

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESSB 6339

PARTIAL VETO

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SYNOPSIS AS ENACTED

Brief Description: Facilitating growth management planning and decisions, integration with related environmental laws, and improving procedures for cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

SPONSORS: Senate Committee on Ecology & Parks (originally sponsored by Senators Sheldon, Amondson, Moore, Morton, Snyder, Gaspard, Skratek, Loveland, Quigley, Fraser, Drew, Hargrove, McAuliffe, Franklin, Haugen, Williams, Spanel, M. Rasmussen, Pelz, A. Smith, Wojahn, Winsley and Ludwig)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY & PARKS

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

BACKGROUND:

Executive Order 93-06 created the Governor's Task Force on Regulatory Reform and charged it with making recommendations "for statutory and administrative changes that lead to more reasonable, efficient, cost-effective, and coordinated regulatory actions."

The Task Force made several specific recommendations on integrating the decision and appeal processes under the Growth Management Act (GMA) and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and providing greater certainty in determining the completeness of project applications and consistency with GMA plans and regulations. It also recommended exempting the procedural requirements of various state and local permits for hazardous waste site cleanup actions subject to state control or oversight.

The Growth Management Act, enacted in 1990 and expanded in 1991, requires most counties and cities in the state to adopt comprehensive land use plans and urban growth areas. All local governments in the state are required to identify and protect six types of "critical areas" as well as mineral, forest and agricultural lands. Appeals from local government planning decisions, adoption of implementing regulations and certain other decisions are appealable to three regional growth planning hearings boards.

The State Environmental Policy Act was enacted in 1971 and requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement upon all local or state proposals or approvals of private actions that may have a significant adverse impact on the

environment. Local governments are granted considerable discretion in the procedures at the local level for appeals of SEPA decisions by local officials.

The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), adopted by Initiative 97 in 1988, provides for a comprehensive program for the cleanup of unauthorized hazardous waste sites. The act and its implementing rules specify detailed procedures for the study of sites, the design of the cleanup work, and the carrying out of the cleanup. Substantial public participation procedures are required at each stage. The act contains no provisions for the integration with other state and local permit requirements, which some believe have delayed site cleanup and caused public confusion and unnecessary duplication. Under the federal Superfund law no other federal, state or local permits apply to site cleanup. A similar exemption was provided in state law under 1987 legislation, but was repealed by Initiative 97.

SUMMARY:

Growth Planning Hearings Boards. The growth planning hearings boards may appoint hearings examiners to carry out board functions as directed by the board, including issuing recommended decisions. A board member or hearings examiner may be disqualified for bias, prejudice, interest or other cause for which a judge may be disqualified. The boards' rules of practice and procedure shall govern the selection of hearings examiners and the functions to be performed by them. It is clarified that all appeals under SEPA relating to GMA plans or development regulations shall be taken before the growth planning hearings boards.

Local Government Development Regulation. Development regulations to implement GMA comprehensive plans shall provide timely and predictable procedures for determining the compliance of complete development permit applications with those regulations. The regulations shall specify the contents of a completed application necessary to determine compliance. A "development permit application" is defined. Cities and counties planning under GMA must provide notice within 20 days to an applicant either that an application received is complete or what is necessary to complete the application.

Local governments may provide that appeals of hearings examiner decisions upon SEPA procedural determinations shall be the final decision at the local government level.

It is clarified that the point at which a local government planning under the GMA may no longer impose impact fees unless a GMA comprehensive plan and capital facilities element has been adopted is the due date for adoption of its plan-implementing development regulations.

Model Toxics Control Act. In addition to other types of enforcement orders and settlements, Ecology is authorized to enter "agreed orders," with which the PLPs agree to comply. Such orders are not a settlement under MTCA, do not provide

contribution protection, or provide eligibility for public funding of cleanup.

Cleanups conducted by Ecology or by PLPs acting under a consent decree, order, or agreed order are exempt from the procedural requirements of the following state laws: (1) air pollution; (2) solid waste management; (3) hazardous waste management; (4) hydraulics act; (5) water pollution control; and (6) Shoreline Management Act. The exemption also applies to local government permits or approvals for the remedial action. Ecology is to adopt procedures to ensure compliance with the substantive provisions of such laws, and must consult with the state agencies and local governments charged with implementing the laws. The procedures must provide an opportunity for comments by the public and government agencies. The procedural exemption is not intended to prohibit charging fees related to review of the substantive requirements applied to the cleanup. The exemption does not apply where its application may result in loss of state authority to administer federal environmental laws.

Ecology is to ensure that the procedures for cleanups it conducts or supervises through a consent decree, order, or agreed order are integrated to the maximum extent practicable with those required in complying with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). This integration shall include the public participation procedures required under SEPA and MTCA.

VOTES ON FINAL PASSAGE:

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| Senate | 42 | 0 | |
| House | 96 | 0 | (House amended) |
| Senate | 45 | 0 | (Senate concurred) |

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 1994
July 1, 1994 (Section 5)

Partial Veto Summary: Section 10 contained identical language to a provision in other legislation passed by the 1994 Legislature. The latter legislation contained additional provisions, and section 10 was voted to avoid a double amendment.