## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

## ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2884

# 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is <b>ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2884</b> as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the dates hereon set forth.	
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FILED	
Secretary of State State of Washington	

### ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2884

### AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2006 Regular Session

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By House Committee on Economic Development, Agriculture & Trade (originally sponsored by Representatives Linville and McCoy)

READ FIRST TIME 01/31/06.

- AN ACT Relating to reclaimed water; amending RCW 90.46.050,
- 2 90.46.010, 90.46.030, 90.46.040, 90.46.042, 90.46.044, 90.46.080,
- 3 90.46.090, and 90.46.100; adding a new section to chapter 90.46 RCW;
- 4 and creating new sections.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 90.46 RCW 7 to read as follows:
- 8 (1) The department of ecology shall, in coordination with the 9 department of health, adopt rules for reclaimed water use consistent
- 10 with this chapter. The rules must address all aspects of reclaimed
- 11 water use, including commercial and industrial uses, land applications,
- 12 direct recharge, wetland discharge, surface percolation, constructed
- 13 wetlands, and stream flow augmentation. The department of health
- 14 shall, in coordination with the department of ecology, adopt rules for
- greywater reuse. The rules must also designate whether the department of ecology or the department of health will be the lead permitting or
- 17 regulatory agency responsible for a particular aspect of reclaimed
- 18 water use. In developing the rules, the departments of health and

- ecology shall amend or rescind any existing rules on reclaimed water in conflict with the new rules.
  - (2) All rules required to be adopted pursuant to this section must be completed no later than December 31, 2010, although the department of ecology is encouraged to adopt the final rules as soon as possible.
- 6 (3) The department of ecology must consult with the advisory 7 committee created under RCW 90.46.050 in all aspects of rule 8 development required under this section.
- 9 **Sec. 2.** RCW 90.46.050 and 1995 c 342 s 9 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- 11 The department of ((health)) ecology shall, before July 1, ((1995))12 2006, form an advisory committee, in coordination with the department of ((ecology)) health and the department of agriculture, which will 13 provide technical assistance in the development of standards, 14 procedures, and guidelines required by this chapter. ((Such)) The 15 16 advisory committee shall be composed of ((individuals from the public 17 water and wastewater utilities, landscaping enhancement industry, commercial and industrial application community, and any other persons 18 deemed technically helpful by the department of health)) a broad range 19 20 of interested individuals representing the various stakeholders that utilize or are potentially impacted by the use of reclaimed water. The 21 advisory committee must also contain individuals with technical 22 23 expertise and knowledge of new advancements in technology.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The department of ecology must present interim reports to the appropriate committees of the legislature by January 1, 2008, and January 1, 2009, that summarize the steps taken to that date towards the final rule making required by section 1 of this act. The reports must include, at a minimum, a summary of participation in the advisory group and the topics considered by the department.
- 31 **Sec. 4.** RCW 90.46.010 and 2002 c 329 s 3 are each amended to read 32 as follows:
- 33 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter 34 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

1 (1) "Greywater" means wastewater having the consistency and 2 strength of residential domestic type wastewater. Greywater includes 3 wastewater from sinks, showers, and laundry fixtures, but does not 4 include toilet or urinal waters.

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- (2) "Land application" means ((application of treated effluent for purposes of)) use of reclaimed water as permitted under this chapter for irrigation or landscape enhancement for residential, business, and governmental purposes.
- (3) "Person" means any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, copartnership, association, firm, trust estate, or any other legal entity whatever.
- (4) "Reclaimed water" means effluent derived in any part from sewage from a wastewater treatment system that has been adequately and reliably treated, so that as a result of that treatment, it is suitable for a beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is no longer considered wastewater.
- (5) "Sewage" means water-carried human wastes from residences, buildings, industrial and commercial establishments, or other places, together with such ground water infiltration, surface waters, or industrial wastewater as may be present.
  - (6) "User" means any person who uses reclaimed water.
- (7) "Wastewater" means water and wastes discharged from homes, businesses, and industry to the sewer system.
  - (8) "Beneficial use" means the use of reclaimed water, that has been transported from the point of production to the point of use without an intervening discharge to the waters of the state, for a beneficial purpose.
  - (9) "Direct recharge" means the controlled subsurface addition of water directly to the ground water basin that results in the replenishment of ground water.
- (10) "Ground water recharge criteria" means the contaminant criteria found in the drinking water quality standards adopted by the state board of health pursuant to chapter 43.20 RCW and the department of health pursuant to chapter 70.119A RCW.
- 36 (11) "Planned ground water recharge project" means any reclaimed 37 water project designed for the purpose of recharging ground water, via 38 direct recharge or surface percolation.

- 1 (12) "Reclamation criteria" means the criteria set forth in the 2 water reclamation and reuse interim standards and subsequent revisions 3 adopted by the department of ecology and the department of health.
  - (13) "Streamflow augmentation" means the discharge of reclaimed water to rivers and streams of the state or other surface water bodies, but not wetlands.
  - (14) "Surface percolation" means the controlled application of water to the ground surface for the purpose of replenishing ground water.
  - (15) "Wetland or wetlands" means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands regulated under this chapter shall be delineated in accordance with the manual adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to RCW 90.58.380.
  - (16) "Constructed beneficial use wetlands" means those wetlands intentionally constructed on nonwetland sites to produce or replace natural wetland functions and values. Constructed beneficial use wetlands are considered "waters of the state."
  - (17) "Constructed treatment wetlands" means those wetlands intentionally constructed on nonwetland sites and managed for the primary purpose of ((wastewater or storm water treatment)) polishing reclaimed water or aesthetics. Constructed treatment wetlands are considered part of the collection and treatment system and are not considered "waters of the state."
  - (18) "Agricultural industrial process water" means water that has been used for the purpose of agricultural processing and has been adequately and reliably treated, so that as a result of that treatment, it is suitable for other agricultural water use.
  - (19) "Agricultural processing" means the processing of crops or milk to produce a product primarily for wholesale or retail sale for human or animal consumption, including but not limited to potato, fruit, vegetable, and grain processing.
- 36 (20) "Agricultural water use" means the use of water for irrigation 37 and other uses related to the production of agricultural products. 38 These uses include, but are not limited to, construction, operation,

- 1 and maintenance of agricultural facilities and livestock operations at
- 2 farms, ranches, dairies, and nurseries. Examples of these uses
- 3 include, but are not limited to, dust control, temperature control, and
- 4 fire control.
- 5 (21) "Industrial reuse water" means water that has been used for
- 6 the purpose of industrial processing and has been adequately and
- 7 reliably treated so that, as a result of that treatment, it is suitable
- 8 for other uses.

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- 9 **Sec. 5.** RCW 90.46.030 and 2005 c 59 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- (1)(a) The department of health shall, in coordination with the department of ecology, adopt a single set of standards, procedures, and guidelines on or before August 1, 1993, for the industrial and commercial use of reclaimed water.
  - (b) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of this act as they relate to the industrial and commercial use of reclaimed water.
    - (2) Unless the department of ecology adopts rules pursuant to section 1 of this act that relate to the industrial and commercial use of reclaimed water specifying otherwise, the department of health may issue a reclaimed water permit for industrial and commercial uses of reclaimed water to the generator of reclaimed water who may then distribute the water, subject to provisions in the permit governing the location, rate, water quality, and purposes of use. Permits issued after the adoption of rules under section 1 of this act must be consistent with the adopted rules.
    - (3) The department of health in consultation with the advisory committee established in RCW 90.46.050, shall develop recommendations for a fee structure for permits issued under subsection (2) of this section. Fees shall be established in amounts to fully recover, and not exceed, expenses incurred by the department of health in processing permit applications and modifications, monitoring and evaluating compliance with permits, and conducting inspections and supporting the reasonable overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities. Permit fees may not be used for research or enforcement

- activities. The department of health shall not issue permits under this section until a fee structure has been established.
- 3 (4) A permit under this section for use of reclaimed water may be 4 issued only to:
  - (a) A municipal, quasi-municipal, or other governmental entity;
  - (b) A private utility as defined in RCW 36.94.010; or
- 7 (c) The holder of a waste discharge permit issued under chapter 8 90.48 RCW.
  - (5) The authority and duties created in this section are in addition to any authority and duties already provided in law with regard to sewage and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal for the protection of health and safety of the state's waters. Nothing in this section limits the powers of the state or any political subdivision to exercise such authority.
  - (6) Unless the department of ecology adopts rules pursuant to section 1 of this act that relate to the industrial and commercial use of reclaimed water specifying otherwise, the department of health may implement the requirements of this section through the department of ecology by execution of a formal agreement between the departments. Upon execution of such an agreement, the department of ecology may issue reclaimed water permits for industrial and commercial uses of reclaimed water by issuance of permits under chapter 90.48 RCW, and may establish and collect fees as required for permits issued under chapter 90.48 RCW.
  - (7) Unless the department of ecology adopts rules pursuant to section 1 of this act that relate to the industrial and commercial use of reclaimed water specifying otherwise, and before deciding whether to issue a permit under this section to a private utility, the department of health may require information that is reasonable and necessary to determine whether the private utility has the financial and other resources to ((assure)) ensure the reliability, continuity, and supervision of the reclaimed water facility.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 90.46.040 and 2005 c 59 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1)(a) The department of ecology shall, in coordination with the department of health, adopt a single set of standards, procedures, and

1 guidelines, on or before August 1, 1993, for land applications of reclaimed water.

- (b) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of this act as they relate to the land application of reclaimed water.
  - (2) A permit is required for any land application of reclaimed water. The department of ecology may issue a reclaimed water permit under chapter 90.48 RCW to the generator of reclaimed water who may then distribute the water, subject to provisions in the permit governing the location, rate, water quality, and purpose of use. The department of ecology shall not issue more than one permit for any individual land application of reclaimed water to a single generator.
- (3) In cases where the department of ecology determines, in land applications of reclaimed water, that a significant risk to the public health exists, the department shall refer the application to the department of health for review and consultation and the department of health may require fees appropriate for review and consultation from the applicant pursuant to RCW 43.70.250.
- 19 (4) A permit under this section for use of reclaimed water may be 20 issued only to:
  - (a) A municipal, quasi-municipal, or other governmental entity;
  - (b) A private utility as defined under RCW 36.94.010; or
- 23 (c) The holder of a waste discharge permit issued under chapter 24 90.48 RCW.
  - (5) The authority and duties created in this section are in addition to any authority and duties already provided in law. Nothing in this section limits the powers of the state or any political subdivision to exercise such authority.
  - (6) Before deciding whether to issue a permit under this section to a private utility, the department of ecology may require information that is reasonable and necessary to determine whether the private utility has the financial and other resources to ((assure)) ensure the reliability, continuity, and supervision of the reclaimed water facility.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 90.46.042 and 1995 c 342 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) The department of ecology shall, in consultation with the

- department of health, adopt a single set of standards, procedures, and guidelines, on or before December 31, 1996, for direct recharge using reclaimed water. The standards shall address both water quality considerations and avoidance of property damage from excessive recharge.
- 6 (2) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any
  7 rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of
  8 this act as they relate to direct recharge using reclaimed water.
- 9 **Sec. 8.** RCW 90.46.044 and 1995 c 342 s 7 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- 11 (1) The department of ecology shall, in consultation with the 12 department of health, adopt a single set of standards, procedures, and 13 guidelines, on or before June 30, 1996, for discharge of reclaimed 14 water to wetlands.
- 15 (2) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any
  16 rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of
  17 this act as they relate to discharge of reclaimed water to wetlands.
- 18 **Sec. 9.** RCW 90.46.080 and 1997 c 444 s 6 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
  - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, reclaimed water may be beneficially used for surface percolation provided the reclaimed water meets the ground water recharge criteria as measured in ground water beneath or down gradient of the recharge project site, and has been incorporated into a sewer or water comprehensive plan, as applicable, adopted by the applicable local government and approved by the department of health or department of ecology as applicable.
  - (2) If the state ground water recharge criteria as defined by RCW 90.46.010 do not contain a standard for a constituent or contaminant, the department of ecology shall establish a discharge limit consistent with the goals of this chapter, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- 32 (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, reclaimed water 33 that does not meet the ground water recharge criteria may be 34 beneficially used for surface percolation where the department of 35 ecology, in consultation with the department of health, has 36 specifically authorized such use at such lower standard.

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- 1 (4) The provisions of this section are superseded by any rules 2 adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of this act 3 as they relate to surface percolation.
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 90.46.090 and 1997 c 444 s 7 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

- (1) Reclaimed water may be beneficially used for discharge into constructed beneficial use wetlands and constructed treatment wetlands provided the reclaimed water meets the class A or B reclaimed water standards as defined in the reclamation criteria, and the discharge is incorporated into a sewer or water comprehensive plan, as applicable, adopted by the applicable local government and approved by the department of health or department of ecology as applicable.
- (2) Reclaimed water that does not meet the class A or B reclaimed water standards may be beneficially used for discharge into constructed treatment wetlands where the department of ecology, in consultation with the department of health, has specifically authorized such use at such lower standards.
- (3)(a) The department of ecology and the department of health must develop appropriate standards for discharging reclaimed water into constructed beneficial use wetlands and constructed treatment wetlands. These standards must be considered as part of the approval process under subsections (1) and (2) of this section.
- 23 <u>(b) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any</u>
  24 <u>rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of</u>
  25 <u>this act as they relate to discharge into constructed beneficial use</u>
  26 <u>wetlands and constructed treatment wetlands.</u>
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 90.46.100 and 1995 c 342 s 5 are each amended to read 28 as follows:
  - (1) Reclaimed water intended for beneficial reuse may be discharged for streamflow augmentation provided the reclaimed water meets the requirements of the federal water pollution control act, chapter 90.48 RCW, and is incorporated into a sewer or water comprehensive plan, as applicable, adopted by the applicable local government and approved by the department of health or department of ecology as applicable.
- 35 (2) Standards adopted under this section are superseded by any

- 1 rules adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to section 1 of
- 2 this act as they relate to discharge of reclaimed water for streamflow
- 3 <u>augmentation</u>.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** The code reviser shall alphabetize and
- 5 renumber the definitions in RCW 90.46.010.

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