SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6163

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2024 Regular Session

By Senate Environment, Energy & Technology (originally sponsored by Senators J. Wilson, Lovelett, Hasegawa, Nobles, and Saldaña)

- ACT Relating to biosolids; 1 AN amending RCW 70A.226.005,
- 2 70A.226.007, 70A.226.010, 70A.226.020, and 70A.226.030; and adding a
- 3 new section to chapter 70A.226 RCW.
- BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 4
- RCW 70A.226.005 and 1992 c 174 s 1 are each amended to 5 Sec. 1. 6 read as follows:
 - (1) The legislature finds that:

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- 8 (a) Municipal sewage sludge is an unavoidable by-product of the wastewater treatment process; 9
- 10 Population ((increases)) growth and technological 11 improvements in wastewater treatment processes will ((double the 12 amount of sludge generated within the next ten years)) increase the 13
 - production of biosolids in the future;
- 14 often a financial burden (C) Sludge management is to 15 municipalities and to ratepayers;
- 16 Properly managed municipal sewage sludge is a valuable 17 commodity and can be beneficially used in agriculture, silviculture, 18 and in landscapes as a soil conditioner; and
- 19 (e) Municipal sewage sludge can contain metals and microorganisms 20 that, under certain circumstances, may pose a risk to public health.

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- 1 (2) The legislature declares that a program shall be established 2 to manage municipal sewage sludge and that the program shall, to the 3 maximum extent possible, ensure that municipal sewage sludge is 4 reused as a beneficial commodity and is managed in a manner that 5 minimizes risk to public health and the environment.
- 6 **Sec. 2.** RCW 70A.226.007 and 1992 c 174 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

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- The purpose of this chapter is to provide the department ((efecology)) and local governments with the authority and direction to meet federal regulatory requirements for municipal sewage sludge. The department ((efecology)) may seek delegation and administer the sludge permit program required by the federal clean water act as it existed ((February 4, 1987)) on the effective date of this section.
- 14 **Sec. 3.** RCW 70A.226.010 and 2020 c 20 s 1239 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
 - ((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the)) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Biosolids" means municipal sewage sludge that is a primarily organic, semisolid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all requirements under this chapter. For the purposes of this chapter, "biosolids" includes septic tank sludge, also known as septage, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all requirements under this chapter.
 - (2) "Department" means the department of ecology.
- 26 (3) "Local health department" has the same meaning as 27 "jurisdictional health department" in RCW 70A.205.015.
- (4) "Municipal sewage sludge" means a semisolid substance consisting of settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant.
- 32 <u>(5) "PFAS chemicals" has the same meaning as defined in RCW</u> 33 <u>70A.350.010.</u>
- 34 **Sec. 4.** RCW 70A.226.020 and 1992 c 174 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) The department shall adopt rules to implement a biosolid 37 management program within twelve months of the adoption of federal

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rules, 40 C.F.R. ((Sec.)) <u>Part</u> 503, relating to technical standards for the use and disposal of sewage sludge. The biosolid management program shall, at a minimum, conform with all applicable federal rules adopted pursuant to the federal clean water act as it existed on ((February 4, 1987)) the effective date of this section.

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- (2) In addition to any federal requirements, the state biosolid management program may include, but not be limited to, an education program to provide relevant legal and scientific information to local governments and citizen groups.
- 10 (3) Rules adopted by the department under this section shall provide for public input and involvement for all state and local permits.
- 13 (4) Materials that have received a permit as a biosolid shall be 14 regulated pursuant to this chapter.
 - (5) The transportation of biosolids and municipal sewage sludge shall be governed by Title 81 RCW. Certificates issued by the utilities and transportation commission before June 11, 1992, that include or authorize transportation of municipal sewage sludge shall continue in force and effect and be interpreted to include biosolids.
- 20 (6) (a) By July 1, 2027, the department must establish PFAS
 21 chemical sampling or testing requirements for biosolids regulated
 22 under this chapter.
- 23 (b) By July 1, 2028, the department must complete an analysis of 24 the levels of PFAS chemicals in biosolids produced in Washington 25 state.
 - (c) By December 1, 2028, the department must submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature and the public with a summary of the analysis required under (b) of this subsection and recommendations on how to proceed based on the analysis.
- 30 (d) In developing the sampling or testing requirements under (a)
 31 of this subsection, and the recommendations under (c) of this
 32 subsection, the department must consult with the advisory committee
 33 created in section 6 of this act.
- (e) For the purposes of this subsection, "biosolids" do not include septic tank sludge, also known as septage.
- 36 **Sec. 5.** RCW 70A.226.030 and 2014 c 76 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- 38 (1) The department shall establish annual fees to collect 39 expenses for issuing and administering biosolids permits under this

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- chapter. An initial fee schedule shall be established by rule and shall be adjusted no more often than once every two years. This fee schedule applies to all permits, regardless of date of issuance, and fees shall be assessed prospectively. Fees shall be established in amounts to recover expenses incurred by the department in processing permit applications and modifications, reviewing related plans and documents, monitoring, evaluating, conducting inspections, overseeing performance of delegated program elements, sampling or testing, and providing technical assistance and supporting overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities.
 - (2) The annual fee paid by a permittee for any permit issued under this chapter shall be determined by the number of residences or residential equivalents contributing to the permittee's biosolids management system. If residences or residential equivalents cannot be determined or reasonably estimated, fees shall be based on other appropriate criteria.

- (3) The biosolids permit account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from fees under this section must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the purposes of administering permits under this chapter.
- (4) The department shall make available on the <u>department's</u> website information on fees collected, actual expenses incurred, and anticipated expenses for the current and following fiscal years.
- (5) The department shall work with the regulated community and local health departments to study the feasibility of modifying the fee schedule to support delegated local health departments and reduce local health department fees paid by biosolids permittees.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 70A.226 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Before adopting or amending any rules relating to sampling or testing biosolids for PFAS chemicals, the department must consult with an advisory committee of representatives from the farming community, toxicologists, utilities that produce soil amendments, experts, interested parties, and other similar stakeholders, convened by the department. The purpose of consultation required under this section is to ensure that the department is soliciting and receiving sufficient input on requirements and standards for sampling or testing biosolids for PFAS chemicals.

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1 (2) For the purposes of this section, "biosolids" do not include 2 septic tank sludge, also known as septage.

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