## House Bill 2007

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND LABOR

## **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Makes legislative findings regarding water quality. Requires Environmental Quality Commission and Department of Environmental Quality to undertake certain efforts in relation to water quality standards.

Requires Department of Environmental Quality to identify certain permittees to apply for pilot water quality variance from water quality standards. Requires report to Legislative Assembly.

Requires Department of Environmental Quality to identify certain surface waters that do not meet certain criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls. Requires department to prepare multiple discharger variances and to submit variances to Environmental Quality Commission and to United States Environmental Protection Agency. Requires report to Legislative Assembly.

Requires Department of Environmental Quality to identify substances that exceed certain water quality standards. Requires department to submit certain revised water quality standards to Environmental Quality Commission and to United States Environmental Protection Agency. Requires report to Legislative Assembly.

Specifies certain requirements related to water quality standards adopted by Environmental Quality Commission.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

- 2 Relating to water; and declaring an emergency.
- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: 3
  - SECTION 1. Sections 2 and 3 of this 2011 Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 468B.
    - SECTION 2. The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:
    - (1) ORS 468B.035 and 468B.048 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, P.L. 92-500, as amended, require the Environmental Quality Commission to establish water quality standards for the protection of human health in surface waters of this state. These standards are implemented through wastewater discharge permits for municipal and industrial facilities and through other legal mechanisms.
    - (2) A source of pollutants in waters of this state is not always within the legal or practicable control of this state. This is often especially true of naturally occurring earth metals that may be designated pollutants, pollutants from past human activities pollutants contributed in small amounts from many different human activities and pollutants generated outside this state that ultimately reach waters of this state through combustion sources, global air deposition and other means. As water quality standards for the protection of human health become more stringent, achieving the standards becomes increasingly difficult because the sources of pollutants that are outside this state's legal or practicable control become a larger proportion of the pollutant sources and may alone cause the standards to be exceeded.
    - (3) As water quality standards for the protection of human health become increasingly stringent, the marginal benefits to human health are likely to decrease, and both the abso-

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- (4) Because of the factors described in this section, very stringent water quality standards for the protection of human health may often result in wastewater permit discharge limits or other requirements that are unreasonable because they are infeasible or impossible to achieve, providing negligible or no human health benefits.
- SECTION 3. The Environmental Quality Commission and the Department of Environmental Quality shall undertake, to the extent allowed by federal law, all reasonable efforts to ensure that the economic, social and environmental costs of achieving waste discharge limits and other controls needed to meet water quality standards for the protection of human health are reasonable in relation to the human health benefits likely to be achieved.
- SECTION 4. (1) By October 1, 2011, the Department of Environmental Quality shall identify one major municipal and one major industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permittee in this state that are willing to apply for a pilot water quality variance from a water quality standard for the protection of human health not later than December 31, 2011. Not later than June 30, 2012, the department shall either approve the variances and submit the variances to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for its approval or deny the variances.
- (2) If by December 31, 2011, the department does not receive applications for the pilot water quality variances described in subsection (1) of this section, the department shall report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly by February 1, 2012. The report shall discuss why the department considers that it did not receive the applications, including whether the applications were not received because no variance was needed by a major municipal or industrial permittee or because no permittee was willing to apply for the variance because of the cost, likelihood of disapproval or other reasons.
- (3) By November 1, 2012, the department shall report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly on the pilot water quality variances described in subsection (1) of this section. The report shall include, but need not be limited to:
  - (a) A description of the variances;

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- (b) The department's reasons for approving or denying the variances;
- (c) The United States Environmental Protection Agency's action if the variances were submitted to it for approval;
- (d) The department personnel and other resources required to process the variance applications, as well as the permittees' costs to apply for the variances, to the extent that information is available to the department or that it can be estimated; and
- (e) The department's process for seeking comments on the variance applications from the public, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and other appropriate state and federal agencies and tribal governments.
- SECTION 5. (1) By October 1, 2011, the Department of Environmental Quality shall identify the surface waters of the state that do not meet the applicable human health water quality criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls, including any more stringent applicable human health water quality criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls that have been adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission but are not yet effective on the effective date of this 2011 Act. The identification must be based on reasonably available information, including information based on the use of United States Environmental Protection Agency Analytical

Method 1668 and revisions thereof. The waters identified must include at least all waters that are listed pursuant to subsection 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, P.L. 92-500, as amended, as having water quality compromised due to presence of polychlorinated biphenyls.

- (2) For the waters identified under subsection (1) of this section, the department shall prepare a multiple discharger variance or multiple discharger variances from the applicable human health criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls for all those National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permittees to which the criteria would apply and that may have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the criteria. Separate multiple discharger variances may be prepared for different waters or categories of permittees. The multiple discharger variances may be prepared with conditions or criteria that would exclude permittees that would not be eligible for a water quality variance.
- (3) By June 30, 2012, the department shall submit the multiple discharger variances described in this section to the Environmental Quality Commission for adoption, and if so adopted, to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval.
- (4) By November 1, 2012, the department shall report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly on whether the multiple discharger variances required by this section were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission and, if so, whether the variances were submitted to and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If any circumstances precluded the department from preparing a multiple discharger variance or multiple discharger variances for all the permittees required by this section, the department shall identify which permittees or categories of permittees were excluded and the reasons for the exclusion, as well as what actions the department plans to take to address these permittees' compliance with the applicable human health criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls.
- SECTION 6. (1) By November 1, 2011, the Department of Environmental Quality shall identify in a report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly any substances for which concentrations allowed for that substance in a water quality standard for the protection of human health, including any such standard that has been adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission but that is not yet effective for any waters of the state, have been naturally exceeded or are likely to be naturally exceeded.
- (2)(a) For any substances and waters identified pursuant to subsection (1) of this section for which there are discharges permitted by the Department of Environmental Quality under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program, the department shall evaluate whether and to what extent drinking water, fishing and other beneficial uses protected by the human health water quality standard are attainable at the natural pollutant levels plus the pollutant allowances for human activities that do not significantly impair these beneficial uses.
- (b) If the Department of Environmental Quality determines pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection that the beneficial uses are attainable, the department shall prepare and submit to the Environmental Quality Commission by November 1, 2012, revised human health water quality standards that are no more stringent than standards that reflect the natural pollutant levels plus the pollutant allowances for human activities that do not significantly impair the beneficial uses. If the commission agrees that the beneficial uses are attainable at the proposed water quality standards or at less stringent standards, the commission shall

adopt the proposed or less stringent standards and submit them to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval.

- (c) If the Department of Environmental Quality determines pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection that the beneficial uses are not attainable, if pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection the Environmental Quality Commission does not agree that the beneficial uses are attainable at the natural pollutant levels plus the pollutant allowances for human activities that do not significantly impair the human health uses or if the United States Environmental Protection Agency does not approve the standards submitted to the agency pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, the department shall prepare and submit to the commission for approval:
- (A) Revised water quality standards that do not include the human health uses or that include designations of impaired human health uses; and
- (B) Revised water quality standards that are no more stringent than standards that reflect the natural pollutant levels plus pollutant allowances for human activities that do not significantly impair the human health uses.
- (d) The commission shall submit revised water quality standards adopted pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval.
- (3) The Department of Environmental Quality shall report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly not later than December 31, 2012, on its actions and those of the Environmental Quality Commission pursuant to the provisions of this section.

SECTION 7. For purposes of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits issued by the Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to ORS 468B.050 as part of this state's administration of section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, P.L. 92-500, as amended, any numeric water quality standard for the protection of human health that is adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission on or after the effective date of this 2011 Act that is more stringent than any standard adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission before the effective date of this 2011 Act may not become effective until March 1, 2013, or one year after it is approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, whichever is later. This section does not apply to any water quality standard that the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not been approved because it has determined that an earlier effective date is necessary to comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

<u>SECTION 8.</u> This 2011 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2011 Act takes effect on its passage.