Department of Ecology
Budget and Program
Overview 2003-05

Department of Ecology
300 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, Washington 98504
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Welcome to the fourth edition of this "overview" publication, which examines the responsibilities, activities, and funding sources of the Department of Ecology, along with the current biennium's budget appropriation in support of these functions.

The challenge of all who work in government is to translate the complicated language of budget and law into meaningful activities that achieve our mission and goals. At the Department of Ecology, this means protecting both humans and the environment from pollution; restoring and preserving important ecosystems that sustain life; and finding ways to meet human needs without destroying environmental resources and functions.

The Department of Ecology works to accomplish its mission in many ways. Our watershed approach to protecting the state's waters has become a fundamental organizing principle. We are building strong partnerships throughout the state and with local communities in developing and implementing local watershed plans that identify solutions to water quality, water quantity, and habitat protection problems. This biennium, many of these locally developed watershed plans will be completed and will begin to transition into the implementation stage. New and ongoing funding for implementation of these local plans is critical to continue this important work.

Another significant challenge involves managing the state's limited water supplies to meet the needs of people, farms, and fish. Recent water law changes enacted by the Legislature and new funding for water right application processing have resulted in significant improvements in overall water management. However, additional water law reform and water infrastructure investments will be needed to meet ongoing economic and population growth, along with protecting natural resources and habitat.

Surface and ground water quality protection remains a major focus of the agency. Historic efforts centered on large businesses, industries, and waste water treatment facilities have resulted in many examples of improved water quality. Despite these improvements, water quality statewide continues to be a major environmental and public health issue. Efforts continue to address non-point sources of pollutions such as storm water, pesticide and fertilizer use, and agricultural practices.

The prevention, management, clean up, recycling, and safe disposal of our wastes are also core functions of the Department of Ecology. This includes the cleanup on contaminated sites and working with the federal government on ongoing Hanford Nuclear Reservation cleanup efforts. The agency "Beyond Waste" initiative is creating a collaborative, long-term waste vision that integrates sustainability principles and is targeted to significantly reducing and properly handling both hazardous and solid waste.

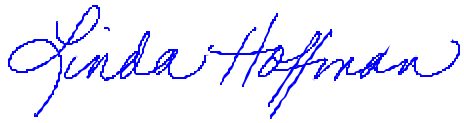
The considerable increase in the number of asthma cases and new data on the extent of public health risk associated with air toxins reinforce the need to maintain and expand the agency's efforts in addressing air pollution. Vehicle emissions, wood stove burning, and other outdoor burning make up a significant portion of the air pollution in Washington. These activities are difficult to address through traditional regulatory programs. Increased public education and financial incentives, combined with our current regulatory program, will be necessary to maintain and improve the air we breathe.

In addition to the environmental management efforts noted above, we are focusing on how we do our work; what are successful strategies and approaches for carrying out the agency's mission. We are working on building collaborative partnerships and relationships through listening, being informative and accessible, providing professional service, establishing trust, and approaching our work in a helpful, friendly, and positive manner.

We are also concentrating on streamlining our permit processes so that we make more timely decisions and are more predictable to citizens and applicants. Through the Office of Regulatory Assistance, we offer assistance to project applicants to help them understand permit requirements and coordinate permitting with local, state, and federal regulatory agencies.

I invite you to read about Ecology's programs, including the laws we are responsible to apply and uphold, the amount of money appropriated to the agency this biennium, and what we are doing to implement the agency's mission. I hope this information is useful and enlightening.

Sincerely,



Linda Hoffman
Director

Department of Ecology ~ Working <u>with</u> you for a better Washington

Mission

The Mission of the Department of Ecology is to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Goals

- Prevent Pollution
- Clean up Pollution
- Support Sustainable Communities and Natural Resources

Values

- Environmental Stewardship
- Environmental Justice
- Environmental Education
- Community Spirit
- Professional Conduct and Expertise
- Accountability
- Our Employees

Code of Conduct - Department of Ecology employees:

- Treat our customers as partners and collaborators who are equally committed to a healthy, prosperous Washington.
- Perform our work in a helpful, friendly, and positive manner.
- Communicate clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner.
- Listen carefully and engage in open, respectful, and professional dialogue.
- Solve problems, consider different perspectives, and find new and creative ways to accomplish our work.
- Build and maintain cooperative relationships.
- Remain objective at all times and ensure that professional judgment, rather than personal opinion, influences our work.

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Contact: Mary Burg, Program Manager, (360) 407-6880

Program Mission

Protect, preserve, and enhance the air quality of Washington to safeguard public health and the environment and support high quality of life for current and future generations.

Environmental Threats

Air quality concerns come in three forms: public health, environmental effects, and quality of life.

Air pollution causes lung disease and worsens existing respiratory and cardiopulmonary disease, sometimes hastening death for people afflicted with such diseases. Hundreds of studies have found that short- and long-term exposures to air pollution increase emergency room visits, hospitalizations, and medication use; cause absences from school and work; and restrict activity for some people.

Air pollution increases chronic respiratory illness; increases the overall death rate; increases the likelihood of contracting cancer; and decreases lung function in children, pre-disposing them to chronic, obstructive pulmonary disease as adults. Air pollution also affects the environment and quality of life in other ways, including: damage to soils, water, crops, vegetation, manmade materials, property, animals, and wildlife; impaired visibility; and, climate and weather. When air pollution creates noxious odors or irritating fumes, it can harm the economic value of homes and other types of real estate, as well as personal comfort and well-being.

Since the Washington State Legislature expanded statewide air quality efforts in 1991, overall air quality in Washington has greatly improved. Washington citizens save an estimated $2 billion per year in health costs and through economic benefits related to cleaner air. But even with current efforts, hundreds of people die each year from exposure to fine-particle pollution in Washington. A decade ago, 13 areas of Washington were designated as violating national ambient, health-based air quality standards for six chemicals known as "criteria" pollutants. More than three million people live within these areas.

Additionally, special monitoring studies show the potential for violations in several new areas, such as Colville and parts of the Columbia plateau. Air quality has improved significantly in the state's major urban areas, and most are currently meeting healthy-air standards; Spokane, Wallula, and Yakima areas continue to be listed as violating standards, and a number of areas still remain close to violating one or more federal air-quality standards.

In addition to the six criteria pollutants, hundreds of other chemicals, known as toxic or hazardous air pollutants, enter the atmosphere from a wide variety of sources. These chemicals are not subject to national ambient, health-based standards. Because of limited air quality and health risk data for Washington State, the level of public health and environmental damage caused by toxic air pollutants is more uncertain than health risks associated with the criteria pollutants.

Authorizing Laws

- *Federal Clean Air Act*
- *Chapter 70.94 RCW, Clean Air Act*
- *Chapter 70.120 RCW, Motor Vehicle Emission Control*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Motorists, Transportation Agencies, and Motor Vehicle Related Businesses*
- *Business, Industry and Affiliated Trade Associations*
- *Wood Stove and Fireplace Users, Manufacturers, and Related Businesses such as dealers*
- *Agriculture Related Businesses*
- *General Public*

Major Activities and Results

The Air Quality Program established seven air quality goals described below.

Prevent Violations of Air Quality Standards
Federal law establishes healthy-air standards for six air pollutants known as criteria pollutants.

Violations of standards trigger costly regulatory actions, impose economic constraints, and create the potential for severe financial sanctions against the state if problem areas are not effectively cleaned up in a timely manner. To ensure standards are met, the agency continuously measures air pollution levels and trends, develops and implements area specific clean up plans, designs and implements customized strategies to prevent violations of federal standards, and develops and implements natural event action plans to minimize health impacts and ensure that wildfires, windblown dust, or other natural events do not place Washington in violation of federal standards.

The agency's goals are to have all dirty-air areas, known as nonattainment areas, reclassified as clean by the Environmental Protection Agency by the end of the 2003-05 biennium and to reduce outdoor air pollution to levels that assure future violations of health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards will not occur. (Authorizing laws - Federal Clean Air Act, 70.94, and 70.120 RCW)

Result

Air quality standards in Washington State are met, public health problems associated with unsafe air are minimized, and federal sanctions are avoided.

- Measured air quality is good for 85% of all days and 99% of all measurements. Good air quality means ambient (outdoor) concentrations are less than one-half the national standards.
- Achieve no violations of ambient air quality standards.
- All areas of the state have attained clean air as classified and officially recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Complete a statewide assessment and prioritization of areas for their likelihood of violating standards.
- Design and implement strategies to address fine particle (particles that are small enough to lodge in the lungs when breathed) problems in Eastern Washington.

Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Motor Vehicle Emissions

Mobile sources such as cars, trucks, construction equipment, locomotives, and marine vessels are responsible for over 60% of Washington's air pollution. These emissions have been shown to adversely affect public health, substantially add to health care costs, and increase cancer and mortality rates. Without significant emission reductions, the agency cannot reasonably assure future attainment of federal air quality standards, avoid the imposition of multi-million dollar control costs to businesses and citizens, nor reduce or prevent harmful health effects on citizens from toxics released by mobile sources. To protect public health and the environment from motor vehicle pollution, the agency implements a cost-effective vehicle emissions check program covering nearly two million cars and trucks, promotes transportation alternatives and cleaner motor vehicles and fuels through voluntary, regulatory and incentive programs, and retrofits school buses with better emission controls. (Authorizing laws - Federal Clean Air Act, 70.94, and 70.120 RCW)

Result

Motor vehicle emissions are minimized and managed, public health impacts from motor vehicle emissions are addressed, and federal sanctions for failure to meet standards are avoided.

- Reduce emissions from motor vehicles by 15% by 2005 and 35% by 2010.
- Reduce diesel soot emissions by 10% by 2004, 15% by 2005, and 50% by 2010.
- Equip 800 school buses with additional emission controls by July 2004 and 2000 buses by July 2005.
- Achieve a 50% reduction in bus idling at four schools.

- Implement a cost-effective motor vehicle emission check program that substantially reduces air pollution from cars and trucks.
- Develop a comprehensive diesel emissions reduction initiative that combines voluntary and regulatory elements to significantly reduce cancer and other health risks.
- Implement Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6072, which provides for installation of diesel school bus retrofit exhaust emission controls and cleaner fuels for school bus fleets.
- Partner with state, federal, and local agencies and the private sector to promote retrofit emission technology on fleets, transportation alternatives, the use of cleaner motor vehicles and fuels, and reduction of idling.

Reduce Air Pollution that Affects Views of Washington's Scenic Areas

Visibility is impaired even when air pollution is well below levels allowed by the federal health-based standards. Clear views within our national parks and wilderness areas, as well as views from outside these areas, are important to our economy and our quality of life. To enhance and preserve this cherished natural resource and to meet new federal requirements to reduce regional haze, the agency must develop and implement strategies that will significantly reduce visibility-impairing emissions. (Authorizing laws - Federal Clean Air Act and 70.94 RCW)

Result

This activity was eliminated through the legislative budget process. No resources will be used to support haze reduction work in the 2003-05 biennium.

Targets or Objectives that will not be met: Reduce human-caused visibility-impairing emissions by 25% by 2010 and by 50% by 2020.

Reduce Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants

Hundreds of toxic chemicals (totaling millions of pounds) are emitted into the air annually in Washington. No ambient standards and few emission limits have been established for these compounds. Emerging ambient assessments and toxics risk models indicate that the level and extent of airborne toxics pose significant health and environmental risks, including death, shortened lives, cancer, and other serious health effects.

The agency has identified 11 high-risk toxic air pollutants that are prevalent in Washington. The agency goal is to significantly reduce potential risk to the public of cancer and other serious health effects caused by airborne toxics. The agency will complete a health assessment of agricultural burning smoke; complete a health-effects analysis of diesel soot; collect and prepare annual air toxics emission inventories; operate air toxics monitoring sites; and limit toxic emissions through permit conditions for commercial facilities, combustion processes and outdoor burning. (Authorizing laws - Federal Clean Air Act and 70.94 RCW)

Result

The public health threat from toxic air pollutants is minimized.

Diesel soot is the highest priority air toxic in Washington. Work listed under the motor vehicle emission activity related to diesel emissions directly supports addressing this health issue.

- Less than 60% of facility-reported toxics released to the environment (Community Right to Know, Toxics Release Inventory) are air emissions and total tons of air toxics decrease by 5% by July 2005.
- Achieve a 50% reduction in emissions of priority toxics by 2010.
- Reduce diesel soot emissions by 10% by 2004, 15% by 2005, and 50% by 2010.
- Equip 800 school buses with new emission controls by July 2004, and 2000 by July 2005.
- Improve emissions inventories and understanding of ambient concentrations and sources of priority toxics.
- Evaluate and initiate appropriate strategies to reduce emissions of priority toxics.

Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Smoke and Dust

Nagging regional smoke and dust pollution plagues many areas, primarily in Central and Eastern Washington, and affects public health and quality of life. To address these continuing problems, the agency conditions permits for agricultural, land clearing, fire training, and other outdoor burning where required by law; produces

daily burn forecasts using local air quality, weather and burning demand information; responds to and resolves complaints related to smoke and dust; provides technical assistance to manage and prevent fugitive dust and outdoor burning impacts; designs and delivers community-tailored woodstove education programs; and through technical assistance, research and demonstration projects, fosters development and use of practical alternatives to burning and improved dust mitigation. The agency's goal is to achieve air quality levels in Eastern and Central Washington by 2010 that experts agree is sufficient to protect human health. (Authorizing law - 70.94 RCW)

Result

Public health threats from smoke and dust are managed and minimized.

- Reduce emissions from cereal grain stubble burning by at least 50% by June 2005 using a 1998 baseline.
- Continue to improve and streamline the outdoor burning permit and smoke management systems.
- Audit local burn permit programs to ensure effective and efficient operation.
- Foster development and use of practical alternatives and best management practices for burning and dust mitigation through research, technical assistance and demonstration projects.

Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources

The agency issues permits to new and existing industrial and commercial facilities that emit significant levels of air pollution. Permit programs are mandated either by federal or state clean air law and are designed by law to be self supporting through fees. The agency provides technical assistance to businesses, permit application and processing guidance, interpretation of rules, pre-application assistance, and permit review. Permits are conditioned and approved to ensure all federal and state laws are met, and that air quality, the environment, and public health are protected. The agency develops and modifies industrial source regulations to incorporate federal and state law changes, simplify and streamline permit requirements, and ensure public health protection. The agency conducts compliance inspections and responds to and resolves complaints. The agency develops technical and policy direction on emerging industrial permit issues. (Authorizing laws - Federal Clean Air Act and 70.94 RCW)

Result

Air pollution from industrial and commercial sources are managed to protect public health and minimize costs and regulatory burdens.

- Reduce or prevent at least 10,000 tons of air emissions per year through permit conditions.
- Ensure 100% of permits meet timeliness targets.
- Provide certainty to the regulated community on the need for, content, and timeframes for permits.
- Improve timeliness of permit processing.
- Retain delegation and local control of federal permit programs.

Measure Air Pollution Levels and Emissions to Make Sound Policy Decisions

The agency needs sufficient, high quality information on the amount and sources of pollution and how it moves in the air to make reasoned air quality management decisions. The agency carries out three primary activities to collect needed data.

Air quality monitoring: The status of air quality is measured to provide data that allows assessment of trends, focused compliance, assessment of control strategies, health effects, and environmental damage.

Emission inventory development: Emission inventory is the quantification of the amount of pollution released by sources of air pollution.

Meteorological & modeling forecasts: Meteorological forecasting and dispersion modeling are essential to understanding the movement and concentration of air pollutants, the carrying capacity of airsheds, the interactions of pollutants, and the point of maximum impact of pollution. (Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Air Act and 70.94 RCW)

Result

Accurate and comprehensive air quality data is gathered, maintained, and evaluated over time to ensure informed policy decisions can be made.

- Conduct annual network review and modifications to meet air quality needs.
- No one is exposed to violations of standards.
- Air pollution is routinely measured where at least 85% of the population lives.
- Assure adequate data in both quantity and quality are available to policy makers.
- Take leadership to establish regional consortium for air quality forecast modeling.
- Continually update and improve emissions data and modeling tools to predict air quality levels, impacts and trends.
- Participate in region-wide, trans-boundary efforts to characterize air quality patterns.
- Provide support of ambient air monitoring sites in cooperation with outside agencies.

Major Issues

Growth Threatens Air Quality Gains

Air pollution levels in a number of Washington communities are within 10 percent of violating federal standards for smog (ozone), carbon monoxide, and fine particles. Population growth, more cars, and economic expansion can push emissions of air pollutants higher. It will take vigilance and the combined efforts of citizens, businesses, and governments to sustain our air quality gains.

Visibility and Regional Haze

Citizens complain when their views of Mt. Rainier, the Olympics, or the Columbia Gorge are obstructed by air pollution. Regional haze and visibility degradation also affect tourism, restrain economic growth, and diminish the quality of life for Washington residents. Federal law requires the state to eliminate human-caused visibility impairment in our national parks and wilderness areas by 2064. Businesses, governments, and citizens who have already controlled emissions to protect public health may have to further reduce emissions if they are found to contribute to the degradation of scenic views. Because budget cuts have eliminated the state's work to reduce haze, future decisions related to visibility protection will be made by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Outdoor Burning

Burning of unwanted trash and natural debris is a frequent occurrence in many areas of Washington. Our clean-air law governs where and what burning is allowable. The regulations implementing the law call for changes in burning practices and prohibitions. The trend toward tighter restrictions on burning produces conflicts in situations where the pressure or desire to burn is strong. In fact, the pressure to burn is increasing on many fronts. The demand for burning to remove agricultural and horticultural debris fluctuates along with changes in agriculture. Intentional burning in the forests is likely to increase as a part of restoring the health of forests. Pressure to reduce burning is also increasing. People don't like to be "smoked-out," and are demanding clean air. Fire safety professionals have increasing concerns about burning and fires getting out of control. The agency predicts that the pattern of frequent changes in burning programs will continue as state and local agencies struggle to find the balance between clean air, reasonable alternatives to burning, and necessary burning.

Motor-Vehicle Emission-Check Program

Emission inspections are required of all gasoline and diesel cars and trucks, five to 25 years old, in the Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Vancouver areas. Because the Motor-Vehicle Emission Check Program affects nearly one million vehicle owners each year, the agency must ensure that the program meets both air quality and public service needs.

A new contractor began operating Washington's emission testing stations in July 2002. The new contract provided for improved air quality through upgraded testing procedures. To keep emission

testing fees at $15 as required by state law, the agency was forced to close four emission testing stations in the Puget Sound area in 2002. To help reduce impacts on customers, information is provided to motorists regarding the best times to take their vehicles to the test stations. Other customer service improvements include having test stations open Monday through Saturday (formerly, they were closed on Mondays), and accepting credit cards, which ends a 20-year cash-only policy.

Permitting New or Modified Industrial Facilities
Under state and federal law, new or modified industrial and commercial air pollution sources that increase emissions must install best available control technology for the pollutants where emissions increase. The federal permit process is complex, time consuming, and applies to major emissions increases and selected pollutants. States must receive approval from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to carry out the federal program; otherwise, EPA would issue separate permits. The federal program has been highly criticized, EPA has recently issued a series of controversial rule changes that are under legal challenge, and EPA plans to roll out a continuing series of rule changes over the next several years. Stability of the federal program will likely not occur until late this decade.

The Competitiveness Council and others in the business community recommended that the state move as quickly as possible to gain full EPA approval of its permit program to eliminate duplication, minimize federal involvement in the state permit process, and help expedite permit decisions. Until stability returns to the federal program, the state cannot obtain full approval. The agency has decided in the near term to focus on improving and streamlining parts of the permit process the state can control. This approach should minimize administrative process while increasing clarity, certainty, and timeliness of permit decisions for about 99% of affected businesses.

Responding to Climate Change
Consistent with Governor Locke's directive, the state has begun rule-making to partially offset carbon dioxide emissions from new, fossil fuel burning electrical generating plants that provide power to the grid. The Department of Ecology and the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) will develop identical offset requirements and apply them to new power plants that fall within each agency's jurisdiction (EFSEC regulates power plants 350 megawatts or larger). Rules are expected to be completed by summer 2004.

Again under Governor Locke's directive, the agency is expecting to assist with design and implementation of a West Coast global warming and clean energy strategy. Potential areas for agency involvement as mentioned by the three west coast governors include marine vessel and truck stop idling reduction strategies, increasing fuel efficiency of the state vehicle flee, and improving inventories of greenhouse gas emissions.

Reducing Diesel Soot
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6072 passed by the Legislature in the 2003 session provides funding to the Department of Ecology and the state's seven local air agencies primarily to place emission controls on existing diesel school buses. The goals are to significantly reduce air pollution and public health risk to children from emissions from school buses, maximize cost effectiveness and efficiency in use of appropriated dollars, and sustain or increase private sector employment. In conjunction with the Department of General Administration, the agency has established a centralized state contract and hired a private sector employer to conduct fleet surveys and provide and install emission control hardware. Through centralization and combined purchasing power, the contract, effective November 2003, has reduced equipment costs by 25%, eliminated duplicative and time consuming contract and grant processing by state and local agencies, provided a contractor who is familiar with public school bus fleets and trusted by fleet managers, and guarantees equitable, fair pricing for equipment installation statewide.

The Department of Ecology has established clear roles and responsibilities for involved agencies. School districts, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, school district fleet managers, and local agency staff will be educated on the legislation, emission control technology, how to best use the state contract, and how to use state funding to leverage additional federal funds.

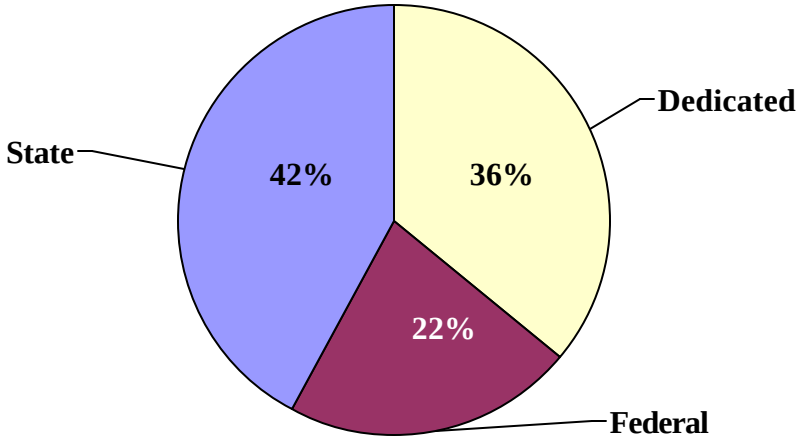
By November 2003, over 50 school districts had applied to have nearly 1,000 of the older and most polluting buses upgraded with cleaner emissions control technology. These buses represent only 10% of the diesel school bus fleet, but are responsible for about 75% of soot emissions. Fleet evaluations began in November 2003, and installation of cleaner technology starts in early 2004. A report to the Legislature on costs, benefits, problems, successes, and future needs is due December 2004.

Air Quality Program Budget

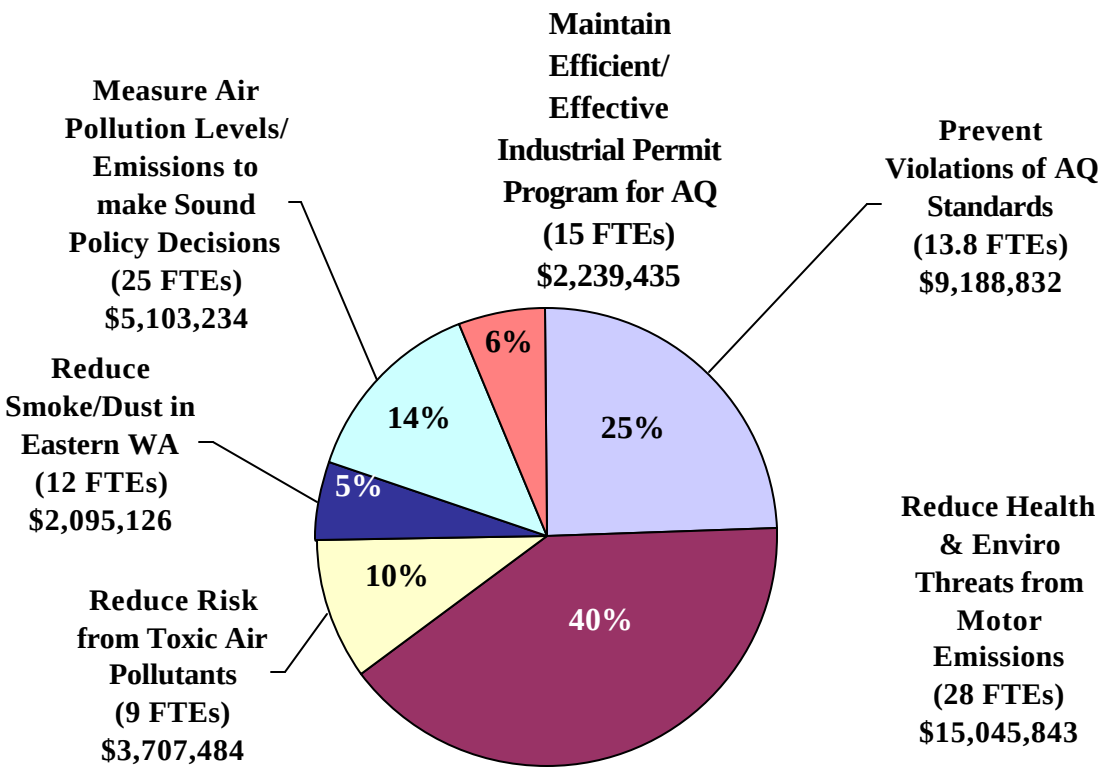
Budget $37,379,955; Staffing: 102.8 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	15,833,018	Multiple; vehicle emissions inspections fee	Ambient air monitoring, grants to local air authorities, new source permits, modeling and meteorology, emission inventory, vehicle emission testing.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	8,074,281	Federal grants	State and local air authority grants for ambient air monitoring, emission inventory, modeling, meteorology, and other air quality activities. Includes special project grants.
Dedicated Funds			
Air Operating Permit	1,839,435	Permit Fees collected for air contaminant sources	Issuing permits to major air pollution sources, small business technical assistance.
Air Pollution Control	11,194,046	Air registration fees; burning permit fees; vehicle transfer fees	Registration program, agricultural burning permitting, burning alternatives research; school bus retrofit program
Woodstove Education & Environment	349,175	Fees on the retail sale of woodstoves and fireplaces	Enforcement and education on proper woodstove use, grants to local air authorities.
Environmental Excellence	76,000	Involved entity	Activity associated with the Environmental Excellence project.
Grass Seed Burning Research	14,000	Fees on open burning of grasses grown for seed	Research on alternatives to grass seed burning.
TOTAL	**$37,379,955**		

Air Quality Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Air Quality Program
Dollars by Activity



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Contact: Bill Backous, Program Manager, (360) 407-6699

Program Mission

To measure and assess environmental conditions in Washington State.

Environmental Threats

Environmental threats include both point and nonpoint sources and range from conventional pollutants, such as fecal coliform bacteria, nutrients, and temperature, to toxic contaminants and invasive aquatic weeds. Most of the monitoring and investigation efforts focus on threats to water or sediment quality, while many of the directed studies are conducted in support of clients in other agency programs.

The focus of these activities is on objectively assessing existing environmental conditions. The agency frequently identifies threats or evaluates cumulative or combined effects stemming from the entire spectrum of environmental threats. Consequently, the relevant and useful information is provided to the agency and other resource management agencies.

Authorizing Laws

- *Federal Clean Water Act*
- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control*
- *Chapter 90.71 RCW, Puget Sound Water Quality Protection*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *Chapter 43.21A RCW, Department of Ecology*
- *Chapter 70.119A.080 RCW, Public Water Systems – Penalties and Compliance*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Federal and Local Governments*
- *State Agencies*
- *Tribes*
- *Businesses*
- *Environmental Organizations*
- *General Public*
- *Internal Clients*

Major Activities and Results

Improve Quality of Data Used for Environmental Decision Making

Sound environmental policy and regulatory decisions can only be made if accurate, reliable, and timely data are available to inform decisions. To ensure the reliability and integrity of data used by the agency, the quality assurance officer and staff provide guidance and training on developing Quality Assurance Project Plans, review project proposals, and consult on sampling design requirements and interpretation of results. This quality assurance function is required by the Environmental Protection Agency for entities, such as the Department of Ecology, which receive funding for work involving environmental data. In addition, the agency scientists, modelers, statisticians, chemists, and other specialists interpret technical data, review grantee monitoring plans, and supply information for crucial policy questions, in support of agency mandates. Data collection supports all major state and federal environmental laws.

Result

Environmental decisions are made based upon accurate, reliable, and timely data.

- 100% of all environmental monitoring plans are peer-reviewed, completed before sampling begins, and posted to the Internet.
- Credible scientific data are collected to inform environmental policy decisions.
- Technical assistance is provided to four local grant recipients each quarter.
- Local government grant recipients provide high quality data to Ecology.

Reduce Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment

Persistent, bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) are a particular group of chemicals that can significantly affect the health of humans, fish, and wildlife. The agency developed, and the Legislature funded in the 01-03 Biennium, implementation of a long-term strategy designed to reduce PBTs in Washington's environment over the coming years. This strategy will coordinate

agency-wide efforts, engage other key organizations and interest groups, and provide for public education and information on reducing PBTs in the environment. Although the Legislature did not provide funding in the 03-05 Biennium for continued PBT strategy implementation, $100,000 was provided to Ecology to implement House Bill 1002 (Mercury Reduction and Education Act - 2003). During the 2004 session, Ecology plans to request supplemental budget funding to resume implementation of the PBT Strategy. (Authorizing laws - 90.48 and 70.105D RCW)

Result

Public health and environmental impacts associated with PBTs are minimized, and strategies are developed and implemented to reduce and eliminate these harmful chemicals.

- Reduce mercury releases from dental offices to the environment through the successful implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Washington State Dental Association.
- Conduct a survey assessing mercury amalgam recovery efforts by September 2004.
- Increase fluorescent lamp recycling rate in Washington to 30% by June 2004 and 40% by June 2005.

Measure Contaminants in the Environment by Performing Laboratory Analyses

The Manchester Environmental Laboratory is a full-service environmental chemistry laboratory operated jointly by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 and the Department of Ecology. The laboratory provides technical, analytical, and sampling support for chemistry and microbiology for multiple programs in the agency and supports work conducted under mandates such as the Federal Clean Water Act; Water Pollution Control Act; Puget Sound Water Quality Protection Act; and Model Toxics Control Act.

Result

Operation of a full-service environmental testing laboratory that provides defensible and accurate analytical and sampling support to the agency and other state and local governments.

- Maintain the goal of achieving 100% acceptable performance testing results.
- Provide scientifically sound data sampling results to clients as a basis for making environmental decisions.

Assure Environmental Laboratories Provide Quality Data

The agency is charged with the responsibility to certify laboratories that conduct tests or submit data to the agency. As a result, Ecology developed and manages an accreditation program to accredit environmental laboratories for analyses in all typical environmental matrices, now including drinking water. The drinking water mission was transferred to Ecology under an April 2002 Memorandum of Agreement between Ecology and the Department of Health. Accreditation helps ensure that environmental laboratories have the demonstrated capability to provide accurate and defensible data. The agency's lab accreditation program is the primary source of lab performance monitoring for the 480 labs in the accreditation program. (Authorizing laws - 43.21A.445 and 70.119A.080 RCW)

Result

Environmental laboratories submitting data to the Department of Ecology and Department of Health have the demonstrated capability to provide accurate and defensible data.

- Evaluate and accredit over 480 environmental laboratories in 29 states and 3 provinces, including 92 drinking water laboratories.
- Assure 100% acceptable performance testing analyses for major permitted wastewater discharge laboratories.
- Regulated laboratories maintain successful quality programs.
- Environmental labs and public health decisions are based on accurate and defensible scientific data.

Conduct Environmental Studies for Pollution Source Identification and Control

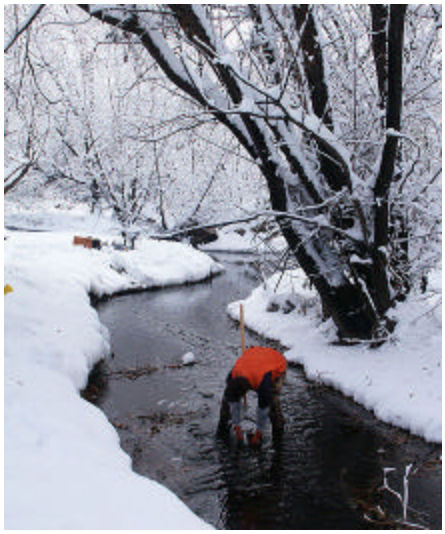
The agency conducts pollution studies to address known or suspected problems at individual sites or across regional areas. These studies support agency efforts under the Federal Clean Water Act; Water Pollution Control Act; and Model Toxics

Control Act. The directed studies span the range from water quality sampling, such as for bacteria or dissolved oxygen, to more complex analyses for toxic chemicals, e.g., dioxins in fish tissues or pesticides in groundwater. Many of the studies are water cleanup studies, which calculate the "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) of a pollutant a water body can absorb without causing violations of water quality standards. As part of a lawsuit settlement, the agency entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency that requires the agency to develop nearly 1,500 TMDLs by 2013. Study results are published in scientific reports used for regulatory decision making, formulating policy, and protecting and enhancing environmental health.

Result
Comprehensive scientific studies are conducted to assess pollution sources and environmental health.

- 100% of study reports are peer-reviewed, completed on schedule, and posted to the Internet.
- Resource managers have credible scientific studies to inform policy decisions on pollution controls needed to protect environmental and public health.

Monitor and Assess the Quality of State Waters and Measure Stream Flows Statewide
The agency has established a statewide environmental monitoring network to assess the current status of state waters, identify threatened or impaired waters, and evaluate changes/trends in water quality over time. This network includes sampling stations in rivers, streams, and marine waters (Puget Sound and coastal estuaries). A significant part of the network was developed under the direction of Chapter 90.71 RCW - Puget Sound Water Quality Protection, which ensured implementation of the Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program. The agency also measures and evaluates stream flows in salmon-critical basins and key watersheds statewide, and makes near real-time information available to the public via the agency's Web site.



Result
The health of fresh water rivers, streams, lakes, marine and estuarine water, and marine sediments are assessed statewide.

- Collect monthly samples from 82 fresh water and 35 marine water sites.
- Collect annual samples from 75 randomly-chosen, representative fresh water sites and 40 marine sites.
- Measure near real-time stream flows at 62 sites in critical salmon basins, and continuous flows at 75 other sites statewide.
- Provide real-time stream flow data to watershed and salmon managers via the agency's Web site.
- Alert regional office staff, the Department of Health, the Puget Sound Action Team, and the public to emerging water quality problems, trends, and fecal coliform contamination.
- Track and assess the effectiveness of water cleanup activities.

Major Issues

Sustainability of Environmental Monitoring Programs
Environmental monitoring is an important agency activity. In recent years, new requirements for watershed planning and salmon recovery have increased the demand for reliable water quality and stream flow data throughout the state. However, the sustainability of several of the agency's monitoring programs is in jeopardy. The cumulative effects of budget cuts and escalating costs for services necessary to carry out monitoring have necessitated reductions in some of the agency's core monitoring efforts.

Marine water column and marine sediment monitoring have been particularly hard hit. The problem of shrinking budgets has been exacerbated by increased costs for chartered marine flights, marine vessel rental, and contracted analytical services.

Another area facing upcoming budget problems is stream flow monitoring. The agency has received a significant amount of "one-time" funding from external sources (Salmon Recovery Funding Board, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation) to install stream gauges in priority watersheds and provide grant funding to local entities to assist in maintaining and operating the gauges. Most of this funding dries up by the end of the biennium (June 30, 2005). While an effective network of gauging stations will be in place, the resources to operate and maintain the stations will not be there.

During the 2003-05 biennium, the agency needs to examine its monitoring programs and develop plans to balance available resources against the many demands for environmental information. This effort should determine the level of core environmental monitoring that will be sustainable into the upcoming biennium and beyond.

Maintaining Investment in Water Clean Up Plans

Section 303d of the federal Clean Water Act requires the state to develop water clean up plans (also known as TMDLs – Total Maximum Daily Loads) for water bodies that fail to meet water quality standards. As part of a lawsuit agreement, a memorandum of agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency requires the Department of Ecology to develop nearly 1,500 water clean up plans by 2013.

In recent years, the agency has been successful in obtaining federal funds to develop water clean up plans. However, budgetary pressures on both state and federal funding threaten the agency's ability to maintain the water clean up schedule. General Fund-State budget reductions for the 03-05 Biennium reduced funding for these plans by more than $300,000. Additionally, the next federal grant from the Environmental Protection Agency in support of the clean up schedule may be reduced by roughly $800,000.

In the face of these budget cuts, the agency needs to continue seeking out avenues of support for this program. If the state is unable to meet the terms of the lawsuit agreement, it is possible the federal government may pull back millions of dollars of federal funds in order to implement its own water clean up program. Under a federally-administered program, the state would lose much control over permitting decisions involving point sources of pollution, which would pose hardships on municipalities and industries.

Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins

As noted under "Major Activities and Results," the agency received $100,000 to implement the Mercury Reduction and Education Act (House Bill 1002). However, the Legislature also eliminated the $800,000 which previously funded the agency's implementation of its Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBT) Strategy.

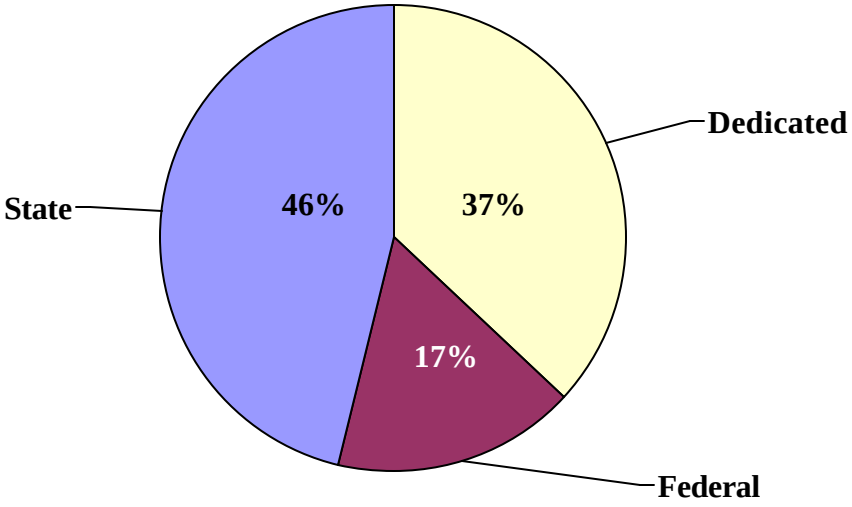
The PBT Strategy is an important cross-program pollution prevention and pollution reduction effort. While House Bill 1002 supports some one-time efforts to reduce the release of mercury into the environment, the reduction of PBTs should be an ongoing effort that expands beyond mercury. In addition, the need for PBT monitoring data remains high. The agency has therefore submitted a request for supplemental budget funding to resume implementation of the PBT Strategy. This funding would allow the agency to fully implement the Mercury Chemical Action Plan, resume monitoring for mercury and other high priority PBTs, and develop a process and criteria to select the next PBT for which to develop a chemical action plan.

Environmental Assessment Program Budget

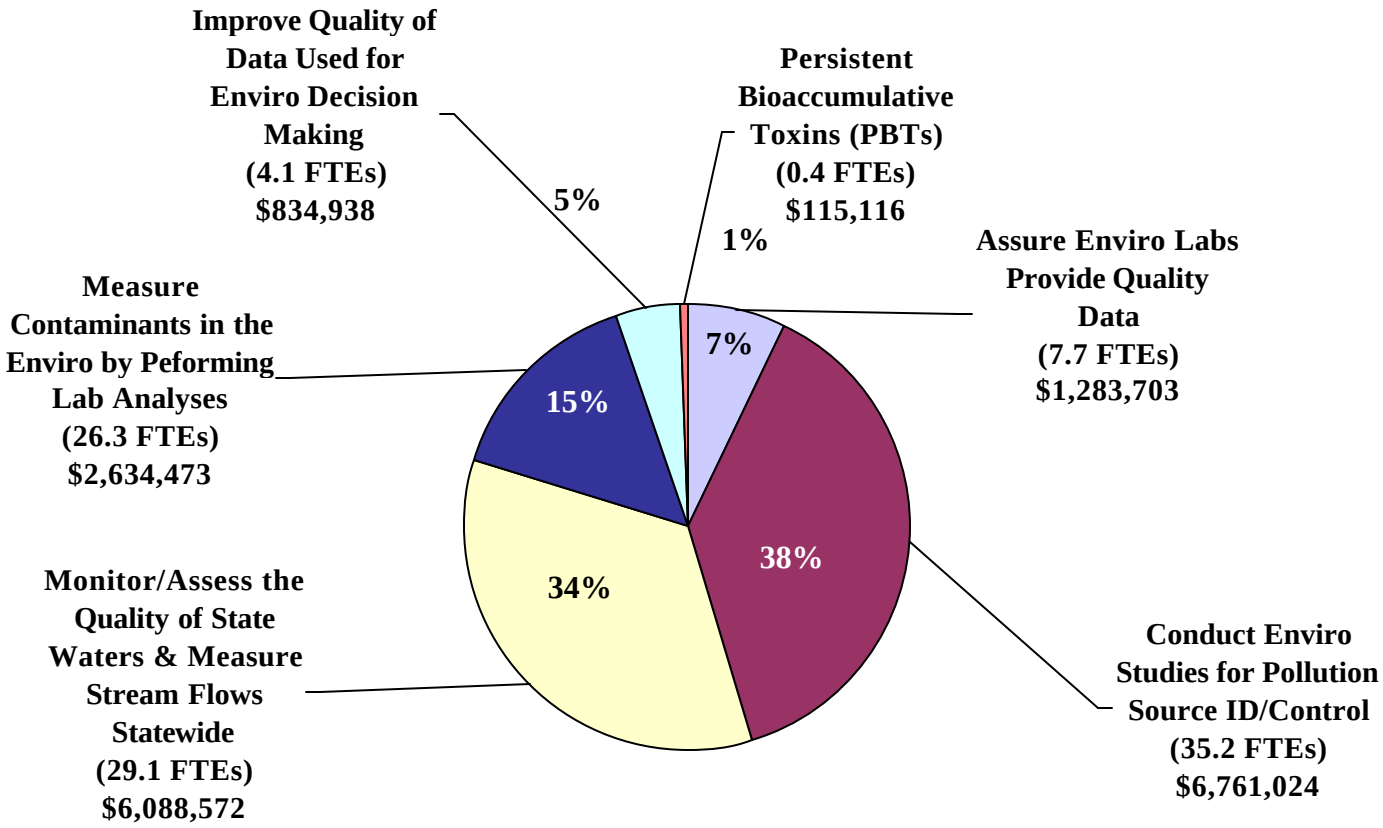
Budget: $17,717,826; Staffing: 102.8 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	8,155,492	Multiple	Water quality monitoring, marine sediment monitoring, streamflow monitoring, technical assistance, monitoring of nonpoint source controls, water cleanup studies, laboratory accreditation
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	3,039,454	Federal grants	Water quality monitoring, marine sediment monitoring, watershed cleanup studies, quality assurance
Dedicated Funds			
General Fund – Private/Local	137,700	Agreements with counties and cities	Water quality studies, laboratory analytical work
State Drought Preparedness Account	608,302	Transfer from Emergency Water Fund	Streamflow monitoring
Water Quality Account	384,443	Excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products, sales tax transfer, loan repayments, interest payments, and state general fund transfer	Streamflow monitoring
State Toxics Control	1,725,752	Hazardous substance tax, remedial actions, and penalties recovered	Groundwater investigations, water cleanup studies, toxics monitoring
Water Quality Permit	3,486,615	Fees on wastewater discharge permits	Groundwater investigations, water cleanup studies, watershed studies, compliance monitoring
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	180,068	Fees on boat trailers	Technical assistance, monitoring
TOTAL	**$17,717,826**		

Environmental Assessment Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Environmental Assessment Program
Dollars by Activtiy



Contact: Greg Sorlie, Program Manager, (360) 407-6702

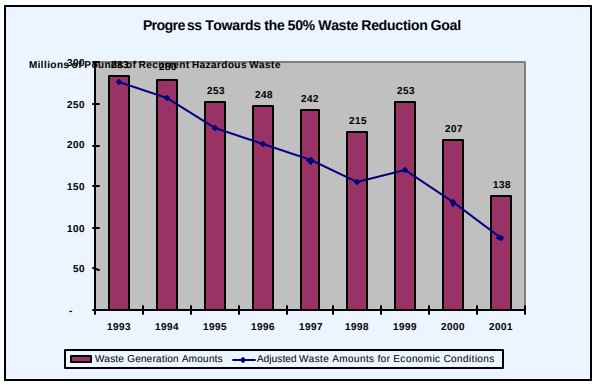
Program Mission

To foster sustainability, prevent pollution, and promote safe waste management.

Environmental Threats

There are inherent risks in the use of hazardous chemicals. When chemicals become hazardous waste, they are, by definition, harmful to the environment and/or human health. Many of these wastes are persistent in the environment, remaining toxic for a very long time, and some can build up (bio-accumulate) in the food chain. Currently, about 7,000 hazardous waste generators produce more than 138 million pounds of hazardous waste annually in Washington (2001 data).

The agency addresses two primary environmental threats: the long-term inherent risks of using hazardous chemicals; and improper hazardous-waste handling and disposal. Reducing the use of toxic chemicals is, therefore, a top priority, with a second major focus being to ensure that hazardous waste generated is managed safely.



Authorizing Laws

- *Chapter 70.105 RCW (1976), Washington's Hazardous Waste Management Act*
- *Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1980)*
- *Chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous Waste Regulations (2000)*
- *Chapter 70.95 RCW, Hazardous Waste Reduction Act*
- *Chapter 70.95C RCW, State Solid Waste Act*
- *Chapter 70.95E RCW, Hazardous Waste Fees*
- *Chapter173-307 WAC, Pollution Prevention Plans (1991)*
- *Chapter 173-305 WAC, Hazardous Waste Fees (1992)*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW (1989), State Hazardous Waste Cleanup (MTCA)*
- *Chapter 70.102.020 RCW, Hazardous Substance Information Act*
- *Chapter 49.70 RCW, State Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act*
- *Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act*
- *Chapter 15.54 RCW, Fertilizer Regulation Act (Clarifies the Department of Ecology's oversight authority over waste-derived fertilizers)*

Constituents and Interested Parties

- *General Public*
- *Local Governments and Other Agencies*
- *Business Groups and Associations*
- *State Agencies: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health; Washington State University*
- *Regulated Businesses and Agencies*
- *Tribes*
- *Environmental Groups*
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*

Major Activities and Results

Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste through Technical Assistance

The state Hazardous Waste Reduction Act calls for the reduction of hazardous substances/waste generation, and requires certain businesses to prepare plans for voluntary reduction. Staff provide assistance through innovative programs for source and waste generation reduction, including more than 250 pollution prevention technical assistance visits. In addition, the agency focuses on improvements to industry sectors that have the highest rate of waste generation and non-compliance, to help them achieve energy savings, water conservation, and reduce hazardous waste production, which can also reduce the company's production costs. Reducing the initial generation of hazardous waste minimizes disposal costs, reduces the need for cleanup, minimizes public exposure, and saves money. (Authorizing laws -

70.95C and 70.95E RCW, 173-305, and 173-307 WAC)

Result
The amount of hazardous waste generated is reduced. Businesses save on cleanup and disposal costs, public exposure is minimized, and future clean ups are avoided.

- Reduce statewide generation of hazardous waste by 2% annually (about five million pounds a year).
- Achieve quantifiable savings in energy (dollars); process water conservation (gallons); and reduce hazardous waste (pounds) at several businesses that volunteer for assistance (Toxics Reduction Engineer Efficiency or TREE).
- Focus on improvements for sectors that have the highest rate of contamination and non-compliance (electroplaters, printed circuit boards, and aerospace parts manufacturers).
- Create a partnership with dentists to reduce mercury.
- Achieve progress on purchasing environmentally preferable products and services at state and local government agencies (sustainability).
- Conduct 250 pollution prevention technical assistance visits annually.
- Develop a long-range strategic State Hazardous Waste Management Plan to reduce or eliminate hazardous substances (Beyond Waste).
- Support the highly popular annual Governor's Award for pollution prevention and sustainability practices.

Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management through Technical Assistance
Businesses are provided with education and technical assistance about safe hazardous waste management. This activity is important because it prevents problems from happening in the first place or from getting worse. The goal is to avoid future state costs in spending millions to clean up contamination and to minimize threats to public health and the environment.

Annual workshops are offered to thousands of businesses on how to manage their dangerous waste safely, and remain in compliance with appropriate regulations. Although formal compliance enforcement work is essential to maintaining compliance with hazardous waste regulations, compliance-related technical assistance visits and information can also bring facilities into regulatory compliance, using substantially fewer resources for a given level of environmental benefit. Safe management of hazardous waste protects employees and the public and avoids clean up costs. (Authorizing law - 70.105 RCW)

Result
Hazardous waste is safely managed, employees and the public are protected, and businesses are in compliance with state hazardous waste laws.

- Conduct 376 compliance technical assistance visits annually.
- Assist businesses with determining how to manage their wastes safely.
- Conduct annual workshops to explain regulatory requirements and best management practices.
- Adopt rules that provide the best environmental protection while being flexible to meet business needs.
- Increase the number of facilities that achieve and stay in compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Visit new businesses to help explain what hazardous waste requirements they need to meet.

Increase Compliance and Take Action on Significant Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste
The agency annually conducts formal compliance enforcement inspections at large- and medium-quantity generators and at hazardous waste management facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. Because there are times when the agency must use its expertise and enforcement authority to protect the environment and public health, a credible, formal enforcement capability is essential to preserving the effectiveness of these technical assistance and informal enforcement efforts. While staff undertakes formal enforcement infrequently, repeated refusal or inability of a facility to correct violations and come back into compliance with the regulations will escalate to formal enforcement actions. (Authorizing law - 70.105 RCW)

Result
Improved facility compliance in managing hazardous wastes for the protection of public health and the environment when other voluntary efforts fail.

- Improve compliance by an increase in the number of facilities that have few or no violations.
- Conduct 320 compliance inspections annually (including 15 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; 17 recyclers; and 70 large-quantity hazardous waste generators).
- Issue penalties and regulatory orders when necessary.
- Respond to approximately 180 complaints regarding hazardous wastes or substances.
- Investigate and respond to environmental crimes (illegal dumping, falsifying records, etc.).

Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution though Permitting/Closure/Corrective Action

Facilities that treat, store, and/or dispose of dangerous wastes are required to obtain a permit to ensure that their design, construction, maintenance, and operating procedures protect public health and the environment. This sets the initial standards businesses need in order to treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. Washington currently has 15 active facilities that are either in "interim status" or have a final permit. These facilities are required to have closure plans to effectively deal with the end of their waste management activities. Environmental contamination found at any time before closure requires a corrective action clean up plan. Sites that pose the greatest hazard to human health and the environment are addressed first. The agency is currently working on 27 high-priority corrective action clean up sites. (Authorizing laws - 70.105, 70.105D RCW, and Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)

Drums of household hazardous waste & oil filters at CleanCare, Tacoma

Result

Assurance that facilities treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes are constructed and operated properly to prevent soil, water, or air contamination.

- Issue protective permits for hazardous waste management facilities.
- Process permit modifications for facilities that want to change or expand operations for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes.
- Increase by 8% annually the goal toward complete cleanup or remediation at 27 high-priority facilities.
- Improve compliance at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- Prevent future abandoned facilities requiring clean up by proposing statutory and regulatory improvements for Washington's waste management system.
- Address proper financial assurance requirements at used oil processors and recyclers to ensure taxpayers don't have to pick up the tab when these facilities are abandoned.

Improve Community Access to Hazardous Waste Information/Quality Data

The agency uses automated data systems to track compliance and technical assistance visits; measure pollution prevention and compliance progress; track amounts of dangerous waste generated each year and its proper transport, treatment, and/or disposal; identify toxic chemicals released and stored by businesses; and track information on hundreds of facilities that prepare pollution prevention plans and pay fees. This provides the agency, public, and local government with accurate information about the type, location, and source of hazardous substances that affect them. In accordance with federal and state Community Right-to-Know laws, the agency also responds to public inquiries about toxic chemicals and provides a Web site for this purpose. (Authorizing laws - 49.70, 70.102, and 70.95E RCW, 173-305 and 173-307 WAC, and Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act)

Result

Hazardous waste data (waste type, location, volume, etc.) is readily available to emergency responders, local governments, citizens, and decision makers.

- Improve Web site and public access to hazardous waste information.
- Respond to over 9,500 phone calls for assistance annually (the 1-800 hazardous assistance hotline).
- Issue "Shoptalk" (a helpful newsletter) to 25,000 businesses.
- Develop 40 new or revised publications for businesses annually.
- Assist the State Emergency Response Commission and local emergency planning committees with data on chemicals and hazardous substances.
- Collect and analyze 7,000 reports annually from businesses that generate and report on their hazardous waste.
- Provide guidance to agency staff and local government on environmental justice issues.

Major Issues

Beyond Waste Project

The goal of the Beyond Waste Project is to develop long-range statewide plans for reducing and managing hazardous and solid wastes in Washington. Statewide strategic plans for hazardous waste and for solid waste management are required by state law (70.95.010 and 70.105 RCW). Ecology staff, local government officials, and many others agree that reducing the use of toxic substances and the generation of wastes should be Ecology's main focus.

Moving beyond waste to reuse and reduce materials use (especially toxic materials) will take many years. Ecology has heard much support for this idea and for the need to work toward achieving it. The essence of the Beyond Waste Project is to make the transition from managing wastes to eliminating them from being generated in the first place. Moving beyond waste will help us integrate efforts to protect the environment, human health and our state's economic development.

Based on consultant and staff research and public input, it is proposed that the plans for getting to Beyond Waste should focus on the following five initiatives:

- Elimination of industrial wastes through partnerships with industry sectors,
- Establishment of a closed-loop reuse and recycling system for capturing organic materials,
- Encouragement of a green-built environment by making sustainable building the norm in Washington,
- Reduction of hazardous wastes from small businesses and households, and
- Tracking of overall progress toward the Beyond Waste vision through performance measures and improved data tracking.

A draft State Hazardous Waste Plan will be distributed in March 2004 for public comment, and the Department of Ecology will also meet with interested stakeholders and associations. Once the State Hazardous Waste Plan is final in June of 2004, with short- and long-term recommendations identified, the agency will begin implementing critical recommendations and start transitioning to meet the goals in the plan.

Hazardous Waste Management Facility Initiative

The agency is continuing a major effort to fix problems with Washington's current system of regulating hazardous waste management facilities (Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities - TSDs - and recycling and used oil processors). These problems include: exemption from permits (closure plans, financial assurance) at facilities for major activities and waste streams; flaws with financial assurance requirements; frequent ownership, management, and staff changes at TSDs, as well as frequent bankruptcies; high resource demands on regulatory agencies; and exposure of local governments to liability for local Moderate Risk Waste Programs.

Household hazardous drums in storage at CleanCare, Tacoma

The Department of Ecology will use its existing statutory authority to revise rules on closure and financial responsibility for these facilities. This approach is consistent with the agency's

objectives of preventing future environmental and economic harm when TSDs, recyclers, and used oil processors close; and building a healthier and safer environment for Washington citizens and businesses. Eventually, the agency's recommended long-term approach to TSDs and recyclers will need to be folded into the Beyond Waste strategy.

Mercury Action Plan

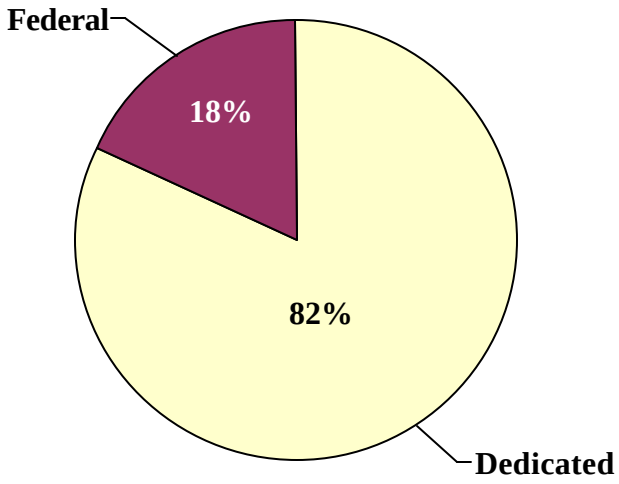
The Department of Ecology plans to work with other local, state, and federal entities to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, the generation of mercury waste and releases of mercury to the environment. The agency has developed an action plan for mercury to ensure a comprehensive and balanced approach. The 2003 Legislature has also directed the agency to implement mercury waste reduction under Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1002.

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program Budget

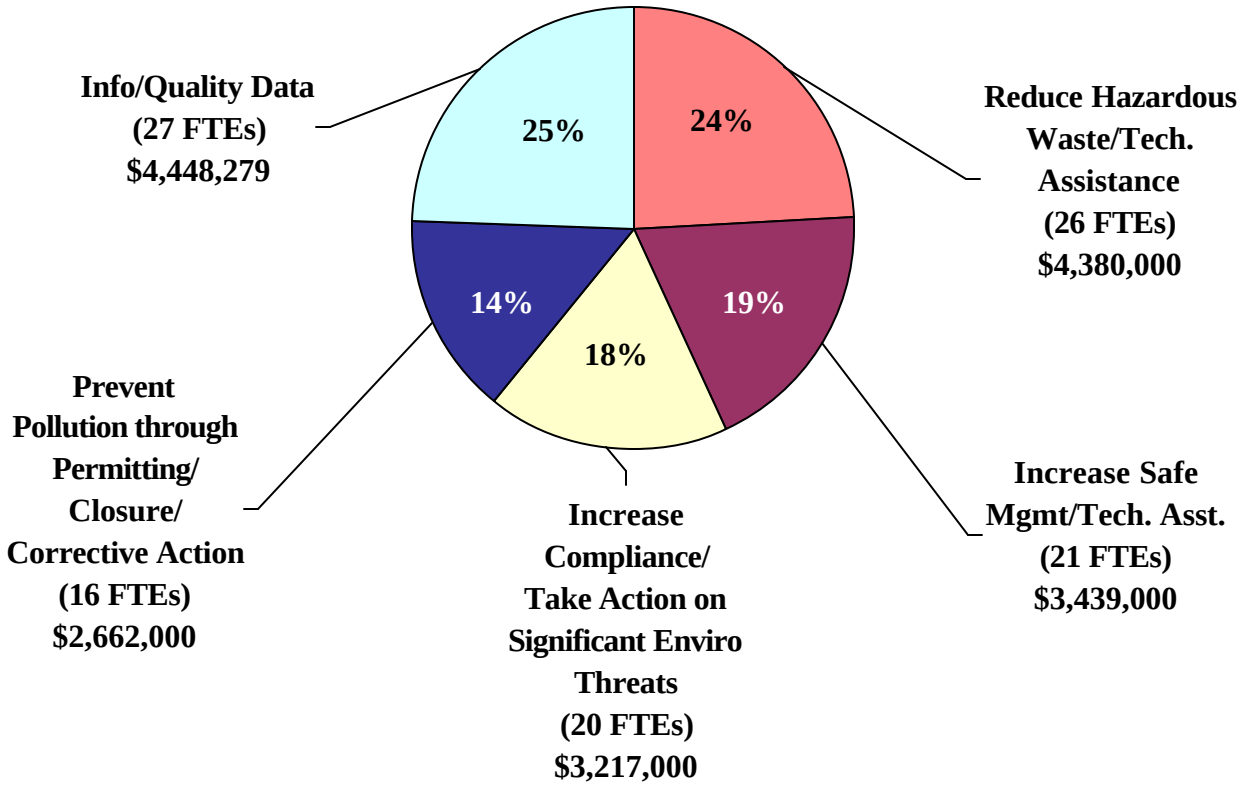
Budget: $18,146,279; Staffing: 110 FTEs

Federal	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – Federal	3,274,603	Federal Grants	Grant funds received from EPA for implementing federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and for pollution prevention
Dedicated Funds			
State Toxics Control Account	9,840,092	Hazardous-substance tax; recovered remedial actions and penalties collected	To promote pollution prevention and safe waste management, primarily through technical assistance to businesses, inspections of large quantity generators of hazardous waste and permitted treatment, storage and disposal facilities, and hazardous waste cleanups. To conduct criminal investigations and enforcement actions.
Hazardous Waste Assistance Account	3,566,469	Hazardous Waste Fees	Technical assistance to hazardous waste generators and hazardous substance users
Workers Right-to-Know	1,274,117	Labor and Industries fee on employers reporting more than 10,400 worker hours per year in designated industries	Dedicated fund used to compile information on hazardous substance use and to make this information available to citizens and other public entities
Local Toxics Control Account	190,998	Hazardous substance tax	Quantify metals and dioxins in fertilizer, assess concentrations of dioxin in wood ash, and review and analyze waste derived fertilizers as part of the fertilizer registration process.
TOTAL	**$18,146,279**		

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program
Dollars by Activity



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Contact: Mike Wilson, Program Manager, (360) 407-7150

Program Mission

To lead the effective and efficient clean up of the United States Department of Energy's Hanford Site, to ensure sound management of mixed hazardous wastes in Washington, and to protect the state's air, water, and land at and adjacent to the Hanford site.

Environmental Threats

The Hanford Site consists of 560 square miles located in southeast Washington. Hanford's half-century of nuclear materials production has created one of the world's most polluted areas. The clean up challenges include:

- Removing and vitrifying an estimated 53 million gallons of radioactive and chemically hazardous waste in Hanford's 177 underground storage tanks.
- Removing 2,100 tons of disintegrating nuclear fuel rods stored in two old concrete basins near the Columbia River.
- Approximately 190 square miles of contaminated ground water that flows toward and eventually enters the Columbia River. Out of these, approximately 95 square miles of contaminated ground water currently violate both federal and state drinking water standards.
- Operating and closing 50 hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal sites, ranging from small demolition sites to half-mile long concrete canyons.
- Cleaning up 1,500 waste sites, ranging from liquid waste disposal ditches to former reactor facilities, including 9.35 million tons of contaminated soil adjacent to the Columbia River.

Authorizing Laws

The United States Department of Energy (USDOE), which operates the Hanford Site, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Ecology, signed a comprehensive clean up and compliance agreement on May 15, 1989. The Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, or Tri-Party Agreement (TPA), is an agreement that directs the Hanford Site clean up and reflects a concerted goal of achieving, in an aggressive manner, full regulatory compliance and remediation with enforceable milestones.

The Nuclear Waste Program was created in support of the agency's commitment to the TPA. Since USDOE was not required to comply with hazardous waste nor air and water pollution standards until the late 1980s, over the next 30 years the TPA will bring the Hanford Site into compliance with the same rules that regulate private industry. Laws that govern the program include:

- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*
- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)*
- *Toxic Substances Control Act*
- *Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Act*
- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Clean Water Act*
- *Chapter 70.94 RCW, Clean Air Act*
- *Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Waste Management Act*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *Chapter 173-340 WAC, Model Toxics Control Act - Cleanup*

Constituents/Interested Parties

Federal: To promote and support a strong national clean up program, the agency works with Congress, USDOE, EPA, the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

States: Cooperation with other states occurs primarily through the Environmental Council of States, the National Governor's Association, the Western Governors' Association, USDOE's State and Tribal Government Working Group, and the Oregon Department of Energy. Areas of interstate cooperation include federal legislation affecting cleanup activities, federal appropriations, waste transportation safety, interstate waste shipments, and regulatory streamlining.

Tribes: Through the TPA, the state recognizes its government-to-government relationship at the Hanford Site and works with the Yakama, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian nations. The state

also recognizes government-to-government relationships via its Centennial Accords.

Natural Resource Trustee Council: The agency works with federal, state, and tribal governmental trustees for natural resources to ensure adequate consideration is given to natural resource values in planning and conducting clean up work.

Local Government: The agency consults with Franklin, Benton, and Grant counties, and the cities of Pasco, Richland, Kennewick, Benton City, and West Richland on Hanford issues, including clean up goals and priorities, through the Hanford Communities group.

Public Interest Groups: The agency continues active participation in and support for the Hanford Advisory Board. The Hanford Advisory Board comprises 32 representatives of local government, labor, business, tribal, environmental, and public interests. The agency meets regularly with active organizations, such as Heart of America Northwest, Hanford Watch of Oregon, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Washington League of Women Voters, Columbia River Keeper, and the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society.

Business: The agency works with principal Tri-Cities area business and labor groups interested in the agency's activities.

Other: The Washington State Departments of Health and the Department of Ecology each regulate aspects of the commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal facility operated by US Ecology Inc. at the Hanford Site. This facility serves the Northwest Compact for low-level radioactive waste disposal. Washington is the host state for the compact, which consists of Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Washington State participates in the national low-level waste forum through the Department of Ecology.

Major Activities and Results

Hanford Tank Waste Storage Project
The agency protects public health and natural resources by ensuring the safe storage and management of 53 million gallons of high-level radioactive tank waste at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The Hanford Tank Waste Project is focused on permitting the double-shelled tank waste storage system, removing liquid wastes from the single-shelled tanks, and beginning to close portions of the tank waste storage system. In coordination with the Hanford Tank Waste Disposal Project, the tank waste will be removed and treated, leading to eventual closure of all 177 Hanford tanks by 2028. (Authorizing laws - 173-303 WAC and 70.105 RCW)

Hanford's Tank Waste Treatment Plant under construction

Result
Public health and environmental risk from the highly toxic, mixed radioactive and hazardous tank waste is reduced.

- Improve the safety of the double-shelled tanks holding the mixed tank waste through completion of the system permit by July 2006.
- Remove pumpable liquid waste from 29 single-shelled tanks with liquids remaining by September 2004.
- Complete the interim closure of seven single-shelled tanks by June 30, 2006.

Hanford Tank Waste Disposal Project
The agency protects public health and natural resources by providing regulatory oversight for the treatment and removal of highly radioactive tank waste at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. This activity is focused on the design, permitting, construction, and operation of the Hanford Waste Treatment Plant. (Authorizing laws - 173-303 WAC and 70.105 RCW)

Result
By 2028, 53 million gallons of high-level radioactive mixed waste from Hanford's interim storage tanks will be retrieved and treated. The Hanford Tank Waste Treatment Plant will be operating by January 2011.

- Continue on the critical path schedule (permit approvals are submitted and approved on time) for construction of the Waste Treatment Plant.

- Complete permits for the construction of a treatment system for transuranic mixed tank waste by October 2004 and begin construction in late 2004.
- Ensure the permit for treatment of low-activity tank waste is in place by January 2005 and begin treatment in 2005.

Hanford Waste Management Project

The agency provides regulatory oversight for the safe storage, treatment, and disposal of liquid and solid dangerous and radioactive mixed wastes at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, as well as radioactive mixed-waste sites throughout the state. It is the focus of this activity to regulate the management of this historic and ongoing waste stream and to assure the retrieval, treatment, and safe disposal of high-risk transuranic and high-activity wastes currently buried in shallow, unlined trenches. (Authorizing laws - 173-303 WAC and 70.105 RCW)

Result

Treat and dispose 2.6 billion gallons of liquid waste and 35 million cubic feet of solid wastes by 2017 to significantly reduce the risks posed by the waste to Hanford workers and the environment.

- Develop ground water and closure plans for Hanford's low-level Burial Grounds by July 2004.
- Implement innovative waste disposal initiatives developed by the Hanford accelerated disposal workgroup.
- Increase the number of shipments of contract-handled transuranic waste to six or more per month.
- Complete the U.S. Ecology site investigation and determine required cleanup actions by June 2006.

Hanford Facility Transition Project

This agency works on decommissioning the large, complex, and high-risk facilities throughout the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, including nuclear reactors and chemical processing facilities used for nuclear weapons material production. Transition of these facilities to safe and stable conditions requires coordination of multiple regulatory and technical requirements. Additionally, the project is responsible for regulatory oversight of three active operating facilities not on the Hanford Site. (Authorizing laws - 173-303 WAC and 70.105 RCW)

Transuranic waste shipping containers prepared to leave Hanford for permanent disposal

Result

All major facilities on the Hanford Site will be decontaminated and decommissioned and either demolished or placed into a long-term safe storage configuration.

- Assure U.S. Department of Energy's establishment of a schedule, including detailed planning, for disposition of surplus facilities in Hanford's 300 Area by September 2004.
- Complete repackaging of plutonium-bearing mixed waste residues at the Hanford Plutonium Finishing Plant and place into safe storage by April 2004.
- Begin drainage of Off-Hanford Framatome liquid waste lagoons by September 2004 and close the lagoons by August 2006.
- Complete transition of the 105-D reactor to Interim Safe Storage by December 2004.
- Complete the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard mixed waste storage facility permit by September 2004.

Hanford Environmental Restoration

The agency protects public health and natural resources by working to restore the public use of air, soil, and water at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation by cleaning up contaminated sites from past Hanford activities. Radioactive and hazardous contaminants are removed, residual contaminants are contained and monitored, and mitigation of natural resource damage on Hanford occurs. (Authorizing laws - 173-340 WAC, 70.105D RCW and Federal CERCLA 40 CFR 300)

Result
Public use of the air, soil, and water at Hanford is restored and human and environmental risks associated with past Hanford activities are removed or reduced.

- Remove and dispose of 500,000 tons of contaminated soil per year through 2011.
- Clean up 100 of 700 total waste sites by 2006.
- Remediate three sites that are high risk to ground water by 2006.
- Complete clean up of Hanford 200 Area soil waste sites by 2024.
- By June 2005, develop a cost estimate to support construction of an improved ground water remediation system beginning December 2005.

Major Issues

The USDOE Environmental Management Program is the largest environmental program in the nation. The cleanup of the Hanford Site is one of the largest elements of this program.

Tank Waste Clean Up
The clean up of underground tanks at the Hanford Site will be one of the longest and most costly public works projects ever undertaken. A key element of the clean up work is retrieving and treating wastes that are stored in underground tanks. The start of constructing the tank waste treatment facilities necessary to get waste out of failing and aging tanks (a major milestone in the TPA) has been repeatedly delayed. The agency is actively pressing for construction to begin in order to start treating tank wastes beginning in 2007. The agency will continue to use available legal and political tools to prevent further schedule slips.

Continuation of Hanford Clean Up Progress
Clean up progress has started on major Hanford facilities. The USDOE must be encouraged to continue seeking ways to maintain progress on the stabilization and decommissioning of these facilities to reduce hazards to workers and the environment. Progress must be maintained on issuing closure or final operating permits for waste transportation, storage, and disposal at the Hanford Site.

Hanford's Environmental Remediation Disposal Facility for contaminated Hanford cleanup wastes

Protection of the Columbia River
Work must continue to clean up sites that could add to groundwater or river contamination, including the removal of decaying fuel rods from concrete storage areas located near the Columbia River. Ground water clean up and close monitoring of liquid waste discharges and clean up must also continue.

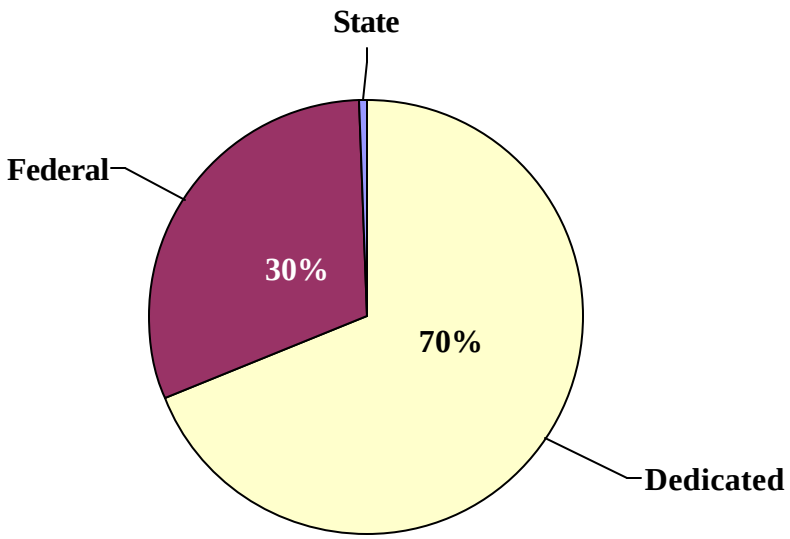
Decisions about Additional Waste Storage or Treatment at Hanford
Many recent and pending national decisions link the clean up of former nuclear weapons plants and the disposition of surplus weapons materials. Hanford is a potential storage, treatment, and disposal site for not only its own wastes and materials, but also those from many other sites in the country. At the same time, long-term plans for Hanford clean up include shipping transuranic and high-level wastes, spent nuclear fuel, and surplus plutonium to other sites for disposal. The agency participates actively in national forums that deal with these issues and advises state policy makers on the state's response to these clean up plans.

Nuclear Waste Program Budget

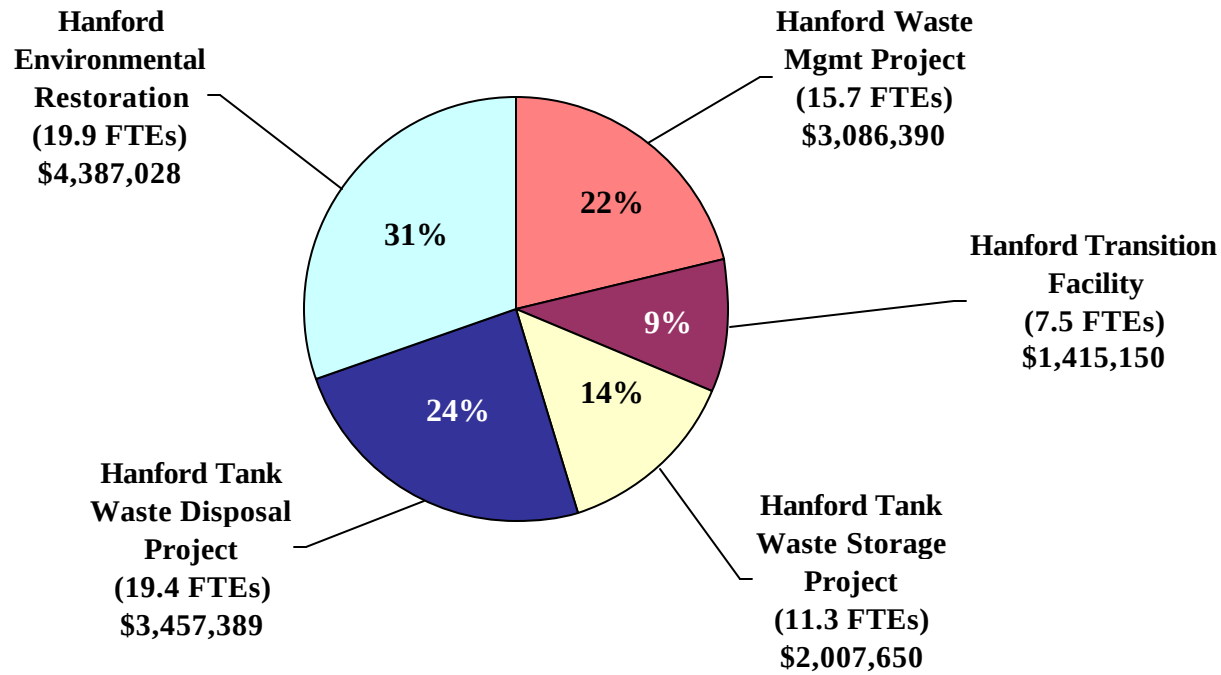
Budget: $14,353,607; Staffing: 73.8 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	70,751	Multiple	Air Pollution Control oversight of Hanford activities with potential for contaminated air emissions.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	4,375,261	Federal grants	Oversee removal of radiological and chemical contaminants on Hanford, provide regulatory assistance to USDOE and USEPA and implement the provisions of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order.
Dedicated Funds			
General Fund – Private Local	163,854	The Department of Ecology subleases 100 acres of land to U.S. Ecology, Inc. for operation of the radioactive waste disposal site	All moneys except the $600 required for Ecology's annual prime lease payment to US DOE are passed through to Benton County.
Site Closure Account	538,937	Site use permit fee for generators, packagers, or brokers using the Hanford Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility are deposited into the Site Closure Account	Policy oversight of commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal within the state and the Northwest Interstate Compact on low-level radioactive waste management.
State Toxics Control Account – Mixed Waste Fees	8,769,085	Permit fees for Mixed Waste Facilities	Oversee management of hazardous and radioactive mixed wastes on Hanford and other mixed waste facilities, provide regulatory assistance to USDOE and USEPA and implement the provisions of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order and the Hazardous Waste Management Act.
Water Quality Permit Fees	239,557	Fees collected for waste water discharge permits	Actions needed to maintain safe facilities that treat wastewater discharges on the Hanford site
Air Operating Permit Fees	196,161	Permit fees collected for air contaminant sources	Actions needed to maintain safe facilities that treat waste discharges on the Hanford Site
TOTAL	**$14,353,606**		
Capital Budget Funding:			
Site Closure Account	6,396,583	Fee charged to generators of radioactive waste	Investigation, closure, and decommissioning of the Hanford low-level radioactive waste disposal facility

Nuclear Waste Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Nuclear Waste Program
Dollars by Activity



Contact: Gordon White, Program Manager, (360) 407-6977

Program Mission

The mission of the Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program is to work in partnership with communities to support healthy watersheds and promote statewide environmental interest.

Environmental Threats

Washington State is blessed with an abundance of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and marine waters. These priceless shoreline and aquatic resources are part of the natural beauty that attracts people to the state. Ironically, this attraction presents the greatest threat to the very resources that create the allure.

By the middle of the 21st century, Washington's population is expected to double, adding the equivalent of 29 cities the size of Tacoma. Increased population leads to increased development and places a growing strain on existing utilities, infrastructure, and natural resources. On average, more than 700 shoreline permits and 600 water quality certifications are written each year for development and other activities along rivers, lakes, and marine shorelines. Increased demand for energy and transportation improvements places added stress on aquatic resources.

The challenge facing the citizens of Washington is how best to allow and support appropriate development while ensuring the long-term health of watersheds. This includes preventing the incremental degradation of fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. It also means reducing the threats of flooding and erosion to public safety and property.

Authorizing Laws

- *Chapter 90.58 RCW, Shoreline Management Act*
- *Chapter 90.82 RCW, Watershed Planning Act*
- *Chapter 86.16 RCW, Floodplain Management Act*
- *Chapter 86.26 RCW, State Participation in Flood Control Maintenance*
- *Chapter 90.71 RCW, Puget Sound Water Quality Program*
- *Chapter 43.220 RCW, Washington Conservation Corps(WCC)*
- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control Act*
- *Chapter 43.21C RCW, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)*
- *Chapter 90.84 RCW, Wetlands Mitigation Banking*
- *Chapters 90.03.265 and 43.21a.690 RCW, Cost Reimbursement*
- *Chapter 47.06C RCW, Permit Efficiency and Accountability Act*
- *Transportation Streamlining (ESB 6188, 2001 Legislative Session)*
- *Costal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Local Government*
- *State and Federal Resource Agencies*
- *Tribes*
- *Business*
- *Environmental Organizations*
- *Citizens/Property Owners*

Major Activities and Results

Protect, Restore, and Manage Wetlands

The State Water Pollution Control Act requires the protection of wetlands, and the agency has the lead responsibility implementing this law. In addition, the agency provides technical assistance to local governments, helping them apply requirements to protect wetlands as part of the Shoreline Management Act and Growth Management Act. Staff provides technical assistance to non-government entities, assisting them with wetland conservation and stewardship programs. The agency also provides state leadership on wetlands issues, coordinating statewide policy issues and developing new approaches for managing and restoring wetlands. Properly functioning wetlands protect water quality, reduce flooding, provide aquifer recharge for drinking water and other use, and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife. (Authorizing laws - 90.58 and 90.48 RCW)

Result
Wetlands are protected, restored, and managed, and local governments and other parties are assisted in carrying out local wetland protection efforts.

- Assist three counties and two cities in the adoption of wetland regulations.
- Review and comment on four county and five city critical area regulations.
- Develop information and tools for local governments to improve local and state wetlands protection programs.
- Develop methods to assess wetlands functions, a rating system for wetlands, a model ordinance, a compliance tracking system, and a compendium of Best Available Science for wetlands.
- Provide technical information and assistance to local governments and citizens on wetlands restoration and stewardship related to Shoreline Management and Federal Permitting activities.

Protect and Manage Shorelines in Partnership with Local Governments
The Shoreline Management Act establishes a cooperative program between local and state governments, in which local governments develop and administer local Shoreline Master Programs, and the Department of Ecology provides support and oversight. The agency is involved in shoreline management in four primary ways: developing guidelines for local shoreline programs; providing technical assistance to local governments and applicants on shoreline planning and permitting activities; reviewing and approving amendments to local shoreline master programs; and reviewing shoreline permits to ensure an appropriate level of resource protection and implementation of Shoreline Management Act policies.

Ecology works jointly with local governments to ensure permit compliance. This includes responding to public inquiries and complaints, making field visits, providing compliance-related technical assistance, and issuing notices of correction, orders, and penalties. Properly managed shorelines provide habitat for fish and wildlife, minimize flooding and other personal property damage, and provide land use certainty to local landowners. (Authorizing law - 90.58 RCW)

Result
Shorelines of the state are protected, restored, and managed consistent with state and local laws.

- Adopt new shoreline guidelines rules by the end of December 2003.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to local governments updating their shoreline master programs. This includes passing through state funds ($2 million provide by the 2003 Legislature) and federal coastal zone management funds ($400,000 per year) to communities.
- Respond to 100-200 requests for technical assistance every month – from local governments, state agencies, tribes, and citizens, on interpreting and administering the Shoreline Management Act.
- Process approximately 600-800 shoreline permits every year.

Support Voluntary Cost-Reimbursement Agreements for Environmental Permitting
The state Cost-Reimbursement Program provides an optional, applicant-initiated process whereby applicants can enter into individual agreements with the agency to cover the costs of assigning dedicated personnel (either direct Department of Ecology personnel or contracted personnel) to specific project proposals. The Cost-Reimbursement Program is an effective tool for delivering regulatory and permitting decisions in a timely manner when the agency does not have the capacity to meet all project review needs. Permit applicants that use the program are provided expedited review, and there is no delay of other non cost-reimbursement projects. (Authorizing laws - 90.03.265 and 43.21A.690 RCW)

Result
Permit applicants that enter into voluntary cost-reimbursement agreements receive expedited and timely permit decisions consistent with all regulatory requirements.

- Increase the number of new projects managed through cost-reimbursement and interagency reimbursement agreements to 10.

Streamline Environmental Permit Review for Major Transportation Projects
To address traffic congestion and allow businesses to efficiently transport products in Washington State, the Legislature approved significant spending on transportation projects. The agency is entering into agreements with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to properly fund and

coordinate permit review of these important projects. Through these agreements, the Department of Ecology will permit and mitigate transportation projects through:

- Multi-agency transportation permitting teams;
- Multi-agency programmatic approvals;
- Watershed-based mitigation alternatives; and
- Assignment of dedicated organizational infrastructure at the agency.

This activity is fully funded by several interagency agreements with DOT. In addition to the nine FTE's (full-time equivalents) noted, these agreements also provide three additional staff positions. (Authorizing law - 47.06C RCW)

Result

State transportation project reviews are adequately funded, and permits are processed in an expedited manner to meet DOT timelines, while also complying with applicable environmental laws.

- Reduce to zero the number of transportation projects where start dates ("ad dates") slip due to environmental permitting delays caused by the Department of Ecology.
- Establish multi-agency transportation permitting teams in two regional offices.

Provide Technical and Financial Assistance to Local Governments to Reduce Flood Hazards

The agency administers the Flood Control Assistance Account Program, providing grants and technical assistance to local governments for flood damage reduction projects and comprehensive flood hazard management planning. Staff review and approve local Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plans and inspect construction of flood damage reduction projects. The Department of Ecology is also the state's coordinating agency for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and receives an annual Community Assistance Program grant to provide technical assistance and support to 286 communities enrolled in the NFIP. In this role, staff make regularly scheduled technical assistance visits to communities, assess local regulatory programs for compliance with state and federal requirements, and provide workshops and other outreach on flood hazard recognition and reduction. Proper flood control planning and projects protect private and public property, as well as natural resources and fish and wildlife habitat. (Authorizing laws - 86.16 and 86.26 RCW)

Result

Flood damage to properties and the environment is minimized through development and implementation of local Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plans and related flood control projects.

- Award over $954,000 in Flood Control Assistance Account Program grants in 2003-05 that result in plans and projects that reduce flood hazards and minimize environmental degradation.
- Meet the requirements of the NFIP by providing 86 community assistance visits, 64 community assistance contacts, and up to 48 floodplain management ordinance reviews each year.
- Meet with local officials, provide training, and review permitting records in an effort to reduce development in floodplains.
- Focus on assisting 12 communities to adopt more restrictive floodplain management ordinances during the 2003-05 biennium.
- Improve floodplain management coordination by administering the Floodplain Management Task Force (authorized in SHB 3110), developing statewide flood mapping standards, and coordinating federal and state funding for flood control projects.
- Work in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to produce better floodplain maps for local governments to use in regulating development.

Provide Technical Training, Education, and Research through Padilla Bay Estuarine Reserve

The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is one of 25 national reserves established to protect estuaries for research and education. The Padilla Bay Reserve in Skagit County conducts a broad array of public education programs, technical and professional training, coastal restoration, and scientific research and monitoring. The Reserve, managed in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), includes over 11,000 acres of tidelands and uplands, the Breazeale Interpretive Center, a research laboratory, residential quarters, trails, and support facilities. The Reserve also provides funding and technical support to local Marine Resource Committees as part of the Northwest Straits Initiative and administers the Northwest Straits Marine Commission as established by Senator Murray in

1998. (Authorizing law - Coastal Zone Management Act)

Result
The Padilla Bay Reserve is managed and maintained in a cost efficient and effective way to provide public education, training, and scientific research and monitoring.

- Provide education and training programs to over 13,000 students, teachers, adults, and coastal professionals each year.
- Improve agency understanding of estuarine ecosystems and provide information that supports coastal decision-making.
- Develop local, bottoms-up solutions to marine resource problems.
- Undergo an independent evaluation of the Northwest Straits Initiative in 2004, chaired by William Ruckelshaus. Results will dictate future Initiative support and direction.
- Provide technical and professional educational workshops and seminars to enhance the ability of coastal managers at the local government level, including 10 training workshops in Fiscal Year 04.
- In late 2003, the Reserve will begin a major construction project ($3.2 Million), partnering with the NOAA to expand educational and training spaces and new research laboratory capabilities.

Provide Technical and Financial Assistance for Local Watershed Planning
In 1998, the Watershed Planning Act established a framework for state, local, and tribal governments to collaboratively create watershed plans that address water needs, reduce water pollution, and protect fish habitat. In 2003-05, as the first watershed plans are coming to completion, emphasis is shifting to implementation of the water management strategies developed in the completed plans. The Department of Ecology supports watershed planning and implementation by providing staff support, technical and financial assistance to local groups and by adopting the county approved plans into rules. The agency will also implement strategies for water resource management, as agreed to in the locally developed watershed plans. (Authorizing law - 90.82 RCW)

Result
Local watershed plans are developed and implemented to effectively address local water use needs, water quality protection, and fish habitat.

- Coordinate and provide technical assistance to 45 of the state's 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas and represent the state's interests in the development of local watershed plans. The outcome of this effort will be locally developed plans that meet the needs of instream flows for fish and out-of-stream uses for agriculture, energy production, population, and economic growth.
- Administer an $11.2 million biennial grant program to assist 20 local planning units in both development and implementation of their watershed plans.
- Establish new instream flow rules to protect salmonids.

Restore Watersheds by Supporting Community-Based Projects with the Washington Conservation Corps
The Washington Conservation Corp (WCC) was established in 1983 to conserve, rehabilitate, and enhance the state's natural and environmental resources, while providing educational opportunities and meaningful work experiences for young adults (ages 18-25). The WCC creates partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, private entities, and non-profit groups to complete a variety of conservation-related projects. These include stream and riparian restoration, wetlands restoration and enhancement, soil stabilization, and other forest restoration activities, fencing, and trail work. The WCC also provides emergency response and hazard mitigation services to local communities. (Authorizing law - 43.220 RCW)

Result
Washington Conservation Corp (WCC) carry out conservation and emergency response related projects in support of local communities, and are provided valuable educational and work experiences.

- Support up to 20 WCC crews throughout the state (120 Corps members) restoring watersheds, enhancing streams and riparian corridors, building trails, and carrying out other water quality, salmon recovery, and emergency response projects.
- WCC crews restore or enhance up to 25 miles of riparian habitat during 2003-05.
- Provide training and education and career guidance for every crew member each year.

Protect Water Quality by Reviewing and Conditioning Projects
The agency issues water quality certifications and Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determinations for water-related construction projects. Staff provide early review on projects whenever possible (e.g. through State Environmental Policy Act review and pre-application meetings) and provide project guidance and technical assistance through phone calls, e-mails, site visits, and workshops. Projects are approved, denied, or conditioned to protect water quality, sediment quality, and fish and shellfish habitat. This activity allows the state to actively participate in federal permitting activities to ensure state interests are adequately represented and considered. (Authorizing law - 43.21C RCW)

Result
Projects that will potentially affect water quality meet federal and state water quality standards to project water quality, habitat, and aquatic life.

- Review and take action on 600-800 federally permitted projects each year to ensure that appropriate environmental standards are met.
- Provide outreach and assistance to local governments, tribes, state, and federal agencies, and other applicants resulting in more environmentally sound permit applications.
- Continue to improve the timeliness of 401 permit decisions.

Provide Technical Assistance on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review
SEPA was adopted in 1971 to ensure that state and local decision makers consider the environmental impacts of their actions. The Department of Ecology provides training and assistance to local governments and the public and manages the SEPA register. The SEPA law provides an opportunity for local citizen involvement in the environmental review process and provides developers an opportunity to identify mitigation opportunities that facilitate overall project approval and minimize development costs. (Authorizing law - 43.21C RCW)

Result
The environmental review process in SEPA is used to effectively mitigate environmental impacts, minimize development costs, and provide public input into the process.

- Provide technical assistance and education on the purposes and use of SEPA to over 1,000 citizens and state/local agency staff per year.
- Provide information to the public on proposed projects by entering 7,000 to 8,000 SEPA documents into the on-line SEPA register every year.
- Provide early input on projects by reviewing SEPA documents.

Major Issues

Shoreline Master Program Guidelines
For the past seven years, the agency has been engaged in a process to update the Shoreline Master Program guidelines. The guidelines provide minimum statewide requirements for local government shoreline master programs (SMP). The first updated guideline rules, adopted in November 2000, were subsequently invalidated by the state Shorelines Hearings Board in August 2001 and were remanded to the agency.

During 2001-2002, parties to the legal challenge negotiated a new set of guidelines, and the agency proposed these guidelines through the formal Administrative Procedure Act rulemaking process. At the time of this writing, the negotiated set of guidelines were going through the final stages of rule-making. The negotiated guidelines address the key challenges to improved shoreline management by reflecting the current scientific understanding of shoreline ecology and achieving balanced and effective resource management. Implementing the guidelines will require clear guidance, sufficient technical support, more funding, and more time for communities to update their SMPs. Importantly, during the 2003 legislative session, the Governor proposed and the legislature approved an appropriation of $2 million in grant funds for local governments to comprehensively update their SMPs and provided a new time schedule giving local governments more time for such amendments.

Streamlining Environmental Permitting
Permit streamlining is a significant area of interest to the agency. Through the activities of the Office of Regulatory Assistance, the Governor's Competitiveness Council, and the Transportation Permit Efficiency and Accountability Committee, the agency is working on a variety of streamlining solutions. The challenge in permit streamlining is to develop timely and predictable permitting

processes that result in projects that meet environmental standards and objectives. As part of this effort, the agency has piloted a new process for Water Quality Certifications called 90/90/10 (90 percent of all certification decisions will be made within 90 days, and the agency will contact applicants within 10 days to tell them whether their application is sufficient). This optional process has already been used by several applicants who have benefited from the streamlined approach. One of the challenges the program faces is to be able to offer this process on a statewide basis. Due to budget cuts (this is not a fee supported activity); the agency does not have the staff to adopt 90/90/10 for all projects needing Water Quality Certifications.

Federal Americorps Funding

The Department of Ecology's Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) Program is partially funded through grants from the Federal Americorps Program. In 2003, the budget for the Americorps program was substantially reduced, resulting in a 20% cut to the agency's WCC Program. Unfortunately, as of this writing, the budget for the current federal fiscal year is still unsettled, and Americorp may or may not receive funding. Without Americorps funding, the agency's WCC Program will be greatly reduced. This will make it difficult for the WCC to take on the new homeland security related responsibilities asked of it by the Federal government. The WCC Program continues to pursue partnerships with other agencies in order to meet the high need for watershed restoration projects and other community support services.

Watershed Planning

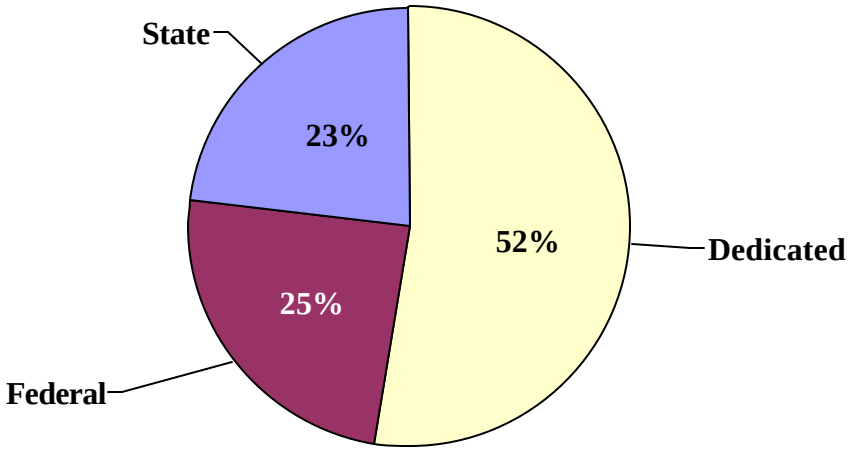
A key challenge for watershed planning in 2003-2005 will be moving from planning to action. Planning groups are actively developing plans for 45 of the 62 major watersheds in the state. By the end of 2005, 27 of these plans will be completed. Critical issues during this phase of watershed planning will include obtaining adequate funding for implementation actions, setting instream flows for fish, and meeting out-of-stream needs for agriculture, energy production, population, and economic growth.

Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program Budget

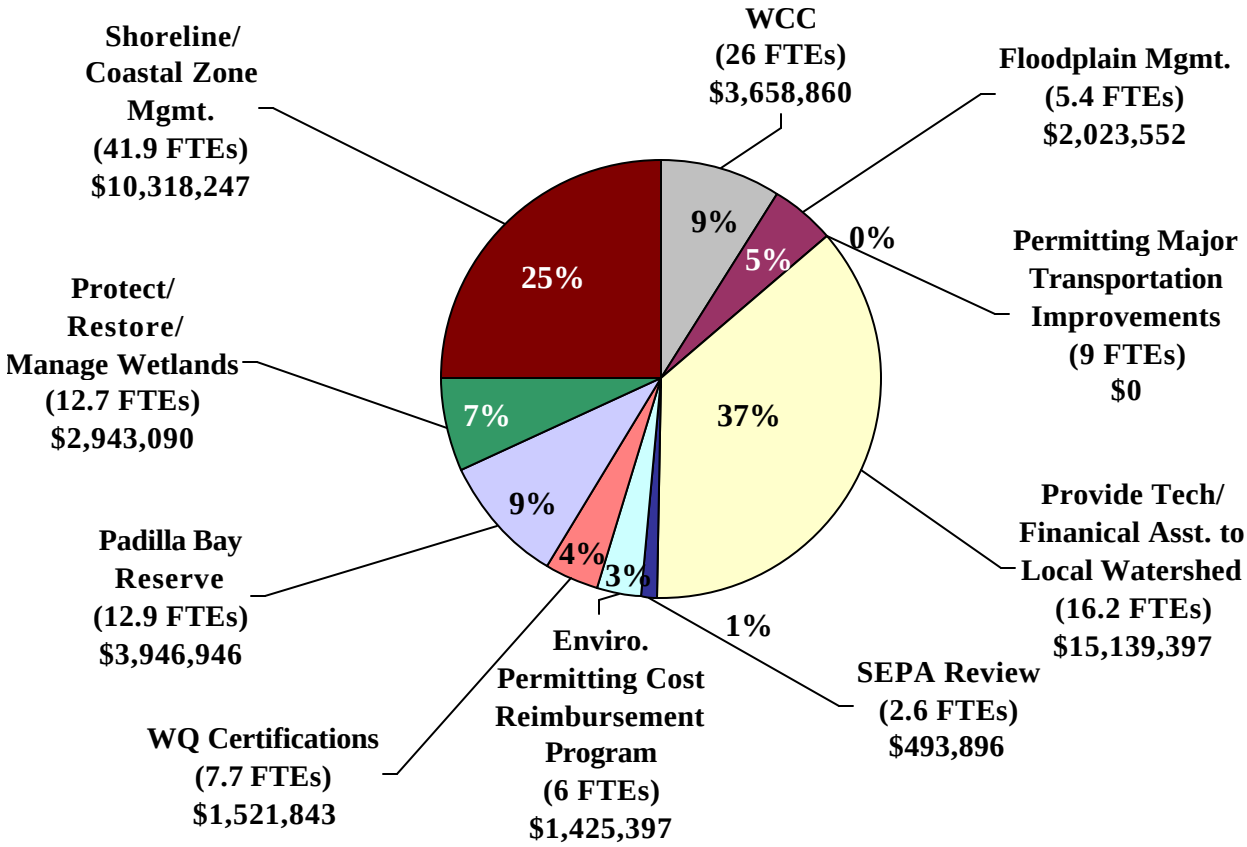
Budget: $41,471,228; Staffing: 140.4 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	9,519,467	Multiple	Shoreline management planning, implementation, enforcement, and technical assistance to local governments. Wetlands Protection and Puget Sound Action Team Plan implementation requirements. Watershed planning grants. Match for federal grants. SEPA, Permit Assistance Center.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	10,222,652	Federal grants	Primary grant – NOAA Coastal Zone Management. Coastal zone management planning, implementation, enforcement, and technical/financial assistance to local governments. EPA grants for wetlands. Various Padilla Bay operating, data collection, and analysis grants. Sediment cleanup. WCC
Dedicated Funds			
General Fund – Private	3,243,299	Cost reimbursement contracts, donations, and other miscellaneous income	Permit and project review and outsourcing contracts. Padilla Bay operations and Washington Conservation Corps.
Flood Control Assistance	1,846,256	Treasurer transfer from the State General Fund	Administer Flood Control Assistance program. Grants to local governments for comprehensive flood mitigation projects, repair of damaged dikes and levees.
Water Quality Account	16,511,554	Tobacco Tax	Washington Conservation Corps, watershed assessments, streamflow monitoring, watershed coordination assistance, and grants.
Environmental Excellence	128,000	Agreements with businesses or local governments	Provides authority to enter into agreements to develop innovative ways to protect human health and the environment, by improving operating efficiency.
TOTAL	**$41,471,228**		

Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
Dollars by Activity



Contact: Cullen Stephenson, Program, (360) 407-6103

Program Mission

The mission of the Solid Waste and Financial Assistance (SW&FA) Program is to reduce both the amount and the effects of wastes generated in Washington State.

Environmental Threat

Ecology works to minimize environmental threats from pollution of the state's ground water, surface water, and air that result from improperly disposing wastes. Some of the largest toxic waste clean up sites in Washington are former solid waste landfills that have failed to contain the hazardous materials.

Wastewater, air contaminants, and dangerous wastes generated by industrial sources are produced in very large volumes and remain significant threats to Washington's environment. The industries associated with these waste streams are pulp and paper, aluminum smelting, and oil refining businesses.

The continued increase in waste caused by the state's growing population will require a shift in policy emphasis to waste reduction and prevention as a basis for sustainable solid waste management.

Authorizing Laws

- *Chapter 70.95 RCW, Solid Waste Management Act – Reduction and Recycling*
- *Chapter 70.93 RCW, the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act*
- *Chapter 70.95C RCW, Waste Reduction*
- *Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Waste Management Act*
- *Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*
- *Chapter 70.138 RCW, Incinerator Ash Residue*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *Chapter 70.95D RCW, Solid Waste Incinerators and Landfill Operators*
- *Chapter 70.95J RCW, Municipal Sewage Sludge (Biosolids)*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *State and Local Governments*
- *Environmental Interests*
- *Private Sector*
- *Businesses*
- *Citizens*

Major Activities and Results

Employing Washington Students to Prevent and Pick up Litter

Litter control efforts include a litter prevention campaign, Ecology Youth Corps litter pick up crews, and coordination with other state and local efforts to maximize litter pick up. In the 2003-05 biennium, the agency will look at ways to outsource much of the staff devoted to this activity, while trying to retain the effectiveness of the program. Litter prevention and pick up help to "keep Washington green," support tourism and a positive state image, and provide employment opportunities to state youth. (Authorizing laws - Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Act)

Result

Roads are cleaner, as indicated by a Road Cleanliness Indicator, through prevention campaigns and litter being picked up in a timely manner.

- Pick up, with local partners, 7,000 tons of litter.
- Employ 800 youths in litter pick up.
- Receive and respond to 20,000 litter hotline calls.
- Increase litter citations by 10%.
- Conduct a litter survey.
- Provide $1.5 million in grants to local governments to clean up litter and illegal dumps.
- With our partners, pick up litter on over 9,000 miles of roads annually.

Eliminating Wastes and Managing the Garbage that is Left Over

Waste reduction and recycling saves money in both the public and private sectors. The Department of Ecology is working to share and expand upon these waste and money saving

innovations. The agency is working on: revisions to the state plan to provide a 20-year vision for solid waste; technical assistance on pollution prevention strategies; assistance in establishing and operating local recycling programs; better management of building materials (new and waste); and development of an organic wastes strategy. (Authorizing laws - Waste Not Washington Act and 70.93 RCW)

Result
Solid waste generation per capita decreases, saving businesses and people money, and saving resources for future generations.

- Develop a long-term strategic plan, including strategic partnerships with business and government, to reduce solid waste and leverage resources.
- Increase reuse of construction and demolition materials, organic matter, compost, and sludge to save resources and decrease amount of material going to landfills.
- Reduce generation and use of toxic materials by citizens and industries.
- Moderate risk waste is appropriately managed and properly disposed to protect the environment.
- Increase awareness of the overall impacts of solid waste on public health and the environment.

Funding Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxics Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste
The agency supports local waste reduction, recycling, site clean up, and litter pick up activities through four capital grant programs. These include Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG), Remedial Action Grants, Public Participation Grants, and Litter pick up Contracts. This activity also includes the administrative costs for these capital grant programs. Through these programs, the agency leverages local efforts to get additional resources for high priority cleanups, waste management, and local planning. (Authorizing laws - 70.105D and 70.93 RCW)

Result
Grant funding is provided to local governments for cleaning up contaminated waste sites for redevelopment and for local solid waste and recycling programs. Funding is also provided to citizens for public participation in the clean up of toxic waste sites.

- Provide and manage over $95 million in grants to local governments, leveraging approximately $42 million in local government resources.
- Provide technical assistance for about 160 agreements with roughly 400 projects.
- Collect over 25 million pounds of moderate risk waste each biennium for proper recycling or disposal at moderate risk waste collection facilities funded through Coordinated Prevention Grants.
- Manage grant funds to local jurisdictional health departments to ensure that approximately 350 solid waste facilities statewide are in compliance with regulatory standards.
- Provide and manage funding for toxic site clean ups and the clean up of drinking water systems.
- Provide access and information to citizens about local clean up activities.

Partnering with Washington's 31 Largest Industrial Facilities to Limit Their Impact on Citizens and the Environment
The Department of Ecology provides a single point of contact for these major facilities. Rather than having multiple inspectors work on the many environmental issues at a plant, one engineer provides coverage for all media. This means more balanced regulation for these industries, which include petroleum refineries, pulp and paper mills, and aluminum smelters.

Result
Compliance with environmental standards at pulp and paper facilities, oil refineries, and aluminum smelters throughout the state is improved.

- Provide one-stop environmental permitting, compliance, and technical assistance to three major industry sectors.
- Maintain a 90% rate of current permits.
- Ensure plant permits comply with federal standards, which drive emissions down over time.
- Develop a strategy to simplify the restart of Washington's aluminum smelters.
- Ensure permitted pollution levels continue to decline.

Major Issues

Using Waste Prevention and Reduction to Work Toward Sustainability
Washington's waste stream continues to grow. On a per-capita basis, Washington citizens generate, dispose, and litter more waste than ever before. The state Solid Waste Management Plan, currently under development, will identify ways to reduce waste generation. The litter prevention campaign, launched in the spring of 2002, is a multi-media effort to stop littering. There is a continuing need for statewide public education regarding correct disposal and recycling techniques.

In 2002, the agency adopted the revised minimum functional standards for solid waste handling. Staff are working with local government partners to implement changes in the handling methods for solid waste to allow reasonable beneficial uses of some wastes, to update land application standards, and to ease the regulatory requirements on the recycling industry.

Weakening Recycling Rates
Despite an increase in recycling rates in the mid 1990s, today's recycling rate is essentially the same as it was 10 years ago. The agency will continue to explore ways to invigorate recycling, including strategies to improve residential, commercial, and agricultural recycling, data collection, and access to recycling information.

Concerns at Industrial Facilities Energy Market: The power crunch has very real effects on Washington's industrial facilities. Some Washington aluminum smelters have shut down while awaiting more stable energy markets. Many industrial facilities are looking for ways to supply their own power. The agency will work to reduce or eliminate air pollution from some of the natural gas or diesel power alternatives.

Dioxins: Odors, the discharge of dioxin-like compounds into water, and the tremendous amount of chemicals used by the pulp and paper industry result in a high degree of public scrutiny, which increases as the state's population grows. The agency is working with the pulp and paper industry to implement new federal air toxic rules and waste water effluent limits. The current permits reduce dioxin emissions by more than 80 percent. The agency is also working with the mills to develop multi-media studies for possible further reductions.

Effluent Limits: There is an ongoing debate whether to adjust effluent limits relative to production volumes, or fix it at a certain level regardless of the level of economic activity. For refineries, current discharge permit (NPDES) effluent limits are tied to production in accordance with federal guidelines. The environmental community does not feel pollution should be tied to production rates, but would rather have set pollution levels that would not increase with an increase in production.

Spent Pot Liner: Spent pot liner from the aluminum industry makes up the largest hazardous waste stream in the state. Although many ideas have been proposed for reusing and recycling them, there remains great potential for reducing this waste stream.

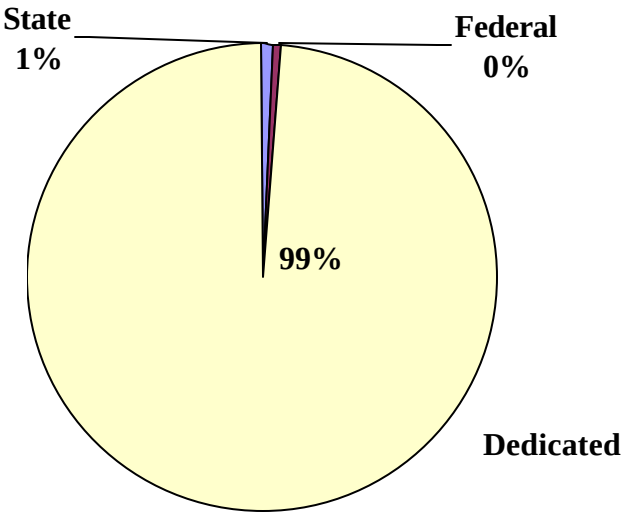
Local Governments Need Financial Support of Reduction and Recycling
With more than 100 programs in Washington State, curbside recycling is now available to more than 90 percent of the population. Several of the traditional commodities, including aluminum cans, glass, and newspaper are collected. A strong collection infrastructure, supported in large part by grants to local governments, has resulted in the private sector willing to invest in the use of recyclables. Limited resources at the local level result in criminal justice and public health taking priority over recycling. Because many counties rely on fees for dumping waste to support recycling programs, landfills moving out of their sphere of control will result in few dollars available. Local jurisdictions are speaking more and more about the need for a stable funding source for disposing and recycling solid wastes.

Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program Budget

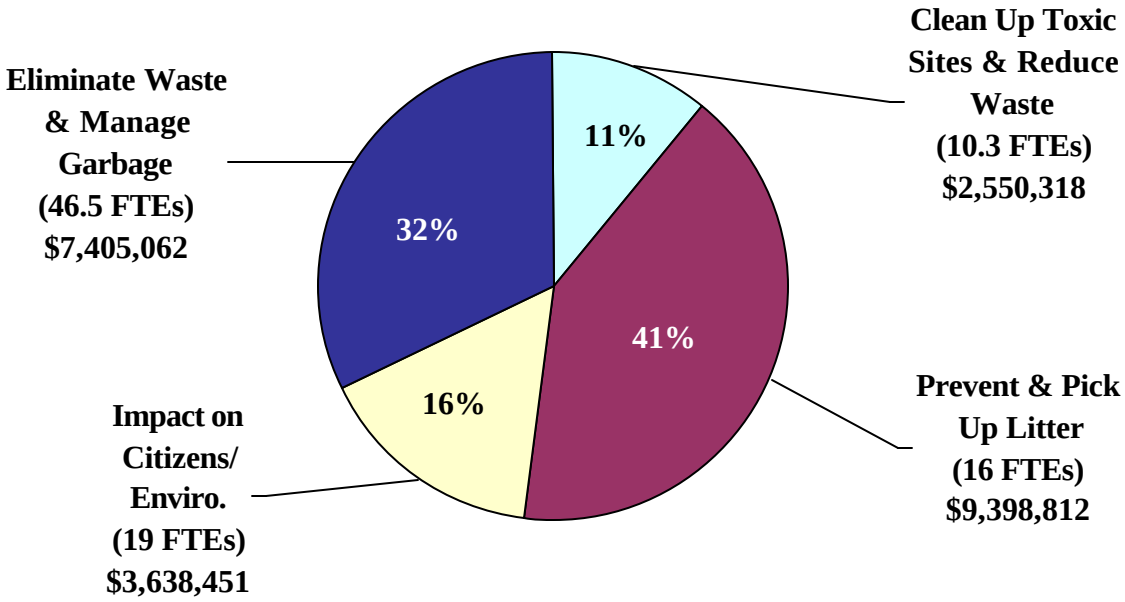
Budget: $22,992,644; Staffing: 91.8 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	215,944	Multiple	Water quality permit enforcement actions.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	98,059	Environmental Protection Agency	Grants for product stewardship and innovative water quality permits.
Dedicated Funds			
Local Toxics Control Account	2,861,312	Hazardous substance tax	Technical assistance and grants are provided to local governments for local solid waste planning and oversight of solid waste facilities.
State Toxics Control Account	3,766,020	Hazardous substance tax; recovered remedial actions and penalties collected	Provide technical assistance to local health departments, pollution prevention initiatives, regulatory reform, industrial dangerous waste and cleanup activities; public participation grants.
Waste Reduction/Litter Control Account	12,657,801	Litter Tax	Supports the Ecology Youth Corps and other efforts to clean up litter, litter prevention campaign, (50%); recycle hotline, technical assistance in waste reduction, pollution prevention initiatives and recycling (30%); litter grants to local government (20%).
Water Quality Permit Fees	1,362,235	Permit fees collected for wastewater discharge permits	Industrial water quality permitting and inspections, sediment source control.
Air Operating Permit	1,076,340	Permit fees collected for air contaminant sources	Industrial air quality permitting, inspections, enforcement.
Biosolids Permit	654,933	Fee on sewage treatment facilities	Develop and implement the biosolids program.
Environmental Excellence	300,000	Environmental Excellence	Appropriation authority for innovative pollution reduction projects.
TOTAL	**$22,992,644**		
Capital Budget Funding:			
Local Toxics Control Account	43,200,000 new authority	Hazardous substance tax	Grants to local governments for remedial actions, coordinated prevention programs, and public participation.

Solid Waste & Financial Assistane Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program
Dollars by Activity



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Contact: Dale Jensen, Program Manager, (360) 407-7450

Program Mission

Protect Washington's environment, public health, and safety through a comprehensive spill prevention, preparedness, and response program. The Spills Program focuses on preventing oil spills to Washington waters and land and ensuring effective response to oil and hazardous substance spills whenever they occur.

Environmental Threats

Billions of gallons of oil and hazardous chemicals move through Washington each year, by ship, pipeline, rail, and road. Accidents, equipment failure, and human error can all lead to unintended and disastrous consequences. Oil and chemical spills into Washington's waters can threaten some of the most productive and valuable ecosystems in the world, while spills on land threaten public health, safety, and the environment. The effects can be acute and chronic and can damage the state's economy and quality of life.

Authorizing Laws

The harm caused by major oil spills in late 1980s and early 1990s aroused public concern and resulted in state and federal legislation to protect the environment and human health from such spills. Specific Washington laws include:

- *Chapter 90.56 RCW, Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response*
- *Chapter 88.46 RCW, Vessel Oil Spill Prevention and Response*
- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control*
- *Chapter 88.40, Transport of Petroleum Products - Financial Responsibility*
- *Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Waste Management Act*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*

Constituents/Interested Parties

The agency works closely with people interested in environmental protection, emergency response, the oil industry, the shipping and transportation industry, and other users of Washington's waters. This includes:

- *Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, including the U.S. Coast Guard and local emergency management agencies*
- *The Governments of Canada, British Columbia, Oregon, and Idaho*
- *Vessel owners and operators worldwide, marine transportation trade associations, public ports, and maritime trade unions*
- *Oil refineries, marine oil terminals, and oil pipelines*
- *Spill response cooperatives and contractors*
- *Environmental organizations and the general public*

Major Activities and Results:

Prevent Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities

Oil and chemical spills from vessels and oil handling facilities pose a significant environmental threat in Washington State. To minimize this threat, the agency works with the regulated community to carry out four core activities.

Vessel Screening and Inspection, and Oil Transfer Oversight: The agency reviews safety related information (screening) on approximately 2,600 cargo and passenger vessels, and conducts approximately 1,000 onboard inspections per year to provide technical assistance and verify compliance with international, federal, and state requirements. The agency inspects bunkering (vessel refueling) operations and provides technical assistance to help reduce the frequency of spills during fuel transfers.

Oil Handling Facilities: There are 35 oil handling facilities in Washington under state regulation. Agency staff review and approve the facilities' oil spill prevention plans and operation manuals to ensure tanks and pipelines are designed and operated in a manner that will minimize the risk of oil spills.

Neah Bay Rescue Tug: Over the past five winters, a tug stationed at Neah Bay has provided an important additional margin of safety for vessel propulsion and steering failures in the western Strait of Juan de Fuca and off Washington's rugged outer coast. The rescue tug is capable of controlling a drifting, fully loaded oil tanker or cargo ship in bad

weather to prevent vessel casualties, major oil spills, and loss of life.

Incident Investigations: Agency staff investigate oil and hazardous material near-miss incidents and actual accidents to determine what can be done to prevent future problems. Investigations also help target inspections and risk management initiatives. (Authorizing laws - 90.56 and 88.46 RCW)

Result
Oil and chemical spills from vessels and oil handling facilities are minimized and avoided through risk management, the Neah Bay Rescue Tugboat, and targeted inspections.

- Conduct 1,000 inspections focused on high-risk commercial vessels.
- Enroll 60% of all tank vessels in the voluntary Best Achievable Protection program to prevent oil spills.
- Reduce the number of spills where 25 or more gallons of oil enter surface waters.
- Reduce the total volume of oil entering surface waters.
- Reduce the percent of vessels having "incidents" that can lead to spills (for instance, power loss).
- Assist vessels as needed with the Neah Bay Rescue Tug.
- Increase prevention emphasis on "non-regulated" entities.
- Initiate a study of the oil tanker escort system.
- Eliminate intentional waste oil discharges from vessels.

Prepare for Spills Response through Planning and Drills
Operators of large commercial vessels and oil handling facilities are required to maintain state approved oil spill contingency plans. These plans help to assure that when major oil spills occur, the responsible party is able to rapidly mount an effective response.

Once agency staff have reviewed and approved an oil spill contingency plan, the contingency plan holders and spill response contractors maintain their readiness through required spill drills. The agency also partners with the U.S. Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency to maintain a single, overarching policy document (the Northwest Area Contingency Plan) that guides how spills are managed in the Northwest.

Staff work with other agencies and private sector spill response experts to develop geographic based response plans. The plans identify and rank response strategies that best protect natural resources, drinking-water supply intakes, marinas, sensitive archeological sites, and commercial shellfish beds. These plans work in concert with private sector contingency plans to enable spill cleanup contractors to immediately start response actions with minimal initial consultation. (Authorizing laws - 90.56, 88.46, and 88.40 RCW)

Result
The agency and regulated community are fully prepared to promptly respond to and mitigate the impacts of oil spills.

- Enhance the capability of regional spill response teams.
- Approve oil spill contingency plans.
- Complete 60% of new internal DRILLTRAC training (spill responder training and certification program).
- Complete 100% of required oil spill drills to assure all plan holders are able to mount effective actions in response to all oil spills to surface or ground water.
- Update the Northwest Area Plan (single plan among several agencies on how spills are managed).
- Develop one new inland Geographic Response Plan.

Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills
The agency is responsible for responding to and overseeing the clean-up of: oil spills, hazardous material incidents, and methamphetamine drug labs. These activities include:

Lucky Buck grounded at Point Wells

24-Hour Statewide Response Capability: The agency provides round-the-clock response (from four regional offices) to oil spills and hazardous material incidents that pose a risk to public health, safety, and the environment. This work is a critical service to local communities. The agency ensures that damage from these spills is contained within the smallest area possible and cleaned up as quickly as possible with minimum damage to public health, safety, natural resources, and private property.

Methamphetamine Drug Lab Cleanup: Agency spill responders work with local, state, and federal law enforcement personnel to dispose of drug lab chemicals from the sites of illicit methamphetamine drug manufacturing labs and lab dumps.

Compliance and Enforcement: The agency may take enforcement and compliance actions for violations related to oil and hazardous material spills. These actions include imposing fines or requiring changes in operating practices to prevent future spills.

(Authorizing laws - 90.56, 90.48, 70.105, and 70.105D RCW)

Oil Tanker Spill on I-90

Result
Oil spills, chemical spills, and methamphetamine labs are rapidly responded to and cleaned up in a timely manner to protect public health, natural resources, and property.

- Maintain 24-hour, seven-days-per-week spill response capacity throughout the state.
- Increase the response time to spills within 48 hours from 90% to 95%.
- Manage agency response to 4,000 annual spill reports.
- Complete 1,500 drug lab removals per year.
- Increase the percent of drug lab chemicals that are batched by local government for Ecology to properly handle and dispose from 30% to 35%.
- Respond to all oil spills from vessels and facilities.
- Support environmental crime investigations.

Restore Environmental Damage Caused by Oil Spills
When an oil spill causes significant damage to publicly owned natural resources, the agency coordinates with other organizations to complete an assessment of the monetary value of the damages. Once the assessment is complete, the agency seeks fair compensation from the responsible party(s). After the compensation is collected, the agency works with other organizations to assure the money is used for projects to restore the injured natural resources. (Authorizing laws - 90.56 and 90.48 RCW)

Result
The environmental impacts from oil spills to publicly owned natural resources are partially mitigated (compensated for) using damage assessment funding.

- Issue a Natural Resource Damage Assessment on 100% of oil spills where 25 or more gallons reach surface waters and a responsible party is identified.
- Restore or protect priority wildlife habitat using natural resource damage funds.
- Develop a fresh water oil spill damage compensation table.

Major Issues

Strengthening the State/Coast Guard Partnership On May 25, 2001, Governor Locke and 13th U.S. Coast Guard District Commander Admiral Brown signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) on oil spills. This agreement further strengthens federal and state collaborative efforts to prevent and respond to oil spills in Washington's waters. During 2003, Ecology signed 10 protocols with the Coast Guard that define cooperative strategies to implement the MOA. The Department of Ecology and the U.S. Coast Guard are working toward a cooperative vessel inspection program, sharing information, and monitoring oil transfer operations. Other joint initiatives include implementing

recommendations from the North Puget Sound Oil Spill Risk Management Panel, managing the risk of oil spills in Haro Strait and on the Columbia River, and working with the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force to implement a coastal vessel risk management system from California to Alaska.

Improving Tug Escorts for Loaded Tankers

The 2003 Legislature passed Substitute Senate Bill 6072 which, among other things, directed the Department of Ecology to complete:

> "*An evaluation of tug escort requirements for laden tankers to determine if the current escort system requirements under 88.16.190 RCW should be modified to recognize safety enhancements of the new double hull tankers deployed with redundant systems*."

The bill requires that the agency complete the study and provide a report with recommendations to the Governor and appropriate legislative committees January 1, 2005. The Department of Ecology has formed a stakeholder steering committee and will hire a nationally recognized consulting firm to complete the technical study.

Minimizing the Number of Oil Transfer Spills

The agency is considering a number of options to reduce the number of oil spills from non-regulated entities. Efforts will likely begin by partnering with the U.S. Coast Guard on their oil transfer facility inspections and through other initiatives. This includes focused cooperative projects with the fishing industry to minimize oil spills during the annual spring departure of the Alaskan fishing fleet.

Enhancing Oil Spill Contingency Plans

The agency's rules for facility and vessel oil spill contingency plans were adopted in 1994. Recent drills have identified gaps in the ability of industry contingency plan holders to respond to a probable "worst case" oil spill. The agency is updating its rule to improve spill response standards, improve the drill program, and make other necessary changes. During 2004, Ecology will complete a major technical review of the state's oil spill response capabilities.

Making the Neah Bay Rescue Tug Permanent

During the five years of seasonal deployment, the rescue tug has proven its value by providing assistance to a number of distressed vessels. The 2003 Legislature established a new funding mechanism for the tug using an existing transportation fee. This provided full funding for the2003-04 winter season, and some funding for the subsequent four years. The value of similar government funded tugs has also been demonstrated in Alaska, Japan, South Africa, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and in the Baltic Sea. The Department of Ecology continues its efforts to maintain Washington's only proactive spill prevention system on the outer coast.

Meeting Drug Lab Cleanup Workload

Since 1994, the agency has been involved in the clean up of an ever-increasing number of drug labs. This activity has reduced the agency's ability to respond to oil spills and hazardous material incidents. Fortunately, this work load may finally be reaching a plateau. Ecology has hired new drug lab responders to free up existing staff to refocus on other environmental and public health and safety threats.

Improving Marine Safety on the Columbia River

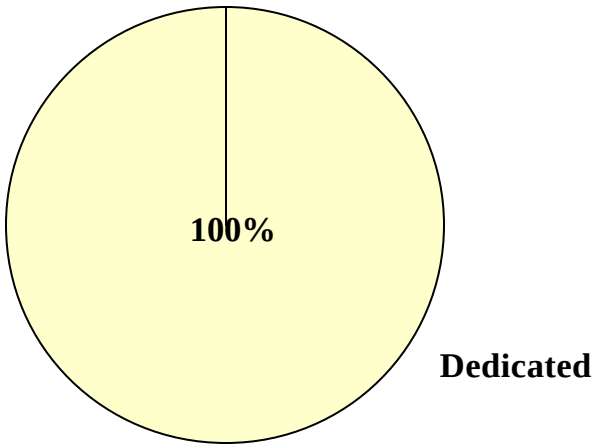
The Columbia River experienced a number of vessel groundings and oil spills. The waterway's winding channel precludes establishing a radar-based vessel traffic service, while high traffic volumes and little under-keel clearance for deep draft vessels contribute to the likelihood of a collision or powered grounding. The Department of Ecology, in concert with other interested parties, is placing an increased emphasis on reducing risk in this waterway.

Spill, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program Budget

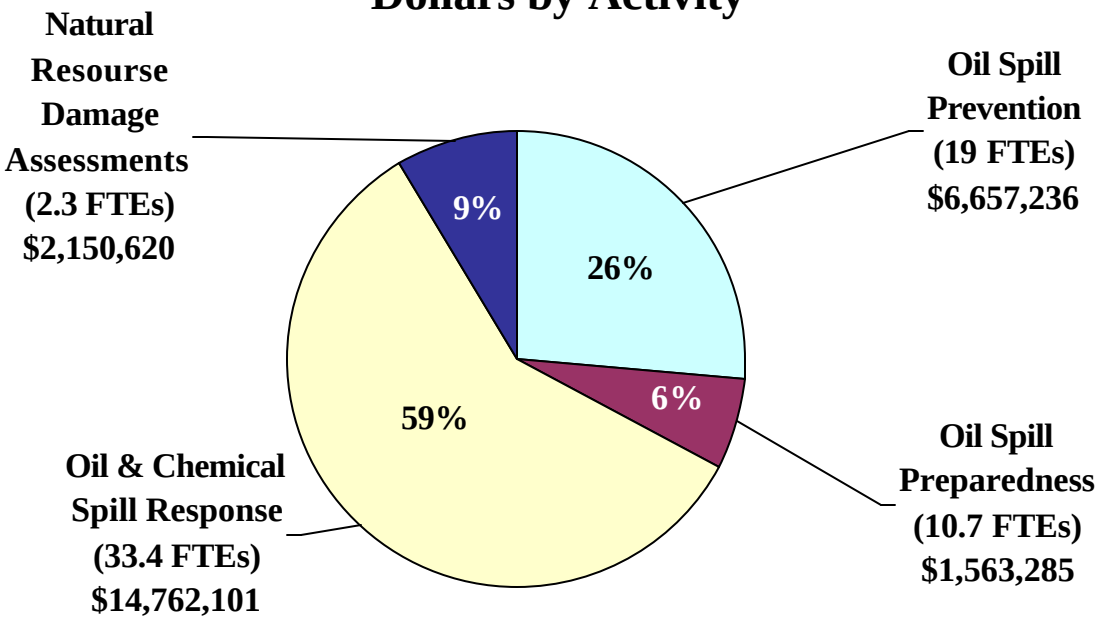
Budget: $25,133,242; Staffing: 65.4 FTEs

Dedicated Funds	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
Vessel Response Account	2,876,000	Existing vehicle title transfer fees	Emergency vessel towing including the Neah Bay rescue tug
State Toxics Control Account	6,598,445	Hazardous substance tax; monies recovered from remedial actions and penalties	Routine hazardous material spill preparedness and response work including drug lab cleanup
Oil Spill Prevention Account	6,826,690	Barrel Tax – 5 cent per barrel tax on first possession of petroleum imported into and consumed in Washington State	Routine oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response work
Oil Spill Response Account	7,057,107	Barrel Tax – 5 cent per barrel tax on first possession of petroleum imported into and consumed in Washington State	Oil spill cleanup where state response costs are expected to exceed $50,000.
Coastal Protection Fund	1,775,000	Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA); spill penalties; and a small contribution from the marine gas tax	Restoration of natural resources damaged by oil spills, certain non-personnel related oil projects
TOTAL	**$25,133,242**		

Spills Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Spills Program
Dollars by Activity



Contact: Jim Pendowski, Program Manager, (360) 407-7177

Program Mission

To get and keep contaminants out of the environment.

Environmental Threats

The agency has identified over 9,500 contaminated sites in Washington. Roughly 6,000 of these are the result of an underground storage tank leaking into the environment and contaminating the soil and/or ground water.

Contamination at each site is unique and can pose a different type and level of risk to public health and the environment. For example:

- Soils contaminated by arsenic and covering several miles have been discovered in school playgrounds, parks, and backyards, as well as at industrial facilities.
- Fish and shellfish living near chemically contaminated sediments can retain toxins in their system and expose people to toxins when eaten. Contaminated sediments can also contribute to declining fish populations.
- Contamination can affect drinking water sources and exposes people to chemicals in the water they drink and use at home.

We know cleaning up contaminated sites protects human health and the environment. It's also important to note that restoring contaminated property and putting it back into productive use preserves undeveloped lands and preserves further decline of state resources such as fish and shellfish habitat.

Authorizing Laws

- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *Chapter 90.76 RCW, Underground Storage Tanks*
- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control Act*
- *Chapter 90.71 RCW, Puget Sound Water Quality Protection*

Constituents/Interested Parties

An important element of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) is including the public and other interested parties throughout the process of cleaning up contaminated sites and developing new initiatives. The agency continues to build partnerships among government, industry, and citizens. Constituents interested in cleaning up contaminated sites include:

- *The Legislature*
- *State, Federal, and Local Governments*
- *Conservation and Environmental Groups*
- *Business and Individuals engaged in the cleanup of Contaminated Sites*
- *Ports*
- *Insurance Companies*
- *Tribes*

Contaminated Site Cleanup Constituents also include:

- *Lenders, Developers, Realtors*
- *Owners of Contaminated Sites*
- *Water Purveyors*
- *Citizens interested in, living near, or affected by Contaminated Sites*

Underground Storage Tanks Constituents also include:

- *Tank Owners/Operators*
- *Homes and Businesses affected by leaking underground storage tanks*
- *Petroleum Companies*
- *Underground Storage Tank Service Providers*

Major Activities and Results

Clean the Worst Contaminated Sites First (Upland)

The agency protects public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites. Resources are first focused on cleaning up contaminated sites that pose the greatest risk to public health and the environment. These include sites where contamination threatens drinking water, exists in a large quantity, is very toxic, may affect a water body, or may affect people that are living, working, or recreating near the site. Contamination may be in the soil, sediments, underground water, air, drinking water, and/or surface water. The clean up of these sites protects public health, safeguards the environment, and promotes local economic development by making land available for new industries and other beneficial uses. (Authorizing laws - 70.105D, 90.48, and 90.71 RCW)

Result
The most highly contaminated sites are cleaned up, public and environmental health is protected, and sites are ready for redevelopment and job creation.

- Increase the number of sites cleaned up by over 3% annually (includes sites cleaned up voluntarily).
- Increase the number of sites with clean up actions in progress.
- Decrease the number of sites that are awaiting clean up.

Clean the Worst Contaminated Sites First (Aquatic)
The agency protects public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated sediments in the aquatic environment. This includes addressing the environmental health of aquatic sediments in source control permits, managing sediment standards and regulations, and maintaining a sediment information database. The agency also manages multi-agency sediment cleanup projects. The cleanup of contaminated aquatic sediments reduces toxic contamination in fish and protects the aquatic environment. (Authorizing laws - 70.105D, 90.48, and 90.71 RCW)

Bellingham Bay Site

Result
The most highly contaminated marine sediments are cleaned up and managed to minimize public health and environmental impacts.

- Increase the number of acres remediated (cleaned up and managed) by 80 over the 2003-05 biennium.
- Increase the sediment acreage evaluated for source control, cleanup, or constructive purposes.

Manage Underground Storage Tanks to Minimize Releases
The agency currently regulates 11,189 active tanks on 4,074 different properties, including gas stations, industries, commercial properties, and governmental entities. This includes working to ensure that tanks are installed, managed, and monitored in accordance with federal standards and in a manner that prevents releases into the environment. This is done through compliance inspections and providing technical assistance to tank owners and operators. Properly managing such tanks saves millions in clean up costs and prevents contamination of limited drinking water and other ground water resources. (Authorizing law - 90.76 RCW)

Result
Underground storage tanks are properly installed, monitored and/or decommissioned to minimize the release of oil, gas, and other toxic materials into drinking water and other underground water sources.

- Decrease the number of reported releases from underground storage tanks over time.
- Increase the number of leaking underground storage sites that are cleaned up or considered "No Further Action."
- Increase the percentage of underground storage tanks inspected that pass operational compliance for leak detection.

Services to Site Owners that Volunteer to Clean up their Contaminated Sites
The agency provides services to site owners or operators who initiate clean up of their contaminated sites. Voluntary clean ups can be conducted in a variety of ways: completely independent of the agency; independent with some agency assistance or review; or with agency oversight under a signed legal agreement (an agreed order or a consent decree). They may be done through consultations, prepayment

agreements, prospective purchaser agreements, and brownfields redevelopment. Carrying out the voluntary cleanup program facilitates overall clean up efforts by encouraging site owners to initiate and complete site cleanup. It also minimizes the need to have public funding used for such clean up, and promotes local economic development through new industries and other beneficial uses of cleaned properties. (Authorizing laws - 70.105D, 90.48, and 90.71 RCW)

Result
Contaminated sites are voluntarily cleaned up by site owners and prospective buyers using private funding.

- Increase the number of sites voluntarily cleaned up.
- Increase the number of sites with cleanup actions in progress.
- Decrease the number of sites that are awaiting cleanup.
- Increase the number of determinations made on final clean up reports submitted by parties who voluntarily cleaned up sites.

Major Issues

Area-wide Contamination
The agency is continuing to find low to moderate levels of soil contamination dispersed over large geographic areas in the state. The contamination is from historical activities, is primarily arsenic, and includes lead. These areas are distinct from more typical clean up sites because they cover several hundred acres to many square miles and generally have lower contaminant levels. As Washington's population has grown and economic conditions have changed, many of these areas are being developed into neighborhoods, schools, and parks. These activities have created pressures for clean up and raised a variety of health, environmental, and marketplace concerns.

Lake Roosevelt
Lake Roosevelt is the largest reservoir by volume in the state of Washington. The lake extends 150 miles from the Grand Coulee Dam to the U.S.-Canadian border. The reservoir is bordered by Stevens, Ferry, Grant, Okanogan, and Lincoln counties, as well as the Colville and the Spokane Indian reservations.

Metals such as zinc, cadmium, lead, copper, and mercury have been released into the reservoir and are present in the sediments at significant and toxic concentrations. Studies have also shown these metals are found in fish at elevated levels, high enough to post health advisories around the lake.

Everett Smelter Clean Up
Contaminated soils cover nearly 700 acres in a residential/commercial area. Human exposure to lead and arsenic is known to cause illnesses, including severe neurological injuries and several forms of cancer.

Since 1990, the Department of Ecology has been committed to cleaning up homes near the former Asarco Smelter site in Everett and has completed the clean up of 47 homes. In addition, the agency has ordered Asarco to clean up the most contaminated portion of the site. A recent injunction by the Snohomish County Superior Court is compelling the company to clean up the most contaminated sites by October 30, 2004.

Tacoma Smelter Plume
Air emissions from the former Asarco Ruston smelter have contaminated 200 to 300 square miles, primarily urban land in portions of King, Pierce, and Kitsap counties, including Vashon and Maury islands in King County. The plume covers tens of thousands of residential, commercial, and industrial properties, leaving behind elevated arsenic and lead in the surface soils. The sheer size of the area and the number of diverse communities within it call for a unique approach to clean up, requiring a sophisticated, flexible, and adaptive management plan and implementation strategy.

Spokane River
The Spokane River is the site of intensive agency attention. In addition to being a primary recreational resource and the natural centerpiece of the Spokane area, the River's water interacts directly with the area's sole-source drinking-water aquifer. Historic mining activities in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin of Idaho have washed metals downstream, contaminating surface water, sediments, macroinvertibrates, and fish in the Spokane River. A health advisory issued in the summer of 1999 continues to warn the public about specific locations along the beach where there are elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the soils.

Camp Bonneville

The Camp Bonneville Military Reservation site is northeast of the city of Vancouver. It is one of two sites in the state with active unexploded ordnance (UXO) clean ups at them. The site has received a high amount of attention due to Clark County and the Department of the Army negotiations for an agreement to execute an "early transfer" of the property to the county. These negotiations are now on hold. In February of 2003, the Department of Ecology issued an Enforcement Order. This order will provide more certainty for Clark County during continued property transfer discussions. Clean up work is progressing and a contract has been issued for the removal of the landfill at the site.

Former Pacific Wood Treating Site (at the Port of Ridgefield)

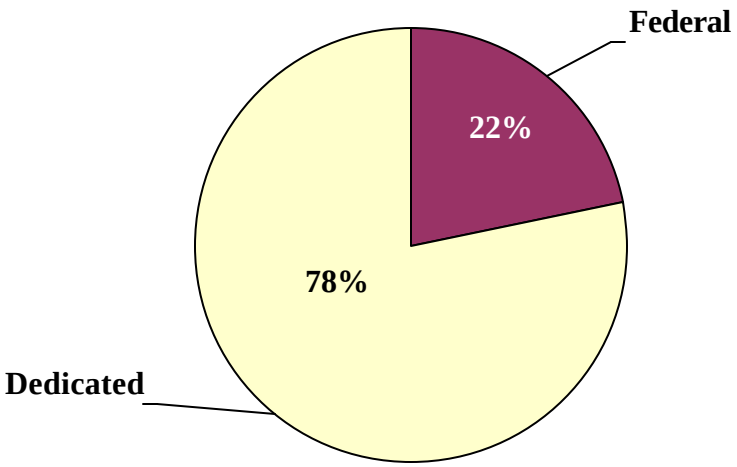
A National Wildlife Refuge, Lake River, and the town of Ridgefield border the 41-acre Port of Ridgefield property. A former port tenant (bankrupt in 1993) contaminated the site with wood treating chemicals. The contamination has been found in ground water under the Port and Refuge and in Lake River sediments. The cost of this clean up has been estimated at $40 to $50 million dollars. The Department Ecology has provided funding to expedite the cleanup and build and run the first phase of the treatment system. The Port of Ridgefield is committed to maintaining and keeping the system operational.

Toxics Cleanup Program Budget

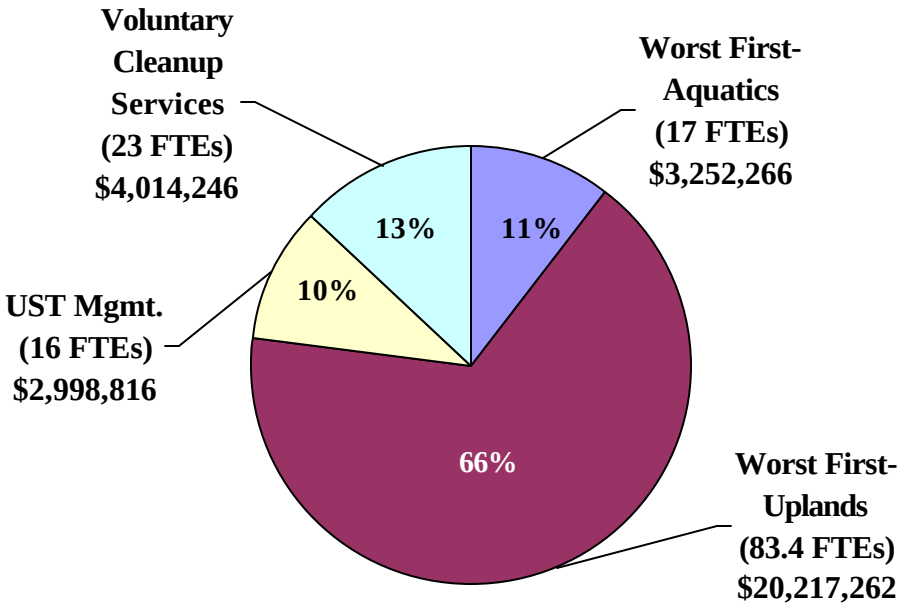
Budget: $30,482,590; Staffing: 139.4 FTEs

Federal	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – Federal	6,690,611	Federal Grants	Grants funds received from EPA and Dept. of Defense for cleanup at National Priorities List sites and federal Superfund sites at military facilities and technical assistance/cleanup related to leaking underground storage tanks.
Dedicated Funds			
State Toxics Control Account	17,543,477	Hazardous substance tax; recovered remedial actions and penalties collected	Clean up toxic sites, investigate and rank new toxic sites, prepayment cleanup, technical assistance, site information management, and natural resource damage assessment.
State Toxics Control Account – Private/Local	305,543	Recovered LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) dollars from Federal Grants.	Activities related to the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks.
State Underground Storage Tank Account	2,382,416	Annual tank fees	Pollution prevention, inspection, and permitting activities related to underground storage tanks.
Worker/Community Right to Know Account	1,511,134	Hazardous Material Manufacturing	Public information compilation and dissemination.
Local Toxics Control Account	1,045,237	Hazardous Substance Tax	Technical assistance, oversight, and administration of the Local Toxics Control Account Remedial Action Grant Program.
Water Quality Permit Account	1,004,172	Fees on Wastewater Discharge	Sediment source control
TOTAL	**$30,482,590**		

Toxics Cleanup Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Toxics Cleanup Program
Dollars by Activity



Contact: Dick Wallace, Acting Program Manager, (360) 407-6405

Program Mission

To protect and restore Washington's waters.

Environmental Threats

Across Washington, water pollution threatens the state's lakes, estuaries, streams, and ground water. A 1998 report by the Department of Natural Resources quantified the variety of impacts affecting the water quality in our state. "The sheer number of people in the state, and the activities we undertake, contribute to the pollution of fresh water. Significant sources of pollution include:

- 5.2 million vehicles on 80,000 miles of public road,
- More than 36,000 farms on 15.7 million acres of land,
- 275 municipalities with existing residential, commercial and industrial sources, and
- About 40,000 additional houses built each year."

As Washington's population continues to increase, so will these potential sources of water pollution. And in spite of our efforts to date, Washington already has a significant number of water bodies polluted by an array of pollutants.

Authorizing Laws

- *Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control Act*
- *Federal Clean Water Act*
- *Federal Safe Drinking Water Act*
- *Chapter 76.09 RCW, Forest Practices Act*
- *Chapter 90.71 RCW, Puget Sound Water Quality Protection*
- *Chapter 70.146 RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities Financing Act*
- *Chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *Chapter 43.21A.650 RCW, Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account*
- *Chapter 90.64 RCW, Dairy Nutrient Management Act*
- *Chapter 90.46 RCW, Reclaimed Water Use*
- *Chapter 90.50A RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities Federal Capitalization Grants*
- *Chapter 90.42 RCW, Water Resources Management Act*

Constituents/Interested Parties

Broad Interests: The watershed approach to managing water quality encourages wide participation of all interests within a river basin: governments, businesses, special interest groups, and citizens, to solve water quality problems and prevent pollution. It provides a structure to coordinate point source and nonpoint source water quality activities, the delivery of local services, development of water clean up plans, protection and prevention activities, and better management of the state's waters.

Water Quality Interests: The Water Quality Partnership serves as a standing policy advisory committee, providing assistance on a variety of program elements, including permitting and enforcement, stormwater, water quality standards, groundwater protection, and nonpoint source pollution control. The partnership includes environmental organizations, industries, small businesses, local, state, and federal governments, and Native American tribes.

Financial Interests: The Financial Assistance Advisory Council is an advisory committee composed of conservation districts, cities, counties, tribes, and state and federal agencies. The Council addresses how water quality grants and loans are administered.

Other State and Local Governments: Under written agreements, the agency works with several state agencies and local conservation districts on such diverse issues as aquatic weed control, shellfish and salmon protection, stormwater runoff, and dairy waste management.

Federal Government: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary federal partner for water pollution control in Washington. The agency and EPA coordinate environmental protection efforts through a Performance Partnership Agreement. Within the confines of federal laws and requirements, the agreement identifies mutual priorities, strategic goals, objectives, and activities that the agencies will jointly undertake each biennium.

Major Activities and Results

Prevent Point Source Water Pollution
The agency protects Washington's water by regulating point source discharges of pollutants to surface and ground waters. This is done with a wastewater permit program for sewage treatment plants, and an industrial discharge program for other industries. A permit is a rigorous set of limits, monitoring requirements, or management practices, usually specific to a discharge, which is designed to ensure that a facility can meet treatment standards and water quality limits. The permit is followed by regular inspections and site visits. Technical assistance and follow-up on permit violations are also provided through various means. (Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Water Act, 90.48, 90.46, and 70.105D RCW)

Result
Surface and ground water resources meet federal and state water quality standards for the protection of human health and the environment (supply/use, public health, aquatic life, recreation, habitat, and commerce).

- Reduce the amount and toxicity of water pollution by administering the permit program for the state's 2,300 permit holders.
- Issue or renew 85 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharge permits per year.
- Reduce the backlog of permit requests and provide responses to new permit applicants within 60 days of receiving an application.
- Develop eight general permits for 1,400 dischargers.
- Conduct 700 site visits per year.
- Provide certification for 2,000 wastewater plant operators.
- Assist communities in increasing the production and use of reclaimed wastewater.
- Reduce the number of repeat violators (five or more violations per year).
- Administer the $25 million Permit Fee Account.

Control Stormwater Pollution
The agency prepares tools, gives assistance, and provides compliance pathways for people to control the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff from development and industrial activities. The agency is currently providing training and assistance to communities and industries for the Western Washington Stormwater Manual and is actively developing an Eastern Washington Stormwater Manual. The agency is also working with local governments and other stakeholders to develop a municipal stormwater program and permitting system. (Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Water Act and 90.48 RCW)

Result
Contamination of streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and ground water from the runoff of stormwater from roads and other impervious surfaces is reduced.

- Administer the stormwater program for the state's 2,000 construction and industrial stormwater dischargers that require permits.
- Provide responses to new permit applicants within 45 days of receiving an application.
- Issue the municipal Phase 1 and Phase 2 permits using stakeholder advisory groups, which will assist nearly 100 jurisdictions with two-thirds of the state's population.
- Develop and maintain stormwater manuals for both Eastern and Western Washington to identify best management practices.
- Provide Web-based information and support for low- and zero-impact development.

Reduce Nonpoint Source Water Pollution
Nonpoint source pollution (polluted runoff) is the leading cause of water pollution and poses a major health and economic threat. Types of nonpoint pollution include fecal coliform bacteria, elevated water temperature, pesticides, sediments, and nutrients. Sources of pollution include agriculture, forestry, urban and rural runoff, recreation, hydro modification, and loss of aquatic ecosystems. The agency addresses these problems through raising awareness, encouraging community action, providing funding, and supporting local decision

makers. The agency also coordinates with other stakeholders through the Washington State Nonpoint Workgroup, the Forest Practices Technical Assistance group, and the Agricultural Technical Assistance group. (Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Water Act and 90.48 RCW)

Result

Protection of surface and ground water through community implementation of the State's Nonpoint Pollution Management Plan to address Washington's number one cause of water pollution.

- Surface and ground water resources meet water quality standards.
- Assist the Department of Natural Resources and the forestry industry in managing 12 million acres of state and privately-owned forests.
- Assist the Department of Agriculture in developing and implementing a new program for managing animal feeding operations.
- Complete Endangered Species Act assurances for the Forest and Fish program.
- Manage and update Washington's Plan to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution and secure Coastal Zone Management Act approval for it.
- Ensure state and federal grants are available to, and used efficiently by, organizations in Washington.
- Work with local communities and other agencies to increase the number of stream miles restored or protected. A specific example of working with local communities is to reduce pesticides by 50% in the Grayland ditches in Grays Harbor County.

Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance

The Department of Ecology provides grants and low-interest loans, along with technical assistance, to local governments, state agencies, and tribes to enable them to build, upgrade, repair, or replace facilities to improve and protect water quality. This includes meeting the state's obligation to manage the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund in perpetuity. The agency also funds nonpoint source control projects, such as watershed planning, stormwater management, freshwater aquatic weed management, education, and agricultural best management practices. Grants are targeted to nonpoint source problems and communities where needed wastewater facilities projects would cause ratepayers a financial hardship. Local governments use loans for both point and nonpoint source water pollution prevention and correction projects. The agency strategically coordinates grant and loan assistance with other state and federal funding agencies. (Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Water Act, 90.48, 70.146, 43.21A 650, and 90.50A RCW)

Wastewater Treatment Plant

Result

Public funds dedicated to improve water quality for the protection of public health and the environment are managed responsibly.

- Improve water quality through the disbursement of $115 million in water quality grants and loans per year to local communities.
- Award 120 new grants and loans per year for projects that demonstrate clear benefits for the environment.
- Administer 500 existing grants and loans per year.
- Support local governments by developing an alternative contracting rule to accommodate design-build wastewater treatment projects.
- Capture and illustrate environmental benefits through the data generated from grants and loans.
- Meet recipients' grant and loan timing expectations.

Clean up Polluted Waters

The federal Clean Water Act requires the agency to develop water quality standards and identify water bodies that fail to meet those standards. The agency completes this identification by reviewing thousands of water quality data samples and publishing an integrated water quality assessment report. The report lists the water bodies that do not meet standards and is sometimes referred to as the "303d" report. The agency then works with local interests to prepare clean up plans to reduce the pollution, establish conditions in discharge permits and nonpoint source management plans, and monitor the effectiveness of the clean up plan.

(Authorizing Laws - Federal Clean Water Act, 90.48, 90.64, 76.09, and 90.42 RCW)

Result
Water quality clean up plans to protect public health and the environment are implemented.

- Manage 1,500 contaminated water body segments on 650 water bodies (Washington's legal commitments specified in a Memorandum of Agreement prompted by a lawsuit).
- Submit 60 water clean up plans and associated technical reports per year to EPA.
- Assist local communities in implementing water clean up plans. Specific examples of working with local communities include: eliminate the number of Nooksack River tributaries that exceed healthy bacteria levels; reduce bacteria by 10% per year in Lower Yakima River irrigation ditches; reduce sediment in the lower Yakima River by 60%; reduce bacteria by 10% in Upper Allen Creek; reduce bacteria by 15% in Alpowa, Deadman, and Pataha Creeks.
- Develop an updated list of water bodies failing to meet water quality standards (303d list).
- Assist local communities and businesses in implementing the newly revised water quality standards regulation by developing "Use Attainability" and other guidance documents.

Major Issues

Point Source Water Pollution
In response to a survey of permitees conducted by the agency, the Department of Ecology is undertaking a number of steps to assist permit applicants. Three specific areas will be addressed: help applicants better understand the regulatory process and expectations; make timely and predictable decisions; and improve the permit process.

Clean Up Polluted Waters
The agency adopted new water quality standards at the start of this biennium. The agency must now secure federal approval of the standards and assist local communities and businesses to implement the new standards. The agency will also publish a revised list of contaminated water bodies in Washington.

Nonpoint Source Water Pollution
With the assistance of a broad range of agencies, tribes, local governments, and interest groups, the agency will update the state's nonpoint source management plan. The plan includes an analysis of Washington's efforts to address nonpoint pollution, identifies actions needed to improve the effectiveness of existing programs, and introduces some new approaches. The plan requires federal approval.

Stormwater
The agency will be working to build a common sense stormwater program for the urbanizing cities and counties to address the problems associated with stormwater. The agency will use multi-stakeholder advisory groups to prepare municipal stormwater permits and create an Eastern Washington stormwater manual.

Financial Assistance
The agency will be adjusting the schedule for issuing approximately $115 million in water quality grants and loans per year. This adjustment will align the schedule with the state legislative session so that key funding decisions can be reviewed collectively by elected state officials. The Department of Ecology will implement a strategy to demonstrate the environmental benefit of the grant and loan program.

Water Quality Program Budget

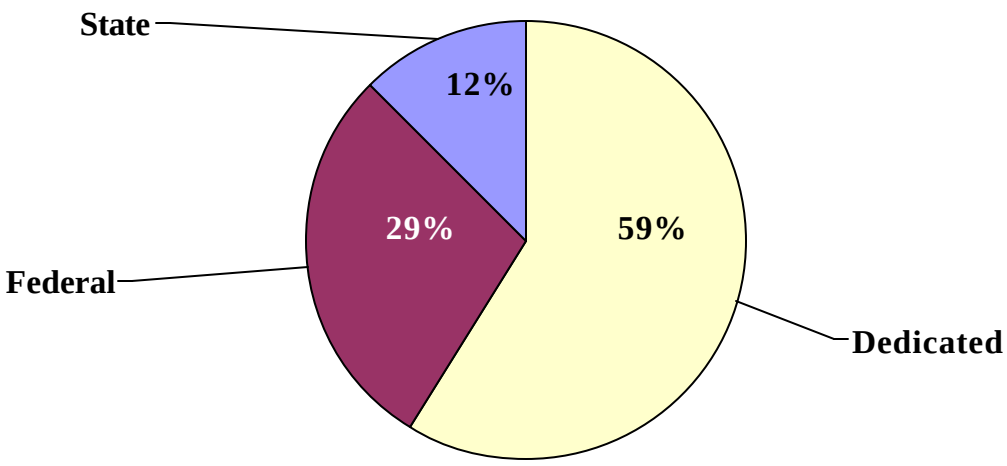
Budget: $42,785,877; Staffing: 194.6 FTEs*

State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	5,293,352	Multiple	Enforcement of permit requirements; Puget Sound Plan activities such as shellfish protection; nonpoint source watershed management; stormwater control; operator certification program; forest practices compliance; water cleanup plans; wastewater re-use; aquatic plant management, nonpoint source pollution management.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	12,260,195	Federal grants	Numerous EPA grants for point and nonpoint source control; planning and implementation grants to local governments; groundwater protection; and administrative moneys for pass-through funds.
Dedicated Funds			
General Fund – Private/Local	69,568	Agreements with local governments	Miscellaneous, water cleanup plans
Water Quality Account	2,362,119	Excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products; sales tax transfer; loan repayments, interest payments; and state general fund transfer	Grant and loan management; technical assistance to local governments for wastewater treatment facilities and nonpoint source projects.
State Toxics Control Account	3,200,303	Hazardous substance tax, recovered remedial actions and penalties collected	Stormwater management; water quality standards; support to Lower Columbia river Estuary Management Program; aquatic pesticides management.
Water Quality Permit Account	15,431,300	Fees assessed on the holders of wastewater discharge permits	Issue and manage federal and state wastewater discharge permits.
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	2,252,711	Fees on boat trailers	Grants to local governments to prevent, remove, or manage invasive freshwater aquatic weeds.
Metals Mining	19,000	Fees collected from active metals mining and millings operations	Inspections required by Metals Mining Act.
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	1,897,329	EPA grant and state match	Administer a loan program for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities. Activities include portfolio management and technical assistance to local governments for point, nonpoint, and estuary projects.
TOTAL	**$42,785,877**		
Capital Budget Funding: $340,491,442			
State Building Construction Account	27,852,000 *(Of this amount $4,000,000 is proviso'd for the City of Duvall, and $1,000,000*	Sale of Bonds	Grants/loans for water pollution control facilities, nonpoint-source control, and water quality improvement planning and implementation/activities.

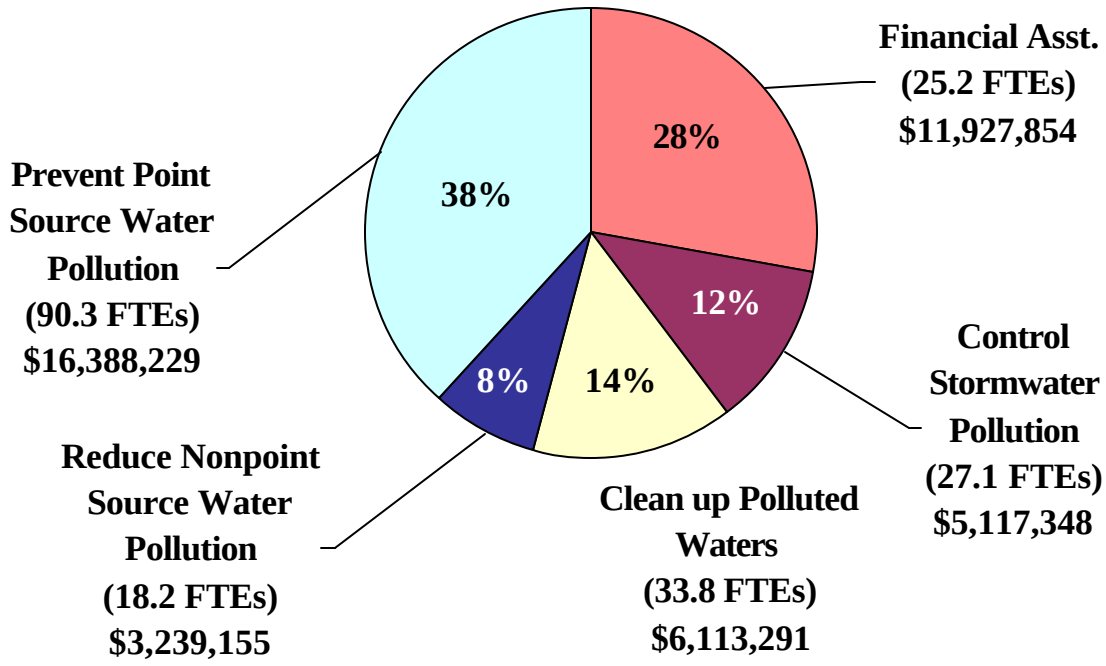
	for Klickitat County.)		
Water Quality Account	34,751,451 *($18,303,451 reappropriation, $15,948,000 new, and $500,000 for Columbia Basin Ground Water Management)*	Excise tax on cigarettes and tobacco products; sales tax transfer; loan repayments and interest payments	Grants/loans for water pollution control facilities, nonpoint-source control, and water quality improvement planning and implementation activities.
State Revolving Loan Fund	277,887,991 *($166,757,992 reappropriation and $111,129,999 new)*	Federal, capitalization grants, loan repayments, interest repayments, and state match	Loans for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities, nonpoint-source control activities, and estuary management.

* The program will likely receive approval for an additional 15-20 FTEs during the biennium to expend unanticipated federal grant funds.

Water Quality Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Water Quality Progam
Dollars by Activity



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Contact: Joe Stohr, Program Manager, (360) 407-6602

Program Mission

Support sustainable water resources management to meet the present and future water needs of people and the natural environment, in partnership with Washington communities.

Environmental Threats

Washington residents have historically enjoyed an abundance of clean and inexpensive water, in what commonly has been viewed as a water rich state. This is changing. Washington increasingly lacks water where and when it is needed for communities and the natural environment. Unprecedented population and economic growth has fueled and highlighted the growing demand for water.

Sign of the times. Water restrictions have been imposed in many Washington communities.

Until recently, the quiet but growing issue of adequate water remained widely unrecognized except by a circle of interests that traditionally follow water issues closely. A number of factors have combined to broaden awareness about water availability:

- The threat of extinction to once abundant fish stocks and the Federal Endangered Species Act response.
- The lack of water available in many areas for further allocation without impairing senior water rights, instream flows, or depleting aquifers.
- Increased competition and litigation over water.
- Lengthy delays and uncertainty for water rights applicants.
- Drought conditions resulting in dry streams, withered crops, dead fish, wildfires, and reduced hydropower production.
- Limitations in modern tools and funding to manage water.
- Growing awareness and concern over the longer term effects of climate change on water availability.

After years of gridlock, these factors set the stage for agreement on a multi-year, joint executive and legislative process to develop a state water strategy. The process resulted in the enactment of a succession of new water laws and funding starting in 2001 and continuing into the 2004 legislative session.

Authorizing Laws

Water use and water resources management are regulated by a complex web of statutory law (passed by legislation) and case law (court interpretations). These laws include:

- *English Common Law: While still a territory, Washington adopted the English riparian doctrine of water law, whereby lands that abut a watercourse have the right to the reasonable use of the waters, and in times of shortage, all riparian users must reduce their use.*
- *Chapter 90.03 RCW, Water Code (1917)*
- *Chapter 90.44 RCW, Regulation of Public Ground Waters (1945)*
- *Chapter 18.104 RCW, Water Well Construction Act (1971)*
- *Chapter 90.14 RCW, Water Right Claims Registration and Relinquishment (1967)*
- *Chapter 90.22 RCW, Minimum Water Flows and Levels (1969)*
- *Chapter 90.54 RCW, Water Resources Act (1971)*
- *Chapters 90.38 and 90.42 RCW, Trust Water Rights Program (1989 and 1991)*
- *Chapter 90.80 RCW, Water Conservancy Boards (1997)*
- *Chapter 90.82 RCW, Watershed Planning (1997)*
- *Chapter 43.99E RCW, Water Supply Facilities - 1980 Bond (Referendum 38)*
- *Chapter 43.27A.190 RCW, Water Resource Orders*
- *Chapter 43.83B RCW, Water Supply Facilities*

- *HB 1832 - Year 1 Water Law Reform of 2001 two line water rights processing (Chapter 237, Washington Laws 2001)*
- *2ESHB 1338 - municipal water supply and efficiency requirements (Chapter 5 Laws of 2003, First Special Session)*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Agricultural Groups*
- *Business and Industry*
- *Local Governments: Cities, Counties, Utilities, Irrigation Districts*
- *Local Watershed Planning Groups*
- *State and Federal Agencies*
- *Indian Tribes*
- *Environmental Organizations*
- *People Near Dams and Owners of Dams*
- *Real Estate Developers*
- *Recreational Water Users*
- *Sport and Commercial Fishers*
- *Water and Power Utilities*
- *Water-right Holders*
- *Well Drillers*

Major Activities and Results

Manage Water Rights
The agency allocates water by reviewing applications for new water rights and changes to existing water rights. Applications are reviewed to determine whether water is available and whether existing rights would be impaired, as well as other considerations. The goal is to continue the increased pace of water rights processing, following legislative action in 2001 to increase funding and flexibility. It also includes work to implement new municipal water right provisions with the Department of Health and administering the current portfolio of existing water rights. (Authorizing laws - 90.03, 90.44, and 90.80 RCW)

Result
Through sound and timely permit decision-making, allocation of new water rights and changes to existing rights are improved.
- Make 1,000 water right change permit decisions in the 03-05 biennium.
- Make 300 new water right permit decisions in the 03-05 biennium.
- Implement new municipal water right provisions with the Department of Health.

Prepare and Respond to Drought and Climate Change
Agency staff provides services to mitigate the effects of droughts and to prepare for future droughts and climate change. This includes the provision of information and financial assistance and the coordination of drought response efforts. When droughts are declared, services include provision of water via emergency permits, transfers, changes, and temporary wells. Emerging information on climate change is also monitored for future potential action. Funds indicated for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 include $556,000 that can only be spent if a drought emergency is declared. (Authorizing law - 43.83B RCW)

Result
Through improved planning, communication, coordination, and loss prevention efforts, drought effects are mitigated.
- Increase the number of temporary water right permits and changes processed during periods of drought.

Assess, Set, and Achieve Instream Flows
The agency evaluates and sets instream flows. This is fundamental to water resources management, and is used to determine how much water needs to remain in streams to meet environmental needs, how much water can be allocated, and when to regulate water use based on flow levels. This also includes acquiring water and other management techniques to restore and protect flows while meeting out-of-stream needs. This activity receives Bonneville Power and Salmon Recovery Funds (these funds and related staff are not reflected in the appropriated budget totals noted). (Authorizing laws - 90.54, 90.22, and 90.82 RCW)

Result
Setting of instream flows in critical water basins is increased, and the flows to benefit people, fish, farming and the environment are achieved.
- Set six instream flows in the 2003-05 biennium, working with local watershed groups and critical basins not engaged in watershed planning.
- Acquire 10,000 acre feet of water to achieve instream flow requirements.

Support Water Use Efficiency
The agency provides agricultural, commercial/industrial, and non-profit water users with services that deliver water savings. These

include technical and engineering assistance, information, planning, and financial assistance. Support is also provided for water reuse projects and to the Department of Health in municipal water conservation. Grants and loans are provided to irrigation districts and farmers for water use efficiency improvements. (Authorizing laws - 90.54.020 (7) and 43.99E RCW)

Result
Water savings and environmental protection is improved, water and energy costs are lowered, enterprises are more competitive, and pressure on water supplies and waste treatment facilities is lessened.

- Increase the volume of water saved as a result of water use efficiency.
- Provide technical assistance to agricultural, commercial, industrial, and non-profit water users.
- Support Department of Health water conservation and reclaimed water efforts.

Regulate Well Construction
The agency protects consumers, well drillers, and the environment by licensing and regulating well drillers, investigating complaints, approving variances from construction standards, and providing continuing education to well drillers. The work is accomplished in partnership with delegated counties. It delivers technical assistance to homeowners, well drillers, tribes, and local governments. (Authorizing law - 18.104 RCW)

Result
Protection of consumers, well drillers, and the environment is improved, and the risk of aquifer contamination and cleanup costs is reduced.

- License and provide training to well drillers.
- Regulate the drilling of wells by enforcing adopted standards.

Assure Dam Safety
This activity protects life, property, and the environment by overseeing the safety of Washington's dams. This includes inspecting the structural integrity and flood and earthquake safety of existing state dams not owned or managed by the federal government, approving and inspecting new dam construction and repairs, and taking compliance and emergency actions. (Authorizing law - 90.03.350 RCW)

Result
The risk of potentially catastrophic dam failures is reduced, increasing the safety of people and property located below dams.

- Inspect 48 high hazard dams.
- Inspect 46 significant hazard dams.
- Inspect 20 low hazard dams.

Support Local Watershed Management of Water Resources
This activity involves work with other agencies, local watershed planning groups, and tribes to address water quantity issues under the Watershed Management Act. It includes providing technical support and studies for local watershed planning groups to develop and adopt local plans that can serve as the basis for sound water resources management. (Authorizing law - 90.82 RCW)

Result
Local watershed management plans are adopted and implementation has begun with sufficient information and agreement to support sound water resources use and actions.

- Provide technical assistance and support to 42 local watershed planning groups.
- Provide technical support to the regional initiatives for the Central Puget Sound, Columbia River, and Yakima River.

Provide Water Resources Data and Information
The collection, management, and sharing of data and information is critical to modern water management. Information is essential to local watershed groups, conservancy boards, businesses, local governments, non-profit groups, the Legislature, other agencies, and the media. Water information is fundamental to daily agency operations, including water allocation decisions; setting and achieving stream flows; identifying the location and characteristics of wells, dams, and water diversions; supporting compliance actions; metering; tracking progress; communicating with constituents; and serving other water resource functions. (Authorizing law - 90.54.030 RCW)

Result
Greater agreement is achieved and more informed water resources decisions are made, based on increasingly timely and accurate data; and public access to information is improved.

- Develop and maintain data and information systems for use by increasing numbers of external users (watershed groups, conservancy boards, businesses, etc).

- Improve the collection, preservation, and availability of data and information for water allocation, dam safety, well construction, instream flows, and communication.

Adjudicate Water Rights
Adjudicating water rights brings certainty to water rights and is fundamental to sound water management and reducing conflicts over water. It is a judicial determination of existing water rights and water right claims, including federal, tribal, and non-tribal claims, to determine their validity and extent. The primary activity currently is supporting the Yakima River Basin adjudication. (Authorizing law - 90.03.110 RCW)

Result
Major uncertainty regarding the validity and extent of the water rights in the Yakima Basin are removed (the Yakima Basin Adjudication will be near completion in 2005).
- 95% completion of the Yakima River Basin Adjudication.

Promote Compliance with Water Law
The agency helps ensure that water users comply with the state's water laws so that other legal water users are not impaired, water use remains sustainable over the long term, and the environment is protected for the benefit of people and nature. Activities include water metering and reporting 80 percent of water use in 16 fish critical basins, along with education, technical assistance, and strategic enforcement in egregious cases. (Authorizing laws - 90.03.400 and 600 and 43.27A.190 RCW)

Result
Awareness of, and compliance with, the state's water laws is increased so that legal water users and applicants for water rights are not impaired, water use remains sustainable, and the environment is protected.
- Ensure water diversion and withdrawal is metered and reported in 16 critical water basins.
- Provide compliance information, assistance and strategic enforcement action.
- Regulate water use on streams with flows set during periods of low flows.

Major Issues
Increasing water demand, recent droughts, and growing awareness and concern over the impacts of climate change on water supplies have highlighted the need for improved water management tools. It has also heightened the need for sustained financial investment in water management both locally and at the state level. This is particularly the case given dwindling and one-time sources for much current water funding.

Improving Water Management Capacity
Efforts on the multi-year water strategy during the 2003 legislative session produced legislation that provides more water rights flexibility and certainty for municipal water suppliers. This will help water suppliers meet the water needs of growing communities. The legislation also includes water conservation requirements. The Department of Ecology is supporting the Department of Health Division of Drinking Water in implementing the legislation.

Activity on the state water strategy is currently underway in preparation for the 2004 legislative session. One subject under review is the need for changes to the water rights relinquishment law that will allow water users to retain some of the water they conserve and remove a disincentive for water conservation.

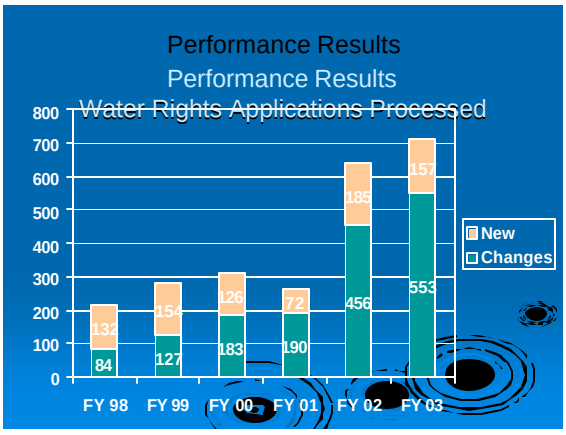
Instream Flows and Local Watershed Planning
The other issue expected to be addressed as part of the state water strategy in the 2004 legislative session, is bolstering instream flow tools and funding. Current authorization and funding, including one-time federal funding, have enabled the agency to work with watershed groups and in fish critical areas to recommend and adopt stream flows. Funding has also been used to achieve instream flows by putting water back into streams via trust water rights (purchases, leases, donations) conservation and other methods. Funding is adequate currently, but much of the existing funding may not be available after the end of the biennium.

Dry bed of the Methow River, downstream of Mazama in Okanogan County. Although some reaches go dry annually, this reach goes dry only once every ten years on average.

In addition to instream flows, attention will also be focused on supporting the implementation of a range of water management techniques contained in local watershed management plans, along with those emerging from the Columbia River, Central Puget Sound, and Yakima regional initiatives.

Water Rights Decisions

The 2001 changes to water law authorizing "two-line" processing of water rights and change applications and additional funding has led to record production on water rights change applications. This is a crucial step forward in addressing the backlog of water right change applications and making better use of existing water supplies. However, staff reductions resulting from the 2003-05 budget cuts and efforts to implement new municipal water legislation have the potential for slowing production, including work on a large number of pending applications for new water rights.



Other long-term and significant issues include the following:

- Strengthening compliance with water laws
- Improving the system of resolving water disputes, including water right claims and unquantified federal and Indian water rights.
- Improving the quality, quantity and access to water rights data necessary for broader understanding of water conditions and effective water management.

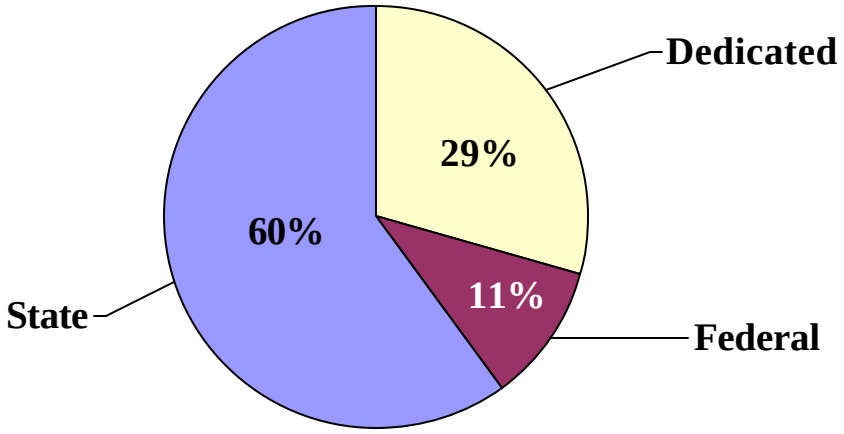
Water Resources Budget

Budget: $29,404,130; Staffing: 134.9

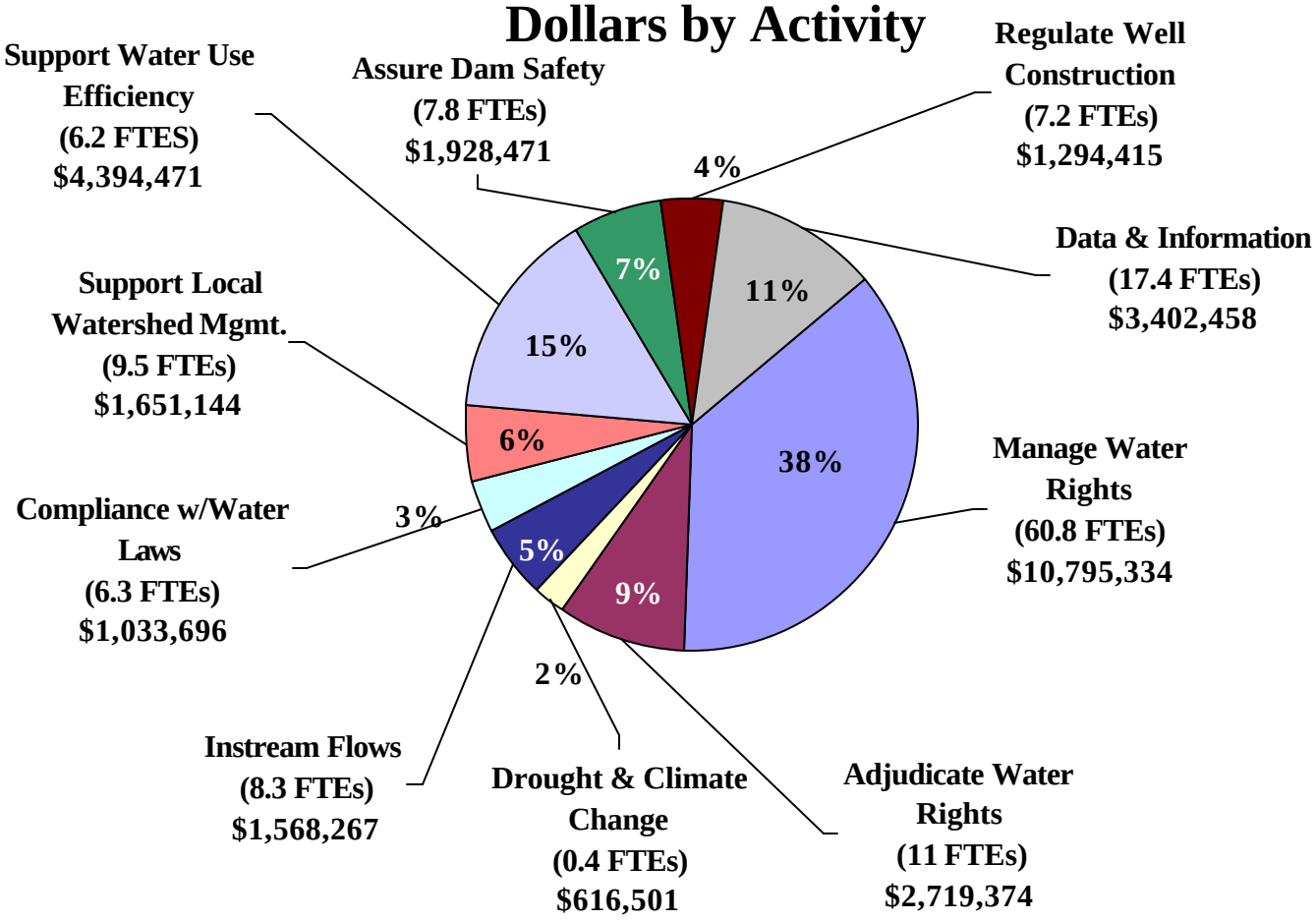
State	($) Amount	Sources	Uses
General Fund – State	17,624,287	Multiple	Water rights decision making, county water conservancy board assistance, compliance, data management, public information, dam safety, water use efficiency, instream flows and Yakima adjudication.
Federal			
General Fund – Federal	3,112,714	Federal grants	Dam safety inspections, Yakima Enhancement liaison, and Methow Valley Irrigation District improvements.
Dedicated Funds			
General Fund – Private/Local	310 (more grants are expected to be received)	Grants	Instream flows and water acquisition.
Reclamation Revolving Account	2,404,443	Well construction fees; well operators' licenses, and hydropower fees	Administration of the well construction oversight program; including revenue transfers to local governments that have delegated well construction management authority. Contract with the US Geological Survey for stream gauging. Setting instream flows. Well information systems.
Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account	555,843	Previous bond sales; loan repayment and interest payments;	Drought relief activities; primarily permit staffing for Ecology. Grants to other state agencies and others for drought relief activities.
Referendum 38 (Agricultural Water Supply Bond Funds)	488,381	Bond sales; loan repayments and interest payments	Staff support for grants and loans for the improvement and/or construction of agricultural water supply facilities. Technical assistance to irrigation districts. Operation and maintenance of Zosel Dam (Lake Osoyoos in Okanogan County)
Basic Data Fund	310,000	Contributions from private & local entities	Pass through to the U.S. Geological Survey for stream gauging data collection and studies.
Drought Preparedness Account	905,413	Previous bond sales, transfer from Emergency Water Fund, loan repayments and interest payments	Drought relief and projects and activities to prepare the state for future droughts and climate change. Compliance activities. Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Pine Hollow Reservoir (Yakima County).
Water Quality Account	4,002,739	Excise tax on tobacco products	Process water right applications for change, provide technical assistance to watershed planning units, establish instream flows in non-watershed planning basins, and update water rights data systems.
TOTAL	**$29,404,130**		
Capital Budget Funding -			
General Fund – Federal	2,843,000	Grants from Bonneville Power	Purchase or lease water rights from current users to improve stream flows in critical

		Admin. or National Marine Fisheries Service	fish streams. (Subject to the federal funds actually being made available).
State Building Construction Account	13,700,000	Sale of bonds	Water measuring devices, on-farm irrigation efficiencies, water conveyance improvement or replacement, water storage investigations.
State and Local Improvements Revolving Account (Ref. 38)	18,760,000	Sale of bonds; loan repayment and interest payments	Grants/loans for agricultural water supply facilities. Grants for on-farm water use efficiency improvements. Storage studies.
State Drought Preparedness Account	2,114,000	Previous bond sales, loan repayments and interest payments	Grants/loans for drought related agricultural and municipal water supply facilities projects. Purchase and lease of water rights to improve stream flows in fish critical streams.
Water Quality Account	3,117,000	Excise tax on tobacco products	Grants for on-farm water use efficiency improvements. Drought well pumping mitigation projects in the Yakima basin.

Water Resources Program
Dollars by Fund Source



Water Resources Program
Dollars by Activity



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Ted Sturdevant, Governmental Relations, (360) 407-7003

Program Mission

The primary purpose of these internal support services is to direct and sustain the agency's effort to accomplish its mission: to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of the people's air, land, and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Environmental Threat

Agency Administration assists the agency's environmental activities in many ways. These include providing information to citizens about environmental threats, fostering a working relationship with members of the Legislature, managing financial systems and issues, providing personnel services, and providing high-quality information services, as well as a number of other important administrative functions.

Authorizing Laws

Chapter 43.21A RCW, Department of Ecology: In 1970, this law created the Department of Ecology to consolidate water, air, solid waste, and other environmental management, protection and development programs authorized by the Legislature.

Constituents/Interested Parties

The primary constituents of the Administration Program are internal management and staff. However, issues that affect other government agencies or private interests often require working closely with the full range of parties interested in environmental issues.

Major Activities and Results

Office of Communication and Education
This office provides advice and guidance to management and staff on effective communication, education, and public involvement strategies related to environmental issues.

Governmental Relations
The Governmental Relations Office provides leadership, policy support, and coordination for federal and state legislative issues, a well as issues that affect local governments, tribes, and British Columbia. This office houses the Rules Unit, which provides rule development assistance and coordination, along with economic analysis, including Small Business Economic Impact Statements and cost/benefit studies.

Employee Services
The Employee Services Office provides a full scope of human resources support, including safety, equal employment opportunity, training, and development. Employee Services is responsible for ensuring that appointments, recruitment, classification and pay, corrective/disciplinary actions, reduction-in-force actions, complaints, and grievances are in compliance with federal and state employment laws, merit system rules, and agency policy. Implementation of collective bargaining agreements is facilitated by Employee Services. The office develops and monitors the agency's Affirmative Action Plan and coordinates diversity activities for the agency, including helping to create a supportive work environment that reflects the diversity of the community Ecology serves.

Regional and Field Offices
Each of Ecology's four regional offices (Lacey, Yakima, Spokane, Bellevue) and two field offices (Bellingham, Vancouver) has executive management representatives and provides core administrative support to regional office staff in the areas of reception, mail, records management, complaint tracking, and central library functions. The Regional Directors in these offices provide assistance to local communities as well as cross-program coordination and management for large, multiple-program environmental reviews and permitting projects. *(Note: Although these offices are budgeted in Agency Administration, their work is most often connected closely with environmental priorities.)*

Executive, Financial, and Administrative Services

From the Executive Offices comes direction and leadership for the agency. Financial Services provides centralized financial support in the areas of accounting, budget, contracts, purchasing, and inventory. This office also manages and coordinates strategic planning for the agency, coordinates performances measurement, and develops environmental indicators. The Administrative Services Office includes information management (desktop and network services, application development, and data administration), and facility and vehicle management. The office maintains the agency's centralized records, responds to public-records requests, provides mail services, and manages extensive library resources at headquarters and in regions in the form of books, periodicals, and research. Security services and maintenance of facilities and property are also handled by this office.

Agency administration is supported by each fund source available to the Department of Ecology. Each fund contributes to the Administration Program in the same percentage that each fund contributes to the total of the environmental programs' salaries and benefits.

Results

- Agency managers, the Governor, the State Auditor, the Office of Financial Management, and the Legislature have confidence in Ecology financial information and can use it to make crucial decisions affecting the environment.
- The public is informed about the work Ecology does, is educated about its role in environmental protection, and understands the policies the agency is developing and the opportunities available to influence Ecology's decisions.
- Washington's environmental laws and rules are improved through Ecology's relationships with legislators, local governments, businesses, Native American tribes, and environmental and citizen groups.
- Ecology managers and supervisors possess the highest-quality communication, performance management, hiring, and leadership skills.
- The Ecology work environment reflects the diversity of the community Ecology serves.
- Agency staff receives reliable, secure, and high-quality desktop support and network services.
- Customers have easy access to Ecology information.
- Facilities and vehicles are well maintained, safe and efficient.

Major Issues

Information Management/Communication

- Develop Internet applications that will allow customers to do more business with the Department of Ecology on-line.
- Use the Internet more effectively to engage the public in commenting on and shaping policy proposals, and to streamline paperwork, and reports for those we regulate.
- Help improve information availability and accessibility so citizens can evaluate the state of their environment and consider ways to make a meaningful contribution toward protecting and improving it.

Human Resource Management

- Implement the four major statewide personnel system changes with the least amount of disruption to employees and to the accomplishment of Ecology's environmental mission; this includes Collective Bargaining, Competitive Contracting, Civil System Reform, and Human Resource Management System.
- Maintain adequate staffing to meet workload needs.
- Develop and implement strategies that match the right number of people with the right set of competencies in the right jobs at the right time.

Long-term Financial Stability

- Monitor Toxics revenues and update strategies to manage the impact of revenue volatility.
- Identify long-term funding for ongoing water related functions that have been initiated using temporary fund sources.

External Relationships

- Implement the objectives associated with Transforming Ecology, including improve transparency of our permit processes; improve timeliness and predictability of permit decisions while maintaining environmental

standards; support a problem-solving culture to provide helpful, responsive, and knowledgably service; and explore other methods to streamline processes and improve systems.

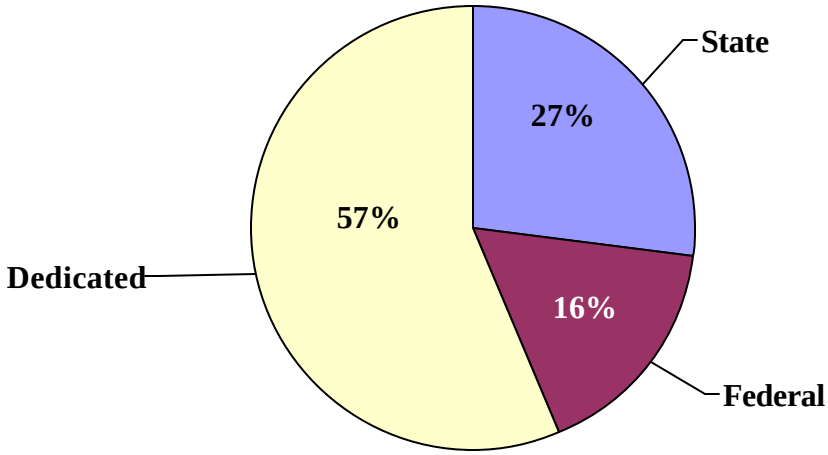
- Provide support to the Governor and the Legislature in re-examining and modernizing water policies.
- Develop and maintain working relationships with external interests, including members of the Legislature, interested parties, and other governmental agencies and tribal governments.

Agency Administration Budget

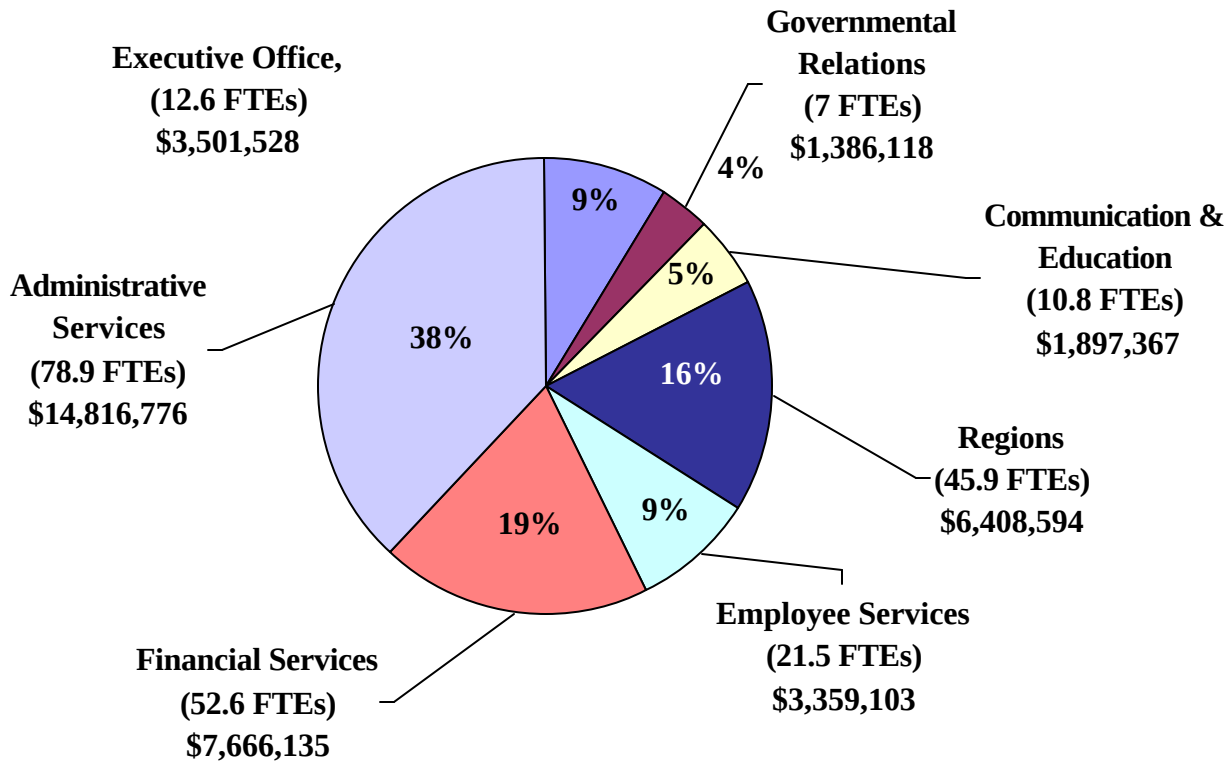
Budget: $39,035,527; Staffing: FTEs 229.2

State	($) Amount	Percentage
General Fund – State	10,646,689	27.2%
Federal		
General Fund – Federal	6,384,093	16.3%
Dedicated Funds		
General Fund – Private/Local	135,346	0.3%
Reclamation Revolving	367,557	0.9%
Flood Control Assistance	180,744	0.5%
Emergency Water Projects Revolving	157	0%
Waste Reduction/Litter Control	1,136,199	3%
State Drought Preparedness Account	198,285	0.5%
Referendum 38	110,619	0.3%
Site Closure Account	90,063	0.2%
Water Quality Account	2,099,145	5.4%
Wood Stove Education/Enforcement	7,825	0%
Worker/Community Right to Know	601,749	1.5%
State Toxics Control Account	8,345,187	21.4%
Local Toxics Control Account	830,453	2.1%
Water Quality Permit Account	3,895,121	10.2%
Underground Storage Tank	355,584	0.9%
Biosolids Permit Account	135,067	0.3%
Hazardous Waste Assistance	658,531	1.7%
Air Pollution Control Account	475,954	1.2%
Oil Spill Prevention Account	1,193,310	3.1%
Air Operating Permit Account	607,064	1.6%
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	74,221	0.1%
Oil Spill Response Account	20,893	0.1%
State Agency Parking Non-Appropriated	113,000	0.3%
Water Pollution Control – State	62,124	0.1%
Water Pollution Control – Federal	310,547	0.8%
TOTAL	**$39,035,527**	100%

Agency Administration
Dollars by Fund Source



Agency Administration
Dollars by Activity

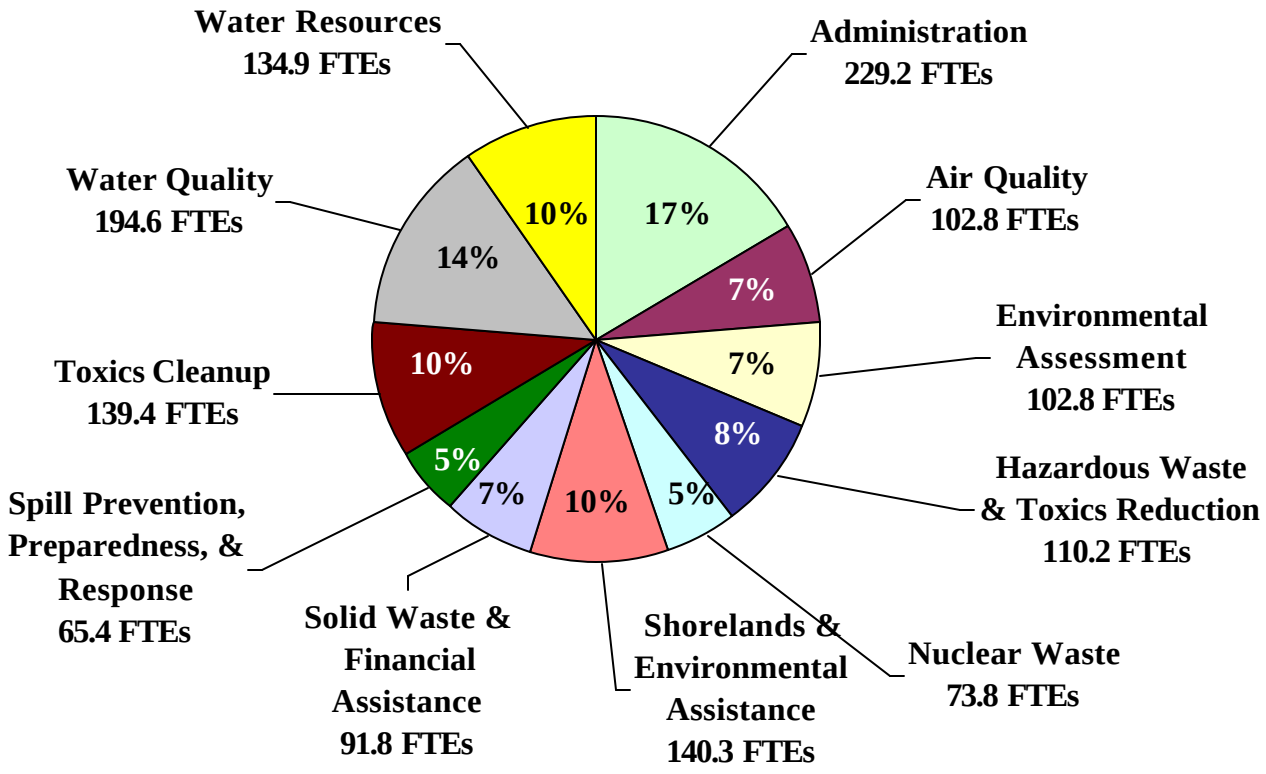


Ecology Operating Budget by Fund Source

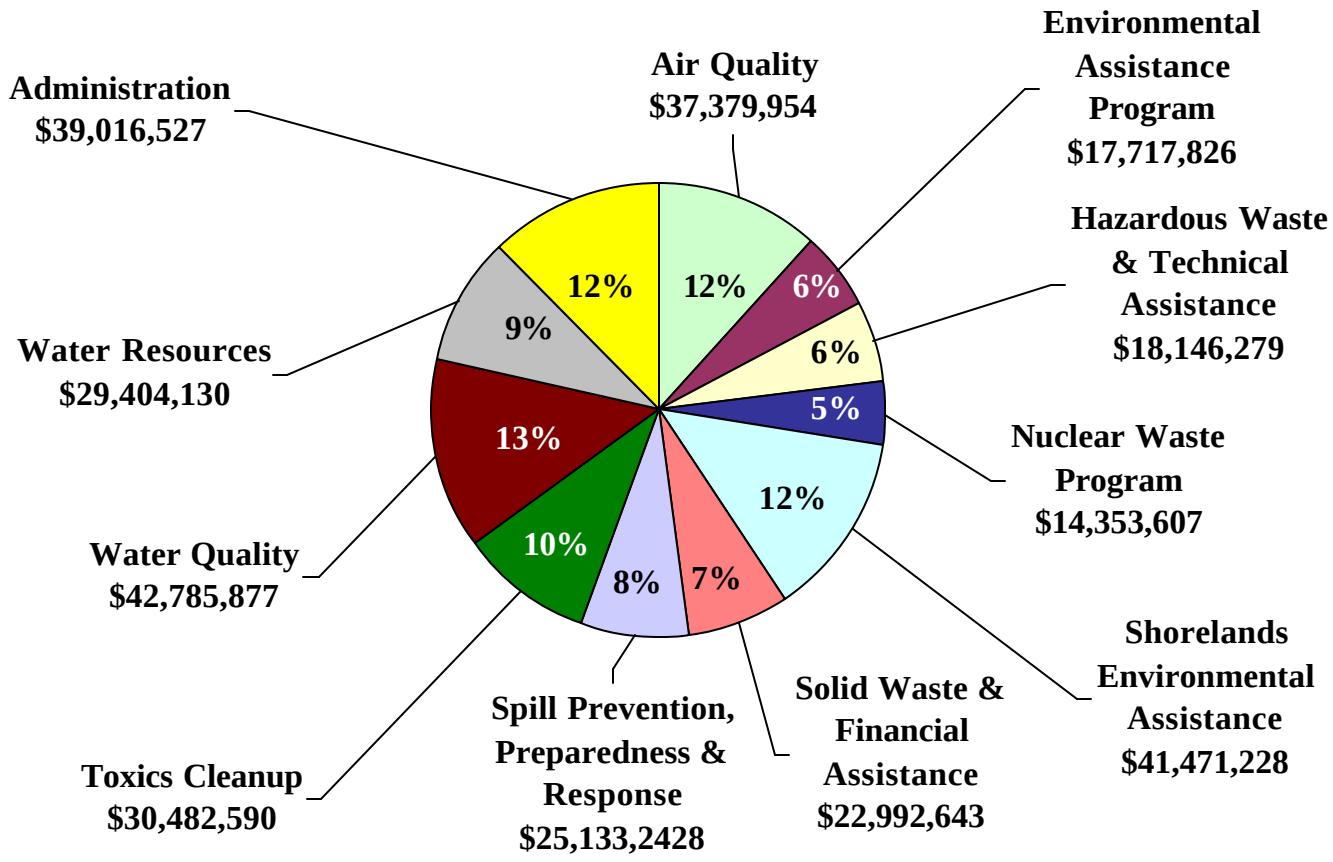
Budget: $318,903,000; Staff: 1385.2 FTEs

State	($) Amount	Percentage
General Fund – State	67,359,000	21.1%
Federal	0	
General Fund – Federal	57,531,000	18.0%
Dedicated Funds	0	
General Fund – Private/Local	3,751,000	1.2%
Grass Seed Burning Research	14,000	0%
Reclamation Revolving	2,772,000	0.9%
Flood Control Assistance	2,027,000	0.6%
Emergency Water Projects Revolving	556,000	0.2%
Waste Reduction/Litter Control	13,794,000	4.3%
State Drought Preparedness Account	1,712,000	0.5%
Referendum 38	599,000	0.2%
Vessel Response Account	2,876,000	0.9%
Basic Data – Non Appropriation	310,000	0.1%
Site Closure Account	629,000	0.2%
Water Quality Account	25,360,000	8%
Wood Stove Education/Enforcement	357,000	0.1%
Worker/Community Right to Know	3,387,000	1%
State Toxics Control – State	49,440,000	16%
State Toxics Control – Mixed Waste Fees	10,300,000	3.2%
State Toxics Control – Private/Local	354,000	0.1%
Local Toxics Control	4,928,000	1.5%
Water Quality Permit Account	25,419,000	8%
Underground Storage Tank	2,738,000	0.9%
Environmental Excellence Account	504,000	0.2%
Biosolids Permit Account	790,000	0.2%
Hazardous Waste Assistance	4,225,000	1.3%
Air Pollution Control Account	11,670,000	3.6%
Oil Spill Prevention Account	8,020,000	2.5%
Air Operating Permit Account	3,719,000	1.1%
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	2,507,000	0.8%
Oil Spill Response Account	7,078,000	2.2%
Metals Mining	19,000	0%
State Agency Parking Non Appropriated	113,000	0%
Coastal Protection	1,775,000	0.5%
Water Pollution Control Revolving – State	384,000	0.1%
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal	1,886,000	0.5%
TOTAL	**$318,903,000**	

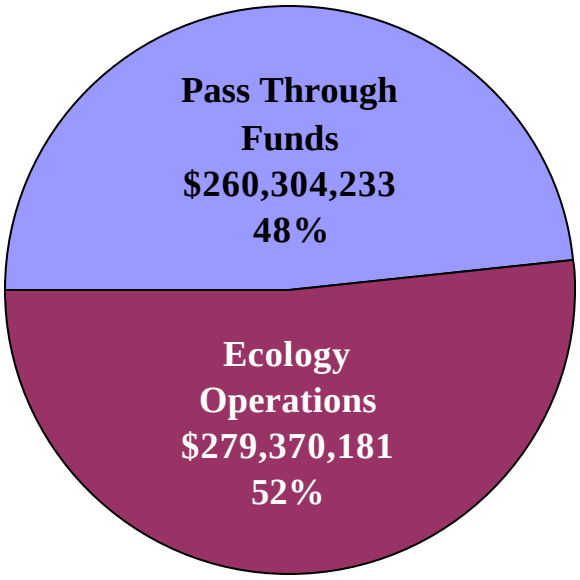
Ecology FTEs by Program

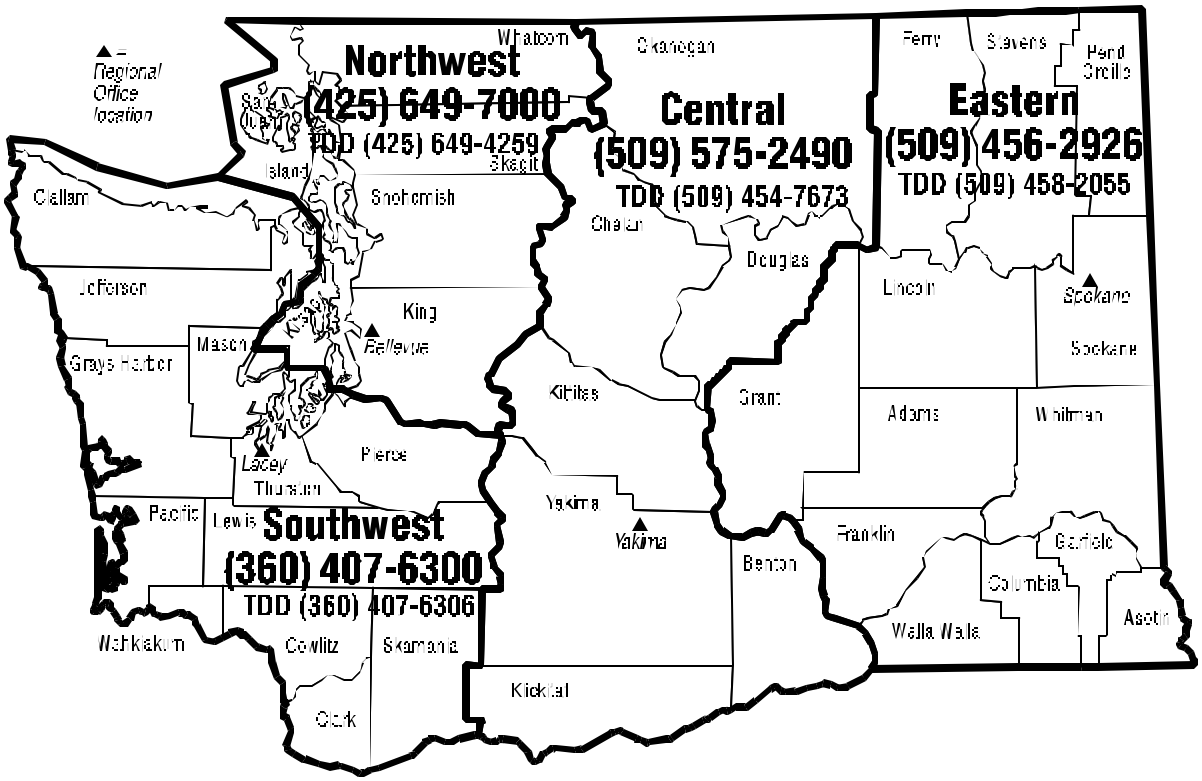


Ecology Dollars by Program



Ecology Pass-Through Funding to Local Governments and Communities





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