
Environment Committee

SB 5314

Brief Description: Modifying the use of local storm water charges paid by the department of transportation.

Sponsors: Senators Benton, Cleveland and King.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Authorizes local government utilities to use the charges paid by the Department of Transportation (DOT) for storm water control to be used for facilities or to implement best management practices that reduce runoff, rather than requiring those charges to be used to specifically address runoff from state highways.
- Removes the requirement for the DOT and the local government utility to develop an expenditure plan for the charges paid by the DOT that is supplemented by annual reports on plan implementation progress by the local government utility to the DOT.

Hearing Date: 3/12/15

Staff: Jacob Lipson (786-7196).

Background:

Under the Clean Water Act (CWA), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulates point sources that discharge pollutants into U.S. waters. Three point sources for stormwater runoff are regulated under the NPDES: municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), construction activities, and industrial activities. The MS4s are conveyances, or a system of conveyances, such as roads and streets with drainage systems, catch basins, ditches, man-made channels, and storm drains.

The Department of Ecology (ECY) is authorized to administer the NPDES regulations, and approve permits covering storm water discharges to any state waters for which the Environmental Protection Agency has approved a total maximum daily load (TMDL). Under this permit, the Department of Transportation (DOT) is required to manage storm water

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discharges for state highways, rest areas, park and ride lots, ferry terminals, and maintenance facilities.

Storm Water Control Facilities.

Storm water control facilities collect, pipe, and transport excess rain water off-site to a river or stream while filtering the water and controlling the flow to prevent flooding. The DOT designs and constructs storm water control facilities for their state highway right-of-ways and cleans, repairs, and conducts annual inspections for the facilities.

Not all of the storm water runoff from state highways is pre-treated by the DOT storm water systems, and some storm water may end up in a county system comingled with non-DOT runoff.

Local government utilities may charge the DOT for the construction, operation, and maintenance of storm water control facilities associated with state highway right-of-ways in a local government utility's jurisdiction. In general, the rate charged to the DOT for storm water treatment by local government utilities may not exceed 30 percent of the rate for comparable real property, may only be charged for limited-access facilities, and may not be greater than the rate charged to comparable city and county roads.

Charges paid by the DOT must be used solely for storm water control facilities that reduce state highway runoff impacts or to implement best management practices that reduce the need for storm water control facilities. The DOT and local government utility must develop a plan for how the funds received by the utility will be used, and the utility must provide and submit a progress report on the use of the funds to the DOT. If included in a plan, the DOT and a local government utility may also agree to a higher or lower rate than directed by the criteria that generally governs the amount of the charges.

The state's 2014 supplemental transportation budget made temporary changes to the allowable uses of stormwater fees charged to DOT and to the plan requirements for local governments. Until June 30, 2015, local government utilities are no longer required to use revenues related to DOT charges for facilities and best management practices specifically related to the runoff impacts of state highways. Although the focus of those expenditures must still relate to runoff issues, the direct nexus to state highways is temporarily removed. For the same time period, the annual expenditure planning and reporting requirements are waived.

Summary of Bill:

The temporary changes to DOT stormwater fees adopted in the 2014 transportation budget are made a continuing part of state law:

- The charges paid by the DOT to local government utilities may be used for storm water control facilities or best management practices implementation for all types of runoff, rather than solely for facilities and best management practice implementation focused only on state highway runoff.
- The expenditure plan for DOT charges paid to local government utilities is also eliminated, along with the annual progress report on plan implementation.
- The DOT and local government utility may continue to agree to a higher or lower DOT stormwater charge than is generally directed.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Effective Date: The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect on June 30, 2015.