

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1532

As Reported by House Committee On:
Local Government & Housing

Title: An act relating to authorizing water-sewer districts to construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems for wastewater reclamation.

Brief Description: Authorizing water-sewer districts to construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems for wastewater reclamation.

Sponsors: Representatives Rolfes, Chandler, Seaquist, Johnson, Upthegrove, Blake and Miloscia.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Local Government & Housing: 2/4/09, 2/11/09 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Authorizes water-sewer districts to develop and operate systems for water reclamation.
- Requires that a water-sewer district implement a general comprehensive plan before developing a water reclamation system.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT & HOUSING

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 9 members: Representatives Simpson, Chair; Nelson, Vice Chair; Angel, Ranking Minority Member; Ericksen, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Cox, Miloscia, Short, Springer and White.

Staff: Thamas Osborn (786-7129)

Background:

Overview of Water-Sewer Districts.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Water districts are units of local government initially authorized in 1913 to provide potable water facilities, sanitary sewers, drainage facilities, and street lighting. Sewer districts are units of local government initially authorized in 1941 to provide sanitary sewers, drainage facilities, and potable water facilities.

Legislation enacted in 1996 and effective July 1, 1997, consolidated water district laws with sewer district laws and made a number of technical changes to these laws. Among other changes, the term "sewer system," which had been defined to include both sanitary sewers and drainage systems, was altered to apply only to sanitary sewer systems, and separate provisions were added for drainage systems.

Water-sewer district (district) powers include the authority to purchase, construct, maintain, and supply waterworks to furnish water to inhabitants within and outside of the district, and to develop and operate systems of sewers and drainage. In addition, a district has broad authority to create facilities, systems, and programs for the collection, interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, and for the control of pollution from such wastewater.

Before implementing plans for the development of facilities or incurring any indebtedness, a district must adopt a general comprehensive plan for the types of services it proposes to provide. Such general comprehensive plans must be consistent with specified requirements.

Regulation of Reclaimed Water Use.

The Department of Ecology (DOE) and the Department of Health (DOH) are responsible for coordinating a joint effort to regulate the creation and use of reclaimed water in accordance with specified goals, including:

- the development of facilities to provide reclaimed water to replace potable water in applications that do not require potable water;
- supplementing existing surface and groundwater supplies; and
- assisting in meeting the future water needs of the state.

"Reclaimed water" is defined as effluent derived in any part from sewage from a wastewater treatment system that has been sufficiently treated so as to make it suitable for a beneficial use and is therefore no longer categorized as wastewater.

The DOE and the DOH are granted broad authority, including rule-making, to establish standards, procedures, and guidelines for all aspects of reclaimed water use.

Water-Sewer Services Within Overlapping Jurisdictions.

Except upon approval of both districts by resolution, a district may not provide a service within an area in which that service is available from another district, or within an area in which that service is planned to be made available under an effective comprehensive plan of another district.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

Districts are granted explicit authority to develop and operate systems of water reclamation for the purpose of furnishing the district with reclaimed water for all legally authorized uses. A district may also provide reclaimed water services to persons outside the district. This authority includes the power to fix rates and charges for all water reclamation services. The exercise of this authority must be consistent with the regulations promulgated by the DOE and the DOH regarding the creation and use of reclaimed water.

A general comprehensive plan for development of a water reclamation system must include the following components:

- a plan for the acquisition of the necessary lands and easements;
- provisions for the construction and installation of the requisite infrastructure; and
- provisions for the financing of the project.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The substitute bill makes the following changes:

- Deletes bill provisions prohibiting a city, county, or other special purpose district from providing a service within the corporate boundaries of a district if that district is providing, or is authorized to provide, such service.
- Makes a technical change to the terminology used in the bill by replacing the phrase "reclaimed wastewater" with "reclaimed water." This revision makes the terminology consistent with that used in related statutes pertaining to the regulatory duties of the DOE regarding water reclamation.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) This bill provides districts with explicit authority to engage in water reclamation projects. Districts already are, in fact, involved in water reclamation projects and this bill clarifies their authority to do so. Water reclamation projects are vitally important in many areas of the state. Reclaimed water can be used for irrigation purposes and this eases the overall demand on the potable water supply. It can also be used to recharge aquifers that are in decline. In some areas, such as Kitsap County, the declining aquifer is causing saltwater to intrude into supplies of drinking water.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Representative Rolfes, prime sponsor; Joe Daniels, Washington State Association of Water and Sewer Districts, and Marcus Hoffman, Silverdale Water District.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.