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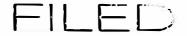
SEVENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE REGULAR SESSION, 2009

ENROLLED
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR

Senate Bill No. 715

(SENATORS SNYDER, UNGER, HELMICK, McCabe, Plymale and Kessler, original sponsors)

[Passed April 11, 2009; in effect ninety days from passage.]



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OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA SECRETARY OF STATE

ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

Senate Bill No. 715

(SENATORS SNYDER, UNGER, HELMICK, MCCABE, PLYMALE AND KESSLER, original sponsors)

[Passed April 11, 2009; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated §22-11-30, relating to the protection of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and nutrient reductions projects.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §22-11-30, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 11. WEST VIRGINIA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.

§22-11-30. Chesapeake Bay Restoration Initiative.

1 (a) The Legislature finds and declares that:

- 2 (1) The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are valuable 3 natural resources providing both recreational and eco4 nomic opportunities to citizens living in and around the 5 Chesapeake Bay watershed. Eight West Virginia counties, 6 and a collective population of more than two hundred 7 thousand citizens, are within the Chesapeake Bay water8 shed. The protection and promotion of the environmental 9 health and integrity of the Chesapeake Bay is accordingly 10 in the best interests of the State of West Virginia.
- 11 (2) The Chesapeake Bay has been identified by the 12 United States Environmental Protection Agency as an 13 impaired water due to excess nitrogen and phosphorous 14 entering the bay from its various tributaries. These 15 pollutants, commonly referred to as nutrients, result in 16 depleted dissolved oxygen supplies and other factors 17 which impact the overall health of the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed.
- 19 (b) West Virginia is among six states from which 20 nutrients flow into the Chesapeake Bay. In order to 21 restore the Chesapeake Bay, these states have agreed to 22 reduce the amount of nutrients contributed to the Chesapeake Bay by sources located within their respective 24 jurisdictions.
- 25 (c) Among the sources of nutrients discharged into the 26 Chesapeake Bay watershed are wastewater discharged by 27 West Virginia wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater 28 discharged from various sources, wastewater discharged 29 from agriculture-related activities and other sources of 30 wastewater related to both natural and man-made impacts 31 which are not specifically set forth herein.
- 32 (d) The need to provide and maintain affordable and 33 high-quality public infrastructure services and to safe-34 guard existing industrial and agricultural sectors of the 35 economy in the Chesapeake Bay watershed are essential to 36 the continued economic growth and quality of life of West

37 Virginia communities within the watershed. Protection of 38 these communities' economic vitality and the Chesapeake 39 Bay are critical interests of the state. The capital costs of 40 nutrient removal processes, if borne by individual rate 41 customers of sewer services or by individual business 42 owners, would result in significant increases in rates for 43 an essential public service, deferral or cancellation of 44 other critical infrastructure extensions and/or improve-45 ments and act as a disincentive for business growth, both 46 commercial and agricultural, in these communities, if not 47 the shrinking of industrial and agricultural activity in the 48 watershed. Therefore, a holistic program, while assuring 49 the protection of the Chesapeake Bay, must include: (1) A 50 nutrient trading and off-set program to allow for efficien-51 cies within the watershed to assure that public moneys are 52 placed to best use; and (2) a capital improvement program 53 to assist those required to install capital improvements to 54 obtain the reductions in nutrients previously agreed to by 55 the state.

- (e) The secretary, in consultation with affected stakeholders, is hereby directed to establish no later than June 1, 2012, a program of nutrient trading and off-sets. Pending establishment of such a program, the secretary is authorized to consider and implement interim trading and offset programs as necessary and appropriate for individual permittees in order to protect the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.
- (f) The secretary is hereby directed, no later than June 1, 2010, and in consultation with affected stakeholders, to report to the Joint Legislative Commission on State Water Resources the status of proposed performance standards necessary for wastewater treatment facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed for any reduction of nutrients in the watershed required to protect water quality in the Bay.

72 (g) The Secretary and stakeholders shall, no later than 73 June 1, 2012, consider and recommend to the Legislature 74 a program establishing a new and independent source of 75 funding for capital improvements made necessary by the

76 imposition of nutrient removal requirements.

- (h) The secretary shall, pursuant to the requirements of the West Virginia Water Pollution Control and applicable rules, modify existing West Virginia/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits containing limitations for the discharge of phosphorous and nitrogen into the Chesapeake Bay watershed so as to make said limitations effective and final only upon the completion of the requirements set forth in subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section and no later than June 1, 2014. Further, upon the approval by the Legislature of the requirements as set forth in subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section, and no later than June 1, 2014, the secretary shall further modify those permits set forth in this subsection and further grant
- 92 discharge of nitrogen and phosphorous into the Chesa93 peake Bay watershed.

 94 (i) Should it be determined based upon new information
 95 or the issuance of a final total maximum daily load for the
 96 Chesapeake Bay that modifications to nutrient loading
 97 requirements contained in West Virginia/National Pollut98 ant Discharge Elimination System permits are necessary
 99 to be consistent with this new information or the final
 100 total maximum daily load, the secretary shall recalculate
 101 such loading requirements and modify such permits

102 consistent with this information.

90 affected entities a reasonable period of time to attain 91 affordable compliance with any requirement related to the

5 [Enr. Com. Sub. for S. B. No. 715

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.
Charmlin Senate Committee
Janny Wells
Chairman House Committee
Originated in the Senate.
In effect ninety days from passage.
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Clerk of the Senate
Clerk of the House of Delegates
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