

E2SSB 5057 - H AMD TO APP COMM AMD (H-2633.1/15)
By Representative Shea

NOT ADOPTED 4/14/2015

1 Beginning on page 1, after line 2 of the amendment, strike all
2 material through "2015." on page 50, line 18 and insert the
3 following:

4 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) Subject to the availability of
5 amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the department of
6 ecology shall provide grants to emergency responders to assist with
7 oil spill and hazardous materials response and firefighting equipment
8 and resources needed to meet the requirements of this act.

9 (2) For the purposes of determining grant allocations, the
10 department of ecology, in consultation with emergency first
11 responders, oil spill response cooperatives, representatives from the
12 oil and rail industries, and businesses that are recipients of liquid
13 bulk crude oil shall: (a) Conduct an evaluation of oil spill and
14 hazardous materials response and firefighting equipment and resources
15 currently available for oil spill and hazardous materials response
16 activities throughout the state; (b) review the local emergency
17 management coordinating efforts for oil spill and hazardous materials
18 response; (c) determine the need for additional, new, or updated
19 equipment and resources; and (d) identify areas or regions of the
20 state that are in greatest need of resources and oil spill and
21 hazardous materials response and firefighting equipment.

22 (3) The department of ecology, in consultation with emergency
23 first responders, oil spill response cooperatives, representatives
24 from the oil and rail industries, and businesses that are recipients
25 of liquid bulk crude oil shall review grant applications to
26 prioritize grant awards using the evaluation of availability of oil
27 spill and hazardous materials response and firefighting equipment and
28 resources as determined in subsection (2) of this section.

29 (a) The application review must include evaluation of equipment
30 and resource requests, funding requirements, and coordination with
31 existing equipment and resources in the area.

1 (b) Funding must be prioritized for applicants from areas where
2 the need for firefighting and oil spill and hazardous materials
3 response equipment is the greatest as determined in subsection (2) of
4 this section.

5 (c) Grants must be coordinated to maximize currently existing
6 equipment and resources that have been put in place by first
7 responders and industry.

8 **Sec. 2.** RCW 82.23B.010 and 1992 c 73 s 6 are each amended to
9 read as follows:

10 ~~((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions~~
11 ~~in this section apply throughout this chapter.)) The definitions in
12 this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly
13 requires otherwise.~~

14 (1) "Barrel" means a unit of measurement of volume equal to
15 forty-two United States gallons of crude oil or petroleum product.

16 (2) "Bulk oil terminal" means a facility of any kind, other than
17 a waterborne vessel, that is used for transferring crude oil from a
18 tank car.

19 (3) "Crude oil" means any naturally occurring liquid hydrocarbons
20 at atmospheric temperature and pressure coming from the earth,
21 including condensate and natural gasoline.

22 ~~((+3))~~ (4) "Department" means the department of revenue.

23 ~~((+4))~~ (5) "Marine terminal" means a facility of any kind, other
24 than a waterborne vessel, that is used for transferring crude oil or
25 petroleum products to or from a waterborne vessel or barge.

26 ~~((+5))~~ (6) "Navigable waters" means those waters of the state
27 and their adjoining shorelines that are subject to the ebb and flow
28 of the tide, including the Columbia and Snake rivers.

29 ~~((+6))~~ (7) "Person" has the meaning provided in RCW 82.04.030.

30 ~~((+7))~~ (8) "Petroleum product" means any liquid hydrocarbons at
31 atmospheric temperature and pressure that are the product of the
32 fractionation, distillation, or other refining or processing of crude
33 oil, and that are used as, useable as, or may be refined as a fuel or
34 fuel blendstock, including but not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel,
35 aviation fuel, bunker fuel, and fuels containing a blend of alcohol
36 and petroleum.

37 ~~((+8))~~ (9) "Tank car" means a rail car, the body of which
38 consists of a tank for transporting liquids.

1 (10) "Taxpayer" means the person owning crude oil or petroleum
2 products immediately after receipt of the same into the storage tanks
3 of a marine or bulk oil terminal in this state (~~from a waterborne~~
4 ~~vessel or barge~~) and who is liable for the taxes imposed by this
5 chapter.

6 (~~(9)~~) (11) "Waterborne vessel or barge" means any ship, barge,
7 or other watercraft capable of travelling on the navigable waters of
8 this state and capable of transporting any crude oil or petroleum
9 product in quantities of ten thousand gallons or more for purposes
10 other than providing fuel for its motor or engine.

11 **Sec. 3.** RCW 82.23B.020 and 2006 c 256 s 2 are each amended to
12 read as follows:

13 (1) An oil spill response tax is imposed on the privilege of
14 receiving: (a) Crude oil or petroleum products at a marine terminal
15 within this state from a waterborne vessel or barge operating on the
16 navigable waters of this state; and (b) crude oil at a bulk oil
17 terminal within this state from a tank car. The tax imposed in this
18 section is levied upon the owner of the crude oil or petroleum
19 products immediately after receipt of the same into the storage tanks
20 of a marine or bulk oil terminal from a tank car or waterborne vessel
21 or barge at the rate of one cent per barrel of crude oil or petroleum
22 product received.

23 (2) In addition to the tax imposed in subsection (1) of this
24 section, an oil spill administration tax is imposed on the privilege
25 of receiving: (a) Crude oil or petroleum products at a marine
26 terminal within this state from a waterborne vessel or barge
27 operating on the navigable waters of this state; and (b) crude oil at
28 a bulk oil terminal within this state from a tank car. The tax
29 imposed in this section is levied upon the owner of the crude oil or
30 petroleum products immediately after receipt of the same into the
31 storage tanks of a marine or bulk oil terminal from a tank car or
32 waterborne vessel or barge at the rate of four cents per barrel of
33 crude oil or petroleum product.

34 (3) The taxes imposed by this chapter (~~shall~~) must be collected
35 by the marine or bulk oil terminal operator from the taxpayer. If any
36 person charged with collecting the taxes fails to bill the taxpayer
37 for the taxes, or in the alternative has not notified the taxpayer in
38 writing of the (~~imposition of the~~) taxes imposed, or having
39 collected the taxes, fails to pay them to the department in the

1 manner prescribed by this chapter, whether such failure is the result
2 of the person's own acts or the result of acts or conditions beyond
3 the person's control, he or she (~~shall~~), nevertheless, (~~be~~) is
4 personally liable to the state for the amount of the taxes. Payment
5 of the taxes by the owner to a marine or bulk oil terminal operator
6 (~~shall~~) must relieve the owner from further liability for the
7 taxes.

8 (4) Taxes collected under this chapter (~~shall~~) must be held in
9 trust until paid to the department. Any person collecting the taxes
10 who appropriates or converts the taxes collected (~~shall-be~~) is
11 guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the money required to be collected
12 is not available for payment on the date payment is due. The taxes
13 required by this chapter to be collected (~~shall~~) must be stated
14 separately from other charges made by the marine or bulk oil terminal
15 operator in any invoice or other statement of account provided to the
16 taxpayer.

17 (5) If a taxpayer fails to pay the taxes imposed by this chapter
18 to the person charged with collection of the taxes and the person
19 charged with collection fails to pay the taxes to the department, the
20 department may, in its discretion, proceed directly against the
21 taxpayer for collection of the taxes.

22 (6) The taxes (~~shall-be~~) are due from the marine or bulk oil
23 terminal operator, along with reports and returns on forms prescribed
24 by the department, within twenty-five days after the end of the month
25 in which the taxable activity occurs.

26 (7) The amount of taxes, until paid by the taxpayer to the marine
27 or bulk oil terminal operator or to the department, (~~shall~~)
28 constitute a debt from the taxpayer to the marine or bulk oil
29 terminal operator. Any person required to collect the taxes under
30 this chapter who, with intent to violate the provisions of this
31 chapter, fails or refuses to do so as required and any taxpayer who
32 refuses to pay any taxes due under this chapter (~~, shall-be~~) is
33 guilty of a misdemeanor as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.

34 (8) Upon prior approval of the department, the taxpayer may pay
35 the taxes imposed by this chapter directly to the department. The
36 department (~~shall~~) must give its approval for direct payment under
37 this section whenever it appears, in the department's judgment, that
38 direct payment will enhance the administration of the taxes imposed
39 under this chapter. The department (~~shall~~) must provide by rule for
40 the issuance of a direct payment certificate to any taxpayer

1 qualifying for direct payment of the taxes. Good faith acceptance of
2 a direct payment certificate by a terminal operator (~~shall~~) must
3 relieve the marine or bulk oil terminal operator from any liability
4 for the collection or payment of the taxes imposed under this
5 chapter.

6 (9) All receipts from the tax imposed in subsection (1) of this
7 section (~~shall~~) must be deposited into the state oil spill response
8 account. All receipts from the tax imposed in subsection (2) of this
9 section shall be deposited into the oil spill prevention account.

10 (10) Within forty-five days after the end of each calendar
11 quarter, the office of financial management (~~shall~~) must determine
12 the balance of the oil spill response account as of the last day of
13 that calendar quarter. Balance determinations by the office of
14 financial management under this section are final and (~~shall~~) may
15 not be used to challenge the validity of any tax imposed under this
16 chapter. The office of financial management (~~shall~~) must promptly
17 notify the departments of revenue and ecology of the account balance
18 once a determination is made. For each subsequent calendar quarter,
19 the tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall be imposed
20 during the entire calendar quarter unless:

21 (a) Tax was imposed under subsection (1) of this section during
22 the immediately preceding calendar quarter, and the most recent
23 quarterly balance is more than nine million dollars; or

24 (b) Tax was not imposed under subsection (1) of this section
25 during the immediately preceding calendar quarter, and the most
26 recent quarterly balance is more than eight million dollars.

27 **Sec. 4.** RCW 82.23B.030 and 1992 c 73 s 9 are each amended to
28 read as follows:

29 The taxes imposed under this chapter (~~shall~~) only apply to the
30 first receipt of crude oil or petroleum products at a marine or bulk
31 oil terminal in this state and not to the later transporting and
32 subsequent receipt of the same oil or petroleum product, whether in
33 the form originally received at a marine or bulk oil terminal in this
34 state or after refining or other processing.

35 **Sec. 5.** RCW 82.23B.040 and 1992 c 73 s 10 are each amended to
36 read as follows:

37 Credit (~~shall~~) must be allowed against the taxes imposed under
38 this chapter for any crude oil or petroleum products received at a

1 marine or bulk oil terminal and subsequently exported from or sold
2 for export from the state.

3 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 90.56
4 RCW to read as follows:

5 (1) A facility that receives crude oil from a railroad car must
6 provide advance notice to the department that the facility will
7 receive crude oil from a railroad car, as provided in this section.
8 The advance notice must include the route taken to the facility
9 within the state, if known, and the scheduled time, location, volume,
10 and gravity of the oil, as measured by standards developed by the
11 American petroleum institute. Each week, a facility that provides
12 advance notice under this section must provide the required
13 information regarding the scheduled arrival of railroad cars carrying
14 crude oil to be received by the facility in the succeeding seven-day
15 period. A facility is not required to provide advance notice when
16 there is no receipt of crude oil from a railroad car scheduled for a
17 seven-day period.

18 (2) The department may share information provided by a facility
19 through the advance notice system established in this section with
20 the state emergency management division and any county, city, tribal,
21 port, or local government emergency response agency upon request.

22 (3) The department must publish information collected under this
23 section on a quarterly basis on the department's internet web site.
24 The information published by the department must be aggregated on a
25 statewide basis and may include other information available to the
26 department including, but not limited to, place of origin, modes of
27 transport, number of railroad cars delivering crude oil, and number
28 and volume of spills during transport and delivery. The department
29 must publish routes to facilities within the state, but may not
30 include specific information about volume or gravity of oil, as
31 measured by the standards developed by the American petroleum
32 institute transported to any particular facility along the routes.

33 (4) A facility providing advance notice under this section is not
34 responsible for meeting advance notice time frame requirements under
35 subsection (1) of this section in the event that the schedule of
36 arrivals of railroad cars carrying crude oil changes during a seven-
37 day period.

38 (5) Consistent with the requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW, the
39 department and any state, local, tribal, or public agency that

1 receives information provided under this section may not disclose any
2 such information to the public or to nongovernmental entities that is
3 not aggregated and that contains proprietary, commercial, or
4 financial information. The requirement for aggregating information
5 does not apply when information is shared by the department with
6 emergency response agencies as provided in subsection (2) of this
7 section.

8 (6) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.
9 The advance notice system required in this section must be consistent
10 with the oil transfer reporting system adopted by the department
11 pursuant to RCW 88.46.165.

12 **Sec. 7.** RCW 88.40.011 and 2007 c 347 s 4 are each amended to
13 read as follows:

14 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
15 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

16 (1) "Barge" means a vessel that is not self-propelled.

17 (2) "Cargo vessel" means a self-propelled ship in commerce, other
18 than a tank vessel, fishing vessel, or a passenger vessel, of three
19 hundred or more gross tons.

20 (3) "Bulk" means material that is stored or transported in a
21 loose, unpackaged liquid, powder, or granular form capable of being
22 conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute, or belt system.

23 (4) "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel, or
24 passenger vessel.

25 (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.

26 (6) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

27 (7)(a) "Facility" means any structure, group of structures,
28 equipment, pipeline, or device, other than a vessel, located on or
29 near the navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in bulk to
30 or from any vessel with an oil carrying capacity over two hundred
31 fifty barrels or pipeline, that is used for producing, storing,
32 handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in bulk.

33 (b) A facility does not include any: (i) Railroad car, motor
34 vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the
35 highways or rail lines of this state; (ii) retail motor vehicle motor
36 fuel outlet; (iii) facility that is operated as part of an exempt
37 agricultural activity as provided in RCW 82.04.330; (iv) underground
38 storage tank regulated by the department or a local government under
39 chapter 90.76 RCW; or (v) marine fuel outlet that does not dispense

1 more than three thousand gallons of fuel to a ship that is not a
2 covered vessel, in a single transaction.

3 (8) "Fishing vessel" means a self-propelled commercial vessel of
4 three hundred or more gross tons that is used for catching or
5 processing fish.

6 (9) "Gross tons" means tonnage as determined by the United States
7 coast guard under 33 C.F.R. section 138.30.

8 (10) "Hazardous substances" means any substance listed as of
9 March 1, 2003, in Table 302.4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 302 adopted under
10 section (~~(101-14)~~) 102(a) of the federal comprehensive environmental
11 response, compensation, and liability act of 1980, as amended by P.L.
12 99-499. The following are not hazardous substances for purposes of
13 this chapter:

14 (a) Wastes listed as F001 through F028 in Table 302.4; and

15 (b) Wastes listed as K001 through K136 in Table 302.4.

16 (11) "Navigable waters of the state" means those waters of the
17 state, and their adjoining shorelines, that are subject to the ebb
18 and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the
19 past, or may be susceptible for use to transport intrastate,
20 interstate, or foreign commerce.

21 (12) "Oil" or "oils" means oil of any kind that is liquid at
22 (~~(atmospheric temperature)~~) twenty-five degrees Celsius and one
23 atmosphere of pressure and any fractionation thereof, including, but
24 not limited to, crude oil, bitumen, synthetic crude oil, natural gas
25 well condensate, petroleum, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil,
26 biological oils and blends, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed
27 with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any
28 substance listed as of March 1, 2003, in Table 302.4 of 40 C.F.R.
29 Part 302 adopted under section (~~(101-14)~~) 102(a) of the federal
30 comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability act
31 of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

32 (13) "Offshore facility" means any facility located in, on, or
33 under any of the navigable waters of the state, but does not include
34 a facility any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of
35 the state, other than submerged land.

36 (14) "Onshore facility" means any facility any part of which is
37 located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged
38 land, that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to
39 cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or
40 on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.

1 (15)(a) "Owner or operator" means (i) in the case of a vessel,
2 any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, the vessel;
3 (ii) in the case of an onshore or offshore facility, any person
4 owning or operating the facility; and (iii) in the case of an
5 abandoned vessel or onshore or offshore facility, the person who
6 owned or operated the vessel or facility immediately before its
7 abandonment.

8 (b) "Operator" does not include any person who owns the land
9 underlying a facility if the person is not involved in the operations
10 of the facility.

11 (16) "Passenger vessel" means a ship of three hundred or more
12 gross tons with a fuel capacity of at least six thousand gallons
13 carrying passengers for compensation.

14 (17) "Ship" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other
15 floating craft of any kind.

16 (18) "Spill" means an unauthorized discharge of oil into the
17 waters of the state.

18 (19) "Tank vessel" means a ship that is constructed or adapted to
19 carry, or that carries, oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and
20 that:

21 (a) Operates on the waters of the state; or

22 (b) Transfers oil in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction
23 of this state.

24 (20) "Waters of the state" includes lakes, rivers, ponds,
25 streams, inland waters, underground water, salt waters, estuaries,
26 tidal flats, beaches and lands adjoining the seacoast of the state,
27 sewers, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the
28 jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

29 **Sec. 8.** RCW 88.46.010 and 2011 c 122 s 1 are each reenacted and
30 amended to read as follows:

31 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
32 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

33 (1) "Best achievable protection" means the highest level of
34 protection that can be achieved through the use of the best
35 achievable technology and those staffing levels, training procedures,
36 and operational methods that provide the greatest degree of
37 protection achievable. The director's determination of best
38 achievable protection shall be guided by the critical need to protect
39 the state's natural resources and waters, while considering:

- 1 (a) The additional protection provided by the measures;
2 (b) The technological achievability of the measures; and
3 (c) The cost of the measures.

4 (2)(a) "Best achievable technology" means the technology that
5 provides the greatest degree of protection taking into consideration:

6 (i) Processes that are being developed, or could feasibly be
7 developed, given overall reasonable expenditures on research and
8 development; and

9 (ii) Processes that are currently in use.

10 (b) In determining what is best achievable technology, the
11 director shall consider the effectiveness, engineering feasibility,
12 and commercial availability of the technology.

13 (3) "Bulk" means material that is stored or transported in a
14 loose, unpackaged liquid, powder, or granular form capable of being
15 conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute, or belt system.

16 (4) "Cargo vessel" means a self-propelled ship in commerce, other
17 than a tank vessel or a passenger vessel, of three hundred or more
18 gross tons, including but not limited to, commercial fish processing
19 vessels and freighters.

20 (5) "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel, or
21 passenger vessel.

22 (6) "Department" means the department of ecology.

23 (7) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

24 (8) "Discharge" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring,
25 emitting, emptying, or dumping.

26 (9)(a) "Facility" means any structure, group of structures,
27 equipment, pipeline, or device, other than a vessel, located on or
28 near the navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in bulk to
29 or from a tank vessel or pipeline, that is used for producing,
30 storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in
31 bulk.

32 (b) A facility does not include any: (i) Railroad car, motor
33 vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the
34 highways or rail lines of this state; (ii) retail motor vehicle motor
35 fuel outlet; (iii) facility that is operated as part of an exempt
36 agricultural activity as provided in RCW 82.04.330; (iv) underground
37 storage tank regulated by the department or a local government under
38 chapter 90.76 RCW; or (v) marine fuel outlet that does not dispense
39 more than three thousand gallons of fuel to a ship that is not a
40 covered vessel, in a single transaction.

1 (10) "Marine facility" means any facility used for tank vessel
2 wharfage or anchorage, including any equipment used for the purpose
3 of handling or transferring oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel.

4 (11) "Navigable waters of the state" means those waters of the
5 state, and their adjoining shorelines, that are subject to the ebb
6 and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the
7 past, or may be susceptible for use to transport intrastate,
8 interstate, or foreign commerce.

9 (12) "Offshore facility" means any facility located in, on, or
10 under any of the navigable waters of the state, but does not include
11 a facility any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of
12 the state, other than submerged land. "Offshore facility" does not
13 include a marine facility.

14 (13) "Oil" or "oils" means oil of any kind that is liquid at
15 (~~atmospheric temperature~~) twenty-five degrees Celsius and one
16 atmosphere of pressure and any fractionation thereof, including, but
17 not limited to, crude oil, bitumen, synthetic crude oil, natural gas
18 well condensate, petroleum, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil,
19 biological oils and blends, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed
20 with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any
21 substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 302 adopted August
22 14, 1989, under section (~~101(14)~~) 102(a) of the federal
23 comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability act
24 of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

25 (14) "Onshore facility" means any facility any part of which is
26 located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged
27 land, that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to
28 cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or
29 on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.

30 (15)(a) "Owner or operator" means (i) in the case of a vessel,
31 any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, the vessel;
32 (ii) in the case of an onshore or offshore facility, any person
33 owning or operating the facility; and (iii) in the case of an
34 abandoned vessel or onshore or offshore facility, the person who
35 owned or operated the vessel or facility immediately before its
36 abandonment.

37 (b) "Operator" does not include any person who owns the land
38 underlying a facility if the person is not involved in the operations
39 of the facility.

1 (16) "Passenger vessel" means a ship of three hundred or more
2 gross tons with a fuel capacity of at least six thousand gallons
3 carrying passengers for compensation.

4 (17) "Person" means any political subdivision, government agency,
5 municipality, industry, public or private corporation, copartnership,
6 association, firm, individual, or any other entity whatsoever.

7 (18) "Race Rocks light" means the nautical landmark located
8 southwest of the city of Victoria, British Columbia.

9 (19) "Regional vessels of opportunity response group" means a
10 group of nondedicated vessels participating in a vessels of
11 opportunity response system to respond when needed and available to
12 spills in a defined geographic area.

13 (20) "Severe weather conditions" means observed nautical
14 conditions with sustained winds measured at forty knots and wave
15 heights measured between twelve and eighteen feet.

16 (21) "Ship" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other
17 floating craft of any kind.

18 (22) "Spill" means an unauthorized discharge of oil into the
19 waters of the state.

20 (23) "Strait of Juan de Fuca" means waters off the northern coast
21 of the Olympic Peninsula seaward of a line drawn from New Dungeness
22 light in Clallam county to Discovery Island light on Vancouver
23 Island, British Columbia, Canada.

24 (24) "Tank vessel" means a ship that is constructed or adapted to
25 carry, or that carries, oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and
26 that:

27 (a) Operates on the waters of the state; or

28 (b) Transfers oil in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction
29 of this state.

30 (25) "Umbrella plan holder" means a nonprofit corporation
31 established consistent with this chapter for the purposes of
32 providing oil spill response and contingency plan coverage.

33 (26) "Vessel emergency" means a substantial threat of pollution
34 originating from a covered vessel, including loss or serious
35 degradation of propulsion, steering, means of navigation, primary
36 electrical generating capability, and seakeeping capability.

37 (27) "Vessels of opportunity response system" means nondedicated
38 boats and operators, including fishing and other vessels, that are
39 under contract with and equipped by contingency plan holders to
40 assist with oil spill response activities, including on-water oil

1 recovery in the near shore environment and the placement of oil spill
2 containment booms to protect sensitive habitats.

3 (28) "Volunteer coordination system" means an oil spill response
4 system that, before a spill occurs, prepares for the coordination of
5 volunteers to assist with appropriate oil spill response activities,
6 which may include shoreline protection and cleanup, wildlife
7 recovery, field observation, light construction, facility
8 maintenance, donations management, clerical support, and other
9 aspects of a spill response.

10 (29) "Waters of the state" includes lakes, rivers, ponds,
11 streams, inland waters, underground water, salt waters, estuaries,
12 tidal flats, beaches and lands adjoining the seacoast of the state,
13 sewers, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the
14 jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

15 (30) "Worst case spill" means: (a) In the case of a vessel, a
16 spill of the entire cargo and fuel of the vessel complicated by
17 adverse weather conditions; and (b) in the case of an onshore or
18 offshore facility, the largest foreseeable spill in adverse weather
19 conditions.

20 **Sec. 9.** RCW 90.56.010 and 2007 c 347 s 6 are each amended to
21 read as follows:

22 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
23 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

24 (1) "Best achievable protection" means the highest level of
25 protection that can be achieved through the use of the best
26 achievable technology and those staffing levels, training procedures,
27 and operational methods that provide the greatest degree of
28 protection achievable. The director's determination of best
29 achievable protection shall be guided by the critical need to protect
30 the state's natural resources and waters, while considering (a) the
31 additional protection provided by the measures; (b) the technological
32 achievability of the measures; and (c) the cost of the measures.

33 (2) "Best achievable technology" means the technology that
34 provides the greatest degree of protection taking into consideration
35 (a) processes that are being developed, or could feasibly be
36 developed, given overall reasonable expenditures on research and
37 development, and (b) processes that are currently in use. In
38 determining what is best achievable technology, the director shall

1 consider the effectiveness, engineering feasibility, and commercial
2 availability of the technology.

3 (3) "Board" means the pollution control hearings board.

4 (4) "Cargo vessel" means a self-propelled ship in commerce, other
5 than a tank vessel or a passenger vessel, three hundred or more gross
6 tons, including but not limited to, commercial fish processing
7 vessels and freighters.

8 (5) "Bulk" means material that is stored or transported in a
9 loose, unpackaged liquid, powder, or granular form capable of being
10 conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute, or belt system.

11 (6) "Committee" means the preassessment screening committee
12 established under RCW 90.48.368.

13 (7) "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel, or
14 passenger vessel.

15 (8) "Department" means the department of ecology.

16 (9) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

17 (10) "Discharge" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring,
18 emitting, emptying, or dumping.

19 (11)(a) "Facility" means any structure, group of structures,
20 equipment, pipeline, or device, other than a vessel, located on or
21 near the navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in bulk to
22 or from a tank vessel or pipeline, that is used for producing,
23 storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in
24 bulk.

25 (b) A facility does not include any: (i) Railroad car, motor
26 vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the
27 highways or rail lines of this state; (ii) underground storage tank
28 regulated by the department or a local government under chapter 90.76
29 RCW; (iii) motor vehicle motor fuel outlet; (iv) facility that is
30 operated as part of an exempt agricultural activity as provided in
31 RCW 82.04.330; or (v) marine fuel outlet that does not dispense more
32 than three thousand gallons of fuel to a ship that is not a covered
33 vessel, in a single transaction.

34 (12) "Fund" means the state coastal protection fund as provided
35 in RCW 90.48.390 and 90.48.400.

36 (13) "Having control over oil" shall include but not be limited
37 to any person using, storing, or transporting oil immediately prior
38 to entry of such oil into the waters of the state, and shall
39 specifically include carriers and bailees of such oil.

1 (14) "Marine facility" means any facility used for tank vessel
2 wharfage or anchorage, including any equipment used for the purpose
3 of handling or transferring oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel.

4 (15) "Navigable waters of the state" means those waters of the
5 state, and their adjoining shorelines, that are subject to the ebb
6 and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the
7 past, or may be susceptible for use to transport intrastate,
8 interstate, or foreign commerce.

9 (16) "Necessary expenses" means the expenses incurred by the
10 department and assisting state agencies for (a) investigating the
11 source of the discharge; (b) investigating the extent of the
12 environmental damage caused by the discharge; (c) conducting actions
13 necessary to clean up the discharge; (d) conducting predamage and
14 damage assessment studies; and (e) enforcing the provisions of this
15 chapter and collecting for damages caused by a discharge.

16 (17) "Oil" or "oils" means oil of any kind that is liquid at
17 (~~atmospheric temperature~~) twenty-five degrees Celsius and one
18 atmosphere of pressure and any fractionation thereof, including, but
19 not limited to, crude oil, bitumen, synthetic crude oil, natural gas
20 well condensate, petroleum, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil,
21 biological oils and blends, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed
22 with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any
23 substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 302 adopted August
24 14, 1989, under section (~~101(14)~~) 102(a) of the federal
25 comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability act
26 of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

27 (18) "Offshore facility" means any facility located in, on, or
28 under any of the navigable waters of the state, but does not include
29 a facility any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of
30 the state, other than submerged land.

31 (19) "Onshore facility" means any facility any part of which is
32 located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged
33 land, that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to
34 cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or
35 on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.

36 (20)(a) "Owner or operator" means (i) in the case of a vessel,
37 any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, the vessel;
38 (ii) in the case of an onshore or offshore facility, any person
39 owning or operating the facility; and (iii) in the case of an
40 abandoned vessel or onshore or offshore facility, the person who

1 owned or operated the vessel or facility immediately before its
2 abandonment.

3 (b) "Operator" does not include any person who owns the land
4 underlying a facility if the person is not involved in the operations
5 of the facility.

6 (21) "Passenger vessel" means a ship of three hundred or more
7 gross tons with a fuel capacity of at least six thousand gallons
8 carrying passengers for compensation.

9 (22) "Person" means any political subdivision, government agency,
10 municipality, industry, public or private corporation, copartnership,
11 association, firm, individual, or any other entity whatsoever.

12 (23) "Ship" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other
13 floating craft of any kind.

14 (24) "Spill" means an unauthorized discharge of oil or hazardous
15 substances into the waters of the state.

16 (25) "Tank vessel" means a ship that is constructed or adapted to
17 carry, or that carries, oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and
18 that:

19 (a) Operates on the waters of the state; or

20 (b) Transfers oil in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction
21 of this state.

22 (26) "Waters of the state" includes lakes, rivers, ponds,
23 streams, inland waters, underground water, salt waters, estuaries,
24 tidal flats, beaches and lands adjoining the seacoast of the state,
25 sewers, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the
26 jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

27 (27) "Worst case spill" means: (a) In the case of a vessel, a
28 spill of the entire cargo and fuel of the vessel complicated by
29 adverse weather conditions; and (b) in the case of an onshore or
30 offshore facility, the largest foreseeable spill in adverse weather
31 conditions.

32 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 88.16
33 RCW to read as follows:

34 (1) The board of pilotage commissioners may adopt rules to
35 implement this section. The rules may include tug escort requirements
36 and other safety measures for oil tankers of greater than forty
37 thousand deadweight tons, all articulated tug barges, and other towed
38 waterborne vessels or barges within a two-mile radius of the Grays
39 Harbor pilotage district as defined in RCW 88.16.050.

1 (2)(a) Prior to proposing a draft rule, the board of pilotage
2 commissioners must consult with the department of ecology, the United
3 States coast guard, the Grays Harbor safety committee, area tribes,
4 public ports, local governments, and other appropriate entities. The
5 board of pilotage commissioners may not adopt rules under this
6 section unless a state agency or a local jurisdiction, for a facility
7 within Grays Harbor that is required to have a contingency plan
8 pursuant to chapter 90.56 RCW:

9 (i) Makes a final determination or issues a final permit after
10 January 1, 2015, to site a new facility; or

11 (ii) Provides authority to an existing facility to process or
12 receive crude oil for the first time.

13 (b) This subsection does not apply to a transmission pipeline or
14 railroad facility.

15 (3) A rule adopted under this section must:

16 (a) Be designed to achieve best achievable protection as defined
17 in RCW 88.46.010;

18 (b) Ensure that any escort tugs used have an aggregate shaft
19 horsepower equivalent to at least five percent of the deadweight tons
20 of the escorted oil tanker or articulated tug barge; and

21 (c) Ensure that escort tugs have sufficient mechanical
22 capabilities to provide for safe escort.

23 (4) The provisions of this section do not apply to any enrolled
24 vessels.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 81.04
26 RCW to read as follows:

27 (1) The commission must require a railroad company that
28 transports crude oil in Washington to submit information to the
29 commission relating to the railroad company's ability to pay damages
30 in the event of a spill or accident involving the transport of crude
31 oil by the railroad company in Washington. A railroad company must
32 include the information in the annual report submitted to the
33 commission pursuant to RCW 81.04.080.

34 (2) The commission may not use the information submitted by a
35 railroad company under this section as a basis for engaging in
36 economic regulation of a railroad company.

37 (3) The commission may not use the information submitted by a
38 railroad company under this section as a basis for penalizing a
39 railroad company.

1 (4) Nothing in this section may be construed as assigning
2 liability to a railroad company or establishing liquidated damages
3 for a spill or accident involving the transport of crude oil by a
4 railroad company.

5 (5) The commission may adopt rules for implementing this section
6 consistent with the requirements of RCW 81.04.080.

7 **Sec. 12.** RCW 81.53.240 and 1984 c 7 s 375 are each amended to
8 read as follows:

9 (1) Except to the extent necessary to permit participation by
10 first-class cities in the grade crossing protective fund, when an
11 election to participate is made as provided in RCW 81.53.261 through
12 81.53.291, or to the extent a first-class city requests to
13 participate in the commission's crossing safety inspection program
14 within the city, this chapter ((81.53-RCW)) is not operative within
15 the limits of first-class cities, and does not apply to street
16 railway lines operating on or across any street, alley, or other
17 public place within the limits of any city, except that a streetcar
18 line outside of cities of the first class shall not cross a railroad
19 at grade without express authority from the commission. The
20 commission may not change the location of a state highway without the
21 approval of the secretary of transportation, or the location of any
22 crossing thereon adopted or approved by the department of
23 transportation, or grant a railroad authority to cross a state
24 highway at grade without the consent of the secretary of
25 transportation.

26 (2) Within thirty days of the effective date of this section,
27 first-class cities must provide to the commission a list of all
28 existing public crossings within the limits of a first-class city,
29 including over and under-crossings, including the United States
30 department of transportation number for the crossing. Within thirty
31 days of modifying, closing, or opening a grade crossing within the
32 limits of a first-class city, the city must notify the commission in
33 writing of the action taken, identifying the crossing by the United
34 States department of transportation number. All requirements in this
35 subsection are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated
36 for the specific purposes described.

1 **Sec. 13.** RCW 38.52.040 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 s 27, 2011 c 336
2 s 789, and 2011 c 79 s 9 are each reenacted and amended to read as
3 follows:

4 (1) There is hereby created the emergency management council
5 (hereinafter called the council), to consist of not more than
6 seventeen members who shall be appointed by the adjutant general. The
7 membership of the council shall include, but not be limited to,
8 representatives of city and county governments, sheriffs and police
9 chiefs, the Washington state patrol, the military department, the
10 department of ecology, state and local fire chiefs, seismic safety
11 experts, state and local emergency management directors, search and
12 rescue volunteers, medical professions who have expertise in
13 emergency medical care, building officials, and private industry. The
14 representatives of private industry shall include persons
15 knowledgeable in emergency and hazardous materials management. The
16 councilmembers shall elect a chair from within the council
17 membership. The members of the council shall serve without
18 compensation, but may be reimbursed for their travel expenses
19 incurred in the performance of their duties in accordance with RCW
20 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended.

21 (2) The emergency management council shall advise the governor
22 and the director on all matters pertaining to state and local
23 emergency management. The council may appoint such ad hoc committees,
24 subcommittees, and working groups as are required to develop specific
25 recommendations for the improvement of emergency management
26 practices, standards, policies, or procedures. The council shall
27 ensure that the governor receives an annual assessment of statewide
28 emergency preparedness including, but not limited to, specific
29 progress on hazard mitigation and reduction efforts, implementation
30 of seismic safety improvements, reduction of flood hazards, and
31 coordination of hazardous materials planning and response activities.
32 The council or a subcommittee thereof shall periodically convene in
33 special session and serve during those sessions as the state
34 emergency response commission required by P.L. 99-499, the emergency
35 planning and community right-to-know act. When sitting in session as
36 the state emergency response commission, the council shall confine
37 its deliberations to those items specified in federal statutes and
38 state administrative rules governing the coordination of hazardous
39 materials policy. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated
40 for this specific purpose, the council must require local emergency

1 planning organizations to submit hazardous materials plans and to
2 update the plans on a five-year cycle for compliance review by the
3 director. The council shall review administrative rules governing
4 state and local emergency management practices and recommend
5 necessary revisions to the director.

6 (3)(a) The intrastate mutual aid committee is created and is a
7 subcommittee of the emergency management council. The intrastate
8 mutual aid committee consists of not more than five members who must
9 be appointed by the council chair from council membership. The chair
10 of the intrastate mutual aid committee is the military department
11 representative appointed as a member of the council. Meetings of the
12 intrastate mutual aid committee must be held at least annually.

13 (b) In support of the intrastate mutual aid system established in
14 chapter 38.56 RCW, the intrastate mutual aid committee shall develop
15 and update guidelines and procedures to facilitate implementation of
16 the intrastate mutual aid system by member jurisdictions, including
17 but not limited to the following: Projected or anticipated costs;
18 checklists and forms for requesting and providing assistance;
19 recordkeeping; reimbursement procedures; and other implementation
20 issues. These guidelines and procedures are not subject to the rule-
21 making requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW.

22 **Sec. 14.** RCW 38.52.070 and 1997 c 49 s 4 are each amended to
23 read as follows:

24 (1) Each political subdivision of this state is hereby authorized
25 and directed to establish a local organization or to be a member of a
26 joint local organization for emergency management in accordance with
27 the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program:
28 PROVIDED, That a political subdivision proposing such establishment
29 shall submit its plan and program for emergency management to the
30 state director and secure his or her recommendations thereon, and
31 verification of consistency with the state comprehensive emergency
32 management plan, in order that the plan of the local organization for
33 emergency management may be coordinated with the plan and program of
34 the state. Local comprehensive emergency management plans must: (a)
35 Specify the use of the incident command system for multiagency/
36 multijurisdiction operations; and (b) include hazardous materials
37 plans that are updated on a five-year cycle for compliance review by
38 the director. No political subdivision may be required to include in
39 its plan provisions for the emergency evacuation or relocation of

1 residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. If the director's
2 recommendations are adverse to the plan as submitted, and, if the
3 local organization does not agree to the director's recommendations
4 for modification to the proposal, the matter shall be referred to the
5 council for final action. The director may authorize two or more
6 political subdivisions to join in the establishment and operation of
7 a joint local organization for emergency management as circumstances
8 may warrant, in which case each political subdivision shall
9 contribute to the cost of emergency management upon such fair and
10 equitable basis as may be determined upon by the executive heads of
11 the constituent subdivisions. If in any case the executive heads
12 cannot agree upon the proper division of cost the matter shall be
13 referred to the council for arbitration and its decision shall be
14 final. When two or more political subdivisions join in the
15 establishment and operation of a joint local organization for
16 emergency management each shall pay its share of the cost into a
17 special pooled fund to be administered by the treasurer of the most
18 populous subdivision, which fund shall be known as the
19 emergency management fund. Each local organization or joint local
20 organization for emergency management shall have a director who shall
21 be appointed by the executive head of the political subdivision, and
22 who shall have direct responsibility for the organization,
23 administration, and operation of such local organization for
24 emergency management, subject to the direction and control of such
25 executive officer or officers. In the case of a joint local
26 organization for emergency management, the director shall be
27 appointed by the joint action of the executive heads of the
28 constituent political subdivisions. Each local organization or joint
29 local organization for emergency management shall perform emergency
30 management functions within the territorial limits of the political
31 subdivision within which it is organized, and, in addition, shall
32 conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be
33 required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

34 (2) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter each political
35 subdivision, in which any disaster as described in RCW 38.52.020
36 occurs, shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur
37 obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health
38 and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency
39 assistance to the victims of such disaster. Each political
40 subdivision is authorized to exercise the powers vested under this

1 section in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency
2 situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities
3 prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements),
4 including, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements
5 of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions
6 pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into
7 contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary
8 workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and
9 materials, the levying of taxes, and the appropriation and
10 expenditures of public funds.

11 **Sec. 15.** RCW 81.53.010 and 2013 c 23 s 302 are each amended to
12 read as follows:

13 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
14 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

15 ~~((The term))~~ (1) "Commission~~(())"~~ ~~((when used in this chapter,))~~
16 means the utilities and transportation commission of Washington.

17 ~~((The term))~~ (2) "Highway~~(())"~~ ~~((when used in this chapter,))~~
18 includes all state and county roads, streets, alleys, avenues,
19 boulevards, parkways, and other public places actually open and in
20 use, or to be opened and used, for travel by the public.

21 ~~((The term))~~ (3) "Railroad~~(())"~~ ~~((when used in this chapter,))~~
22 means every railroad, including interurban and suburban electric
23 railroads, by whatsoever power operated, for the public use in the
24 conveyance of persons or property for hire, with all bridges,
25 ferries, tunnels, equipment, switches, spurs, sidings, tracks,
26 stations, and terminal facilities of every kind, used, operated,
27 controlled, managed, or owned by or in connection therewith. The
28 ~~((said))~~ term ~~((shall))~~ also includes every logging and other
29 industrial railway owned or operated primarily for the purpose of
30 carrying the property of its owners or operators or of a limited
31 class of persons, with all tracks, spurs, and sidings used in
32 connection therewith. The ~~((said))~~ term ~~((shall))~~ does not include
33 street railways operating within the limits of any incorporated city
34 or town.

35 ~~((The term))~~ (4) "Railroad company~~(())"~~ ~~((when used in this~~
36 ~~chapter,))~~ includes every corporation, company, association, joint
37 stock association, partnership, or person, its, their, or his or her
38 lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever,

1 owning, operating, controlling, or managing any railroad(~~(, as that~~
2 ~~term is defined in this section)~~)).

3 ~~((The term))~~ (5) "Over-crossing((~~τ~~))" ~~((when used in this~~
4 ~~chapter~~τ~~)~~) means any point or place where a highway crosses a
5 railroad by passing above the same. "Over-crossing" also means any
6 point or place where one railroad crosses another railroad not at
7 grade.

8 ~~((The term))~~ (6) "Under-crossing((~~τ~~))" ~~((when used in this~~
9 ~~chapter~~τ~~)~~) means any point or place where a highway crosses a
10 railroad by passing under the same. "Under-crossing" also means any
11 point or place where one railroad crosses another railroad not at
12 grade.

13 ~~((The term "over-crossing" or "under-crossing," shall also mean~~
14 ~~any point or place where one railroad crosses another railroad not at~~
15 ~~grade.~~

16 ~~The term))~~ (7) "Grade crossing((~~τ~~))" ~~((when used in this~~
17 ~~chapter~~τ~~)~~) means any point or place where a railroad crosses a
18 highway or a highway crosses a railroad or one railroad crosses
19 another, at a common grade.

20 (8) "Private crossing" means any point or place where a railroad
21 crosses a private road at grade or a private road crosses a railroad
22 at grade, where the private road is not a highway.

23 NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 81.53
24 RCW to read as follows:

25 (1) To address the potential public safety hazards presented by
26 private crossings in the state and by the transportation of hazardous
27 materials in the state, including crude oil, the commission is
28 authorized to adopt rules establishing criteria for inspection of
29 private crossings and governing safety standards for private
30 crossings along the railroad tracks over which crude oil is
31 transported in the state, including, but not limited to, requirements
32 for signage.

33 (2) Nothing in this section modifies existing agreements between
34 the railroad company and the landowner governing cost allocation for
35 upgrades to private crossing or liability for injuries or damages
36 occurring at the private crossing.

37 (3) All requirements in this section are subject to the
38 availability of amounts appropriated for the specific purposes
39 described.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 17.** (1)(a) The department of ecology must
2 convene a panel consisting of representatives from: The oil and rail
3 industries, businesses that are recipients of liquid bulk crude oil,
4 Columbia river harbor safety committees, maritime fire safety
5 associations, the United States coast guard, Columbia river public
6 ports in Oregon and Washington, and Columbia river pilots.

7 (b) The panel convened under (a) of this subsection must evaluate
8 and assess vessel traffic management and vessel traffic safety within
9 the Columbia river.

10 (2) The panel shall convene no more than four times to assess and
11 evaluate: (a) The need for tug escorts for oil tankers of greater
12 than forty thousand deadweight tons, all articulated tug barges, and
13 other towed waterborne vessels or barges; (b) best achievable
14 protection; and (c) required tug capabilities to ensure safe escort
15 of vessels on the Columbia river.

16 (3) By December 15, 2016, the department of ecology must provide
17 to the appropriate committees of the legislature recommendations for
18 vessel traffic management and vessel traffic safety on the Columbia
19 river.

20 (4) All requirements in this section are subject to the
21 availability of amounts appropriated for the specific purposes
22 described.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 18.** A new section is added to chapter 81.44
24 RCW to read as follows:

25 Commission employees certified by the federal railroad
26 administration to perform hazardous materials inspections may enter
27 the property of any business that receives, ships, or offers for
28 shipment hazardous materials by rail. Entry shall be at a reasonable
29 time and in a reasonable manner. The purpose of entry is limited to
30 performing inspections, investigations, or surveillance of equipment,
31 records, and operations relating to the packaging, loading,
32 unloading, or transportation of hazardous materials by rail, pursuant
33 only to the state participation program outlined in 49 C.F.R. Part
34 212. The term "business" is all inclusive and is not limited to
35 common carriers or public service companies.

36 **Sec. 19.** RCW 81.24.010 and 2007 c 234 s 21 are each amended to
37 read as follows:

1 (1) Every company subject to regulation by the commission, except
2 those listed in subsection (3) of this section, shall, on or before
3 the date specified by the commission for filing annual reports under
4 RCW 81.04.080, file with the commission a statement on oath showing
5 its gross operating revenue from intrastate operations for the
6 preceding calendar year, or portion thereof, and pay to the
7 commission a fee equal to one-tenth of one percent of the first fifty
8 thousand dollars of gross operating revenue, plus two-tenths of one
9 percent of any gross operating revenue in excess of fifty thousand
10 dollars, except railroad companies which shall each pay to the
11 commission a fee (~~equal~~) up to (~~one~~) two and one-half percent of
12 its intrastate gross operating revenue for the purpose of
13 administering the rail safety program. The commission may, by rule,
14 set minimum fees that do not exceed the cost of collecting the fees.
15 The commission may by rule waive any or all of the minimum fee
16 established pursuant to this section. Any railroad association that
17 qualifies as a nonprofit charitable organization under the federal
18 internal revenue code section 501(c)(3) is exempt from the fee
19 required under this subsection.

20 (2) The percentage rates of gross operating revenue to be paid in
21 any one year may be decreased by the commission for any class of
22 companies subject to the payment of such fees, by general order
23 entered before March 1st of such year, and for such purpose railroad
24 companies are classified as class two. Every other company subject to
25 regulation by the commission, for which regulatory fees are not
26 otherwise fixed by law, shall pay fees as herein provided and shall
27 constitute additional classes according to kinds of businesses
28 engaged in.

29 (3) This section does not apply to private nonprofit
30 transportation providers, auto transportation companies, charter
31 party carriers and excursion service carriers, solid waste collection
32 companies, motor freight carriers, household goods carriers,
33 commercial ferries, and low-level radioactive waste storage
34 facilities.

35 **Sec. 20.** RCW 42.56.270 and 2014 c 192 s 6, 2014 c 174 s 5, and
36 2014 c 144 s 6 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

37 The following financial, commercial, and proprietary information
38 is exempt from disclosure under this chapter:

1 (1) Valuable formulae, designs, drawings, computer source code or
2 object code, and research data obtained by any agency within five
3 years of the request for disclosure when disclosure would produce
4 private gain and public loss;

5 (2) Financial information supplied by or on behalf of a person,
6 firm, or corporation for the purpose of qualifying to submit a bid or
7 proposal for (a) a ferry system construction or repair contract as
8 required by RCW 47.60.680 through 47.60.750 or (b) highway
9 construction or improvement as required by RCW 47.28.070;

10 (3) Financial and commercial information and records supplied by
11 private persons pertaining to export services provided under chapters
12 43.163 and 53.31 RCW, and by persons pertaining to export projects
13 under RCW 43.23.035;

14 (4) Financial and commercial information and records supplied by
15 businesses or individuals during application for loans or program
16 services provided by chapters 43.325, 43.163, 43.160, 43.330, and
17 43.168 RCW, or during application for economic development loans or
18 program services provided by any local agency;

19 (5) Financial information, business plans, examination reports,
20 and any information produced or obtained in evaluating or examining a
21 business and industrial development corporation organized or seeking
22 certification under chapter 31.24 RCW;

23 (6) Financial and commercial information supplied to the state
24 investment board by any person when the information relates to the
25 investment of public trust or retirement funds and when disclosure
26 would result in loss to such funds or in private loss to the
27 providers of this information;

28 (7) Financial and valuable trade information under RCW 51.36.120;

29 (8) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and research
30 information and data submitted to or obtained by the clean Washington
31 center in applications for, or delivery of, program services under
32 chapter 70.95H RCW;

33 (9) Financial and commercial information requested by the public
34 stadium authority from any person or organization that leases or uses
35 the stadium and exhibition center as defined in RCW 36.102.010;

36 (10)(a) Financial information, including but not limited to
37 account numbers and values, and other identification numbers supplied
38 by or on behalf of a person, firm, corporation, limited liability
39 company, partnership, or other entity related to an application for a
40 horse racing license submitted pursuant to RCW 67.16.260(1)(b),

1 marijuana producer, processor, or retailer license, liquor license,
2 gambling license, or lottery retail license;

3 (b) Internal control documents, independent auditors' reports and
4 financial statements, and supporting documents: (i) Of house-banked
5 social card game licensees required by the gambling commission
6 pursuant to rules adopted under chapter 9.46 RCW; or (ii) submitted
7 by tribes with an approved tribal/state compact for class III gaming;

8 (11) Proprietary data, trade secrets, or other information that
9 relates to: (a) A vendor's unique methods of conducting business; (b)
10 data unique to the product or services of the vendor; or (c)
11 determining prices or rates to be charged for services, submitted by
12 any vendor to the department of social and health services for
13 purposes of the development, acquisition, or implementation of state
14 purchased health care as defined in RCW 41.05.011;

15 (12)(a) When supplied to and in the records of the department of
16 commerce:

17 (i) Financial and proprietary information collected from any
18 person and provided to the department of commerce pursuant to RCW
19 43.330.050(8); and

20 (ii) Financial or proprietary information collected from any
21 person and provided to the department of commerce or the office of
22 the governor in connection with the siting, recruitment, expansion,
23 retention, or relocation of that person's business and until a siting
24 decision is made, identifying information of any person supplying
25 information under this subsection and the locations being considered
26 for siting, relocation, or expansion of a business;

27 (b) When developed by the department of commerce based on
28 information as described in (a)(i) of this subsection, any work
29 product is not exempt from disclosure;

30 (c) For the purposes of this subsection, "siting decision" means
31 the decision to acquire or not to acquire a site;

32 (d) If there is no written contact for a period of sixty days to
33 the department of commerce from a person connected with siting,
34 recruitment, expansion, retention, or relocation of that person's
35 business, information described in (a)(ii) of this subsection will be
36 available to the public under this chapter;

37 (13) Financial and proprietary information submitted to or
38 obtained by the department of ecology or the authority created under
39 chapter 70.95N RCW to implement chapter 70.95N RCW;

1 (14) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and
2 research information and data submitted to or obtained by the life
3 sciences discovery fund authority in applications for, or delivery
4 of, grants under chapter 43.350 RCW, to the extent that such
5 information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to result in
6 private loss to the providers of this information;

7 (15) Financial and commercial information provided as evidence to
8 the department of licensing as required by RCW 19.112.110 or
9 19.112.120, except information disclosed in aggregate form that does
10 not permit the identification of information related to individual
11 fuel licensees;

12 (16) Any production records, mineral assessments, and trade
13 secrets submitted by a permit holder, mine operator, or landowner to
14 the department of natural resources under RCW 78.44.085;

15 (17)(a) Farm plans developed by conservation districts, unless
16 permission to release the farm plan is granted by the landowner or
17 operator who requested the plan, or the farm plan is used for the
18 application or issuance of a permit;

19 (b) Farm plans developed under chapter 90.48 RCW and not under
20 the federal clean water act, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq., are subject
21 to RCW 42.56.610 and 90.64.190;

22 (18) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and
23 research information and data submitted to or obtained by a health
24 sciences and services authority in applications for, or delivery of,
25 grants under RCW 35.104.010 through 35.104.060, to the extent that
26 such information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to result
27 in private loss to providers of this information;

28 (19) Information gathered under chapter 19.85 RCW or RCW
29 34.05.328 that can be identified to a particular business;

30 (20) Financial and commercial information submitted to or
31 obtained by the University of Washington, other than information the
32 university is required to disclose under RCW 28B.20.150, when the
33 information relates to investments in private funds, to the extent
34 that such information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to
35 result in loss to the University of Washington consolidated endowment
36 fund or to result in private loss to the providers of this
37 information; ((and))

38 (21) Market share data submitted by a manufacturer under RCW
39 70.95N.190(4); ((and))

1 (22) Financial information supplied to the department of
2 financial institutions or to a portal under RCW 21.20.883, when filed
3 by or on behalf of an issuer of securities for the purpose of
4 obtaining the exemption from state securities registration for small
5 securities offerings provided under RCW 21.20.880 or when filed by or
6 on behalf of an investor for the purpose of purchasing such
7 securities; and

8 (23) Unaggregated or individualized information shared as part of
9 notices of transfer of crude oil that is financial, proprietary, or
10 commercial information, submitted to the department of ecology
11 pursuant to section 6 of this act, and in the possession of the
12 department of ecology or any entity with which the department of
13 ecology has shared it.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 21.** The senate energy, environment, and
15 telecommunications committee and the house of representatives
16 environment committee must hold at least one joint meeting on oil
17 spill prevention and response activities for international transport
18 of liquid bulk crude oil. The committees may invite representatives
19 of affected parties from the United States and Canada to address
20 cooperative prevention and emergency response activities between
21 shared international and state borders; expected risks posed by
22 transport of Canadian crude oil or liquid bulk crude oil throughout
23 the Pacific Northwest region; and an update of the marine transport
24 of liquid bulk crude oil through the Pacific Northwest region.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 22.** If any provision of this act or its
26 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
27 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
28 persons or circumstances is not affected."

EFFECT: Makes the following changes to the striking amendment
adopted by the house of representatives appropriations Committee:

(1) Revises utilities and transportation commission (UTC)
regulatory fees to be up to 2.5 percent of intrastate operating
revenues, eliminating the authority for the UTC to adopt a surcharge
by rule.

(2) Eliminates certificate of financial responsibility
requirements for railroads and eliminates changes to existing
financial responsibility requirements to railroads and vessels.

(3) Requires railroad companies to provide information relating
to the ability to pay for damages in the event of an accident or oil
spill in the annual reports submitted by railroads to the UTC.

(4) Directs the house of representatives environment committee and senate energy, environment, and telecommunications committee to host a joint meeting before the beginning of the 2016 session on the international transportation of crude oil in the Pacific Northwest, rather than directing the department of ecology and the UTC to host a joint symposium on that topic.

(5) Eliminates provisions requiring a minimum crew size on trains operated by common carriers and trains hauling hazardous materials.

(6) Directs facilities to disclose information about gravity of oil received from railroads to the department of ecology, rather than information about the type of oil.

(7) Directs the department of ecology to publish information about the routes of railroad cars delivering crude oil to facilities in the state, but prohibits disclosure of information about the volume or gravity of oil transported to particular facilities along the routes.

(8) Eliminates requirements that pipelines disclose information to the department of ecology regarding the volumes, types, and diluting agents in oil they transport.

(9) Specifies that the oil transfer information submitted to the department of ecology that is exempt from public disclosure is any unaggregated or individualized notices that are commercial, financial, or proprietary information.

(10) Authorizes the state board of pilotage commissioners to adopt tug escort and marine safety rules for oil-bearing vessels in Grays Harbor if an oil facility is sited or newly permitted to receive crude oil, but eliminates authorization for rulemaking in Puget Sound and the Columbia river.

(11) Directs the department of ecology to convene a panel to evaluate vessel traffic management and vessel traffic safety on the Columbia river.

(12) Removes the uses of the oil spill administration account for oil and hazardous materials emergency response planning by local emergency response committees.

(13) Requires local emergency planning organizations to update their hazardous material plans on a five-year cycle.

(14) Eliminates changes to the uses of the oil spill response account for spills or threatened spills of at least \$1,000 rather than at least \$50,000, and for emergency response vessel use other than the rescue tug stationed at Neah Bay.

(15) Revises the application of the oil spill administration tax to include railroads and vessels but exclude pipelines and retains the original tax at 4 cents per barrel.

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