vessels that provide overnight accommodations for less than two hundred fifty passengers for hire, and any state operated ferries that provide overnight accommodations for six hundred or fewer passengers for hire are exempt from the requirements of sections 3(2), 4, 6, and 8 of this act if the owner or operator of the vessel submitted a report to the department consistent with subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) By December 31, 2008, the director shall, in cooperation with the small cruise ship industry and any state operated ferry systems using the exemption provided under subsection (2) of this section, investigate the state of technologies available to small commercial passenger vessels and relevant state operated ferry systems, and report back to the legislature by January 12, 2009, on whether the exemption should be extended or modified.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. By November 30, 2007, the department of ecology shall submit to the appropriate committees of the legislature a report describing how the management and releases of treated blackwater and graywater from commercial passenger vessels under this chapter are or are not adequate for protecting water quality and public health. At a minimum, the report must make findings as to whether commercial passenger vessels are releasing treated blackwater and graywater in the same locations, and if so, whether the cumulative effects of these releases degrade the water quality in those areas.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The report required under section 11 of this act must also address the dilution and dispersion of viruses in the treated blackwater and the impact on shellfish for human consumption.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW to read as follows:
- For each year from 2005 until 2010, the department shall analyze all water quality data received from commercial passenger vessels and
- 5 make available to the public, using the agency's web site, by December
- 6 31st of each year a report that summarizes all data collected in lay
- 7 terms.

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- 8 This section expires January 1, 2011.
- 9 **Sec. 14.** RCW 70.95.030 and 2004 c 101 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- 11 As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:
- 12 (1) "City" means every incorporated city and town.
- 13 (2) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.
- 14 (3) "Committee" means the state solid waste advisory committee.
- 15 (4) "Composted material" means organic solid waste that has been 16 subjected to controlled aerobic degradation at a solid waste facility 17 in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Natural decay of 18 organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in 19 composted material.
 - (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.
 - (6) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.
- 22 (7) "Disposal site" means the location where any final treatment, 23 utilization, processing, or deposit of solid waste occurs.
 - (8) "Energy recovery" means a process operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste.
 - (9) "Functional standards" means criteria for solid waste handling expressed in terms of expected performance or solid waste handling functions.
- 30 (10) "Incineration" means a process of reducing the volume of solid 31 waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and 32 regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame 33 combustion.
- 34 (11) "Inert waste landfill" means a landfill that receives only 35 inert waste, as determined under RCW 70.95.065, and includes facilities 36 that use inert wastes as a component of fill.

- 1 (12) "Jurisdictional health department" means city, county, city-2 county, or district public health department.
 - (13) "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility.
 - (14) "Local government" means a city, town, or county.

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- (15) "Modify" means to substantially change the design or operational plans including, but not limited to, removal of a design element previously set forth in a permit application or the addition of a disposal or processing activity that is not approved in the permit.
- 11 (16) "Multiple family residence" means any structure housing two or 12 more dwelling units.
- 13 (17) "Person" means individual, firm, association, copartnership, 14 political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, 15 public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.
 - (18) "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan. Prior to the adoption of the local comprehensive solid waste plan, adopted pursuant to RCW 70.95.110(2), local governments may identify recyclable materials by ordinance from July 23, 1989.
- 23 (19) "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste 24 materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than 25 landfill disposal or incineration.
 - (20) "Residence" means the regular dwelling place of an individual or individuals.
 - (21) "Sewage sludge" means a semisolid substance consisting of settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials, generated from a wastewater treatment system, that does not meet the requirements of chapter 70.95J RCW. "Sewage sludge" does not include blackwater, as that term is defined in RCW 90.48.020.
- 33 (22) "Soil amendment" means any substance that is intended to 34 improve the physical characteristics of the soil, except composted 35 material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural liming agents, 36 unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food 37 wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the

department, such as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW and wastewater as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW.

- (23) "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.
 - (24) "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.
- 14 (25) "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of 15 solid waste at the place where the waste originates.
 - (26) "Vehicle" includes every device physically capable of being moved upon a public or private highway, road, street, or watercourse and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public or private highway, road, street, or watercourse, except devices moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
 - (27) "Waste-derived soil amendment" means any soil amendment as defined in this chapter that is derived from solid waste as defined in RCW 70.95.030, but does not include biosolids or biosolids products regulated under chapter 70.95J RCW or wastewaters regulated under chapter 90.48 RCW.
- 27 (28) "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials.
- (29) "Yard debris" means plant material commonly created in the course of maintaining yards and gardens, and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes but is not limited to grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees, and tree prunings four inches or less in diameter.
- 35 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 15.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the

- 1 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
- 2 persons or circumstances is not affected.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 16.** This act takes effect January 1, 2006."

E2SHB 1415 - S COMM AMD By Committee on Ways & Means

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "Washington;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 90.48.020 and 70.95.030; adding new sections to chapter 90.48 RCW; creating new sections; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date."

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