

Ecology Budget Resource Guide

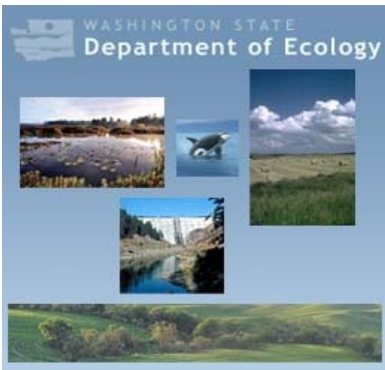


January 2007

Publication: 07-01-021

This publication is available on the Department of Ecology's web site at
www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0701021.html

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2007-2009 Governor's Proposed Budget

- A. Director's message
- B. Operating budget summary
- C. Capital budget summary
- D. Investment Proposal Atlases
- E. Focus sheets

2005-2007 Investment Update

- A. 2006 Status Report
- B. Investment Atlases

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www.ecy.wa.gov/priorities.html

**2007-2009 Governor's
Proposed Budget**

Message from Director Jay Manning

Governor Gregoire has made it her goal to move Washington forward in its ability to successfully compete in global economy. The Department of Ecology, with our mission, goals, and four strategic priorities, plays an important part in achieving the governor's goal.

To compete successfully, Washington needs clean water, air, and soil; and healthy people, communities, and workplaces. We also need adequate natural resources to sustain growing communities, economic output, transportation, and our workforce. We must be smart in how we use our limited water so that there is enough for fish, farms, and communities; now and in the future.

When the President of China visited the "two Washingtons" (state and D.C.) in the spring of 2006, he specifically noted the natural beauty and amenities of our state. He was genuinely impressed that we have achieved the economic prosperity that we have and yet maintained a very high-quality environment. Indeed, one of our most important competitive advantages in the global economy is that we are recognized as the clean, green corner of the United States.

Since the Department of Ecology was created in 1970, we've helped achieve far-reaching improvements for Washington's air, land, and water. Air quality is significantly improved, industrial and municipal waste water discharges have been greatly reduced, we generate half the hazardous waste we did twenty years ago, landfills have been modernized, recycling is now widely embraced, large oil spills are rare, and thousands of contaminated sites have been cleaned up.

However, our state's natural environment is still under tremendous pressure – from rapidly growing communities, increasing demand on water supplies, and the toxic substances used in industrial processes and many consumer products. These pressures threaten our state's public health, economic stability, and quality of life.

At the conclusion of my first four years, I want to look back and see measurable progress in several critical areas. Governor Gregoire and I have selected four major strategic priorities where focused energy and creative leadership by the agency will allow Ecology and our many partners to make real progress on protecting human health and the environment, and improving our quality of life. We are focusing special emphasis on:

Successfully managing our water to ensure availability for fish, farms, and people; now and for the future. Our rivers, streams, lakes, and groundwater are very important, valuable resources. The competition for this resource is intensifying over time. Demand is increasing for out-of-stream use by people, business, and farmers. Likewise, demand for instream uses for fish, wildlife habitat, and recreation is also increasing. Our current system of water management struggles to cope with this escalating demand. We are working hard to find better ways to meet current water needs, while making sure future water will be available for fish, farms, people, and the natural environment.

Reducing toxic threats, with special concern for infants and children. Businesses have significantly reduced the amount of toxic chemicals they generate and dispose of in Washington, but toxic substances are still rapidly accumulating in our homes, offices, and the natural environment. Unfortunately, some of these toxins concentrate in our bodies. The Department of Ecology is ramping up its efforts to reduce toxins that threaten human and environmental health.

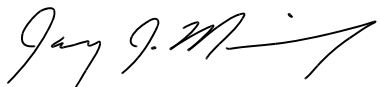
Doing environmental mitigation that works. When a new development project is proposed in Washington, a significant effort is made to identify any adverse environmental effects that the proposed project will cause. Any adverse impacts that can't be avoided must be "mitigated" by appropriately designed environmental restoration or protection projects. Unfortunately, a number of credible studies show that required environmental mitigation is only completed 50% of the time. Making matters worse, the process of developing mitigation conditions is expensive, unpredictable, and time-consuming. We are working on an approach that is more efficient and predictable for permit applicants, and for the agency, in a way that also effectively and permanently restores and preserves high-value environmental resources within a watershed.

Protecting and restoring Puget Sound and Hood Canal. Beneath its beautiful blue-green waters, Puget Sound is not healthy. Poisoned by decades of industrial, chemical, municipal, residential, and agricultural pollution, many critical species in the water and near the shore are declining. Governor Gregoire has made it a top priority of state government to bring new focus and energy to restoring the health of Puget Sound and Hood Canal. Our ambitious goal is to restore Puget Sound to a healthy ecosystem by 2020.

At Ecology, we are also committed to making progress on streamlining permits, improving regulatory processes, and being more innovative and helpful in delivering services.

We are also beginning the daunting process of improving our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to prepare for the impacts of climate change.

I invite you to become more familiar with Ecology's programs, including the laws we implement and uphold, the amount of money appropriated to the agency this biennium, and what we are doing to meet our priorities, goals, and mission. Protecting human health, the environment, and Washington's quality of life – and helping each Washington resident to do the same – is what we are here to do.



Jay J. Manning
Director



ECOLOGY BUDGET AT A GLANCE: 2007-2009 PROPOSAL

Securing Washington's quality of life and a healthy economy for our families and our children

The bottom line of Gov. Gregoire's proposed budget for Ecology in 2007-09 is:

- Securing Washington's quality of life for Washington families.
- Securing our unique competitive advantage in the global economy.

She focuses on strategic investments in achieving tangible, meaningful results for Washington's people, communities, businesses, and the next generation – our children.

To compete successfully, we need clean water, air, and soil. We need healthy people, communities, and workplaces. We also need adequate natural resources – including water - to sustain growing communities, economic output, transportation, and our workforce.

Without these things, our children cannot have the quality of life that has defined what it means to be a Washingtonian.

One of Washington's unique advantages in the global economy is our reputation as a clean, green place in the world.

When the President of China visited in the spring of 2006, he specifically noted the natural beauty and amenities of our state. He was impressed that we have achieved economic prosperity and yet maintained a very high-quality environment.

Threats to Washington's "clean, green" reputation

Washington's reputation is well-deserved, but our natural environment is under tremendous pressure. This threatens our quality of life and our competitive edge in the economy.

Since the Department of Ecology was created in 1970, we've achieved major improvements in Washington's air, land, and water.

Air is cleaner, industrial and municipal water pollution has been greatly reduced, we generate half the hazardous waste we did 20 years ago, landfills have been modernized, recycling is now widely

Mt. Shuksan

embraced, large oil spills are rare, and thousands of contaminated sites have been cleaned up.

But the pressure on our environment is growing rapidly. Since 1970, our population has nearly doubled. We are adding the equivalent of a Tacoma-size city every two or three years. These new people are a great asset to Washington in so many ways, but there are twice as many of us depending on a finite base of land, air and water – and generating more toxic substances used in industrial and commercial process and many consumer products. These pressures threaten the state's people, economic stability, and quality of life.

Why it matters:

Washington's environment, by the numbers

The importance of Washington's natural environment – the awe-inspiring geography and topography that we all call home – is far more than dollars and cents.

However, in the context of the state's two-year budget-building process, here are a few numbers that illustrate how the Governor's proposed budget is good for families, good for business, and good for our quality of life:

- **Water for irrigation in eastern Washington generates about \$3 billion** in agricultural product sales in a year.
- **Fish that are dependent on Washington's freshwater add more than \$1 billion** to the economy per year.
- **Water passing through hydropower dams creates energy** worth more than \$3 billion per year.
- **Puget Sound drives \$20 billion per year** in economic activity – jobs, trade, recreation, tourism, fishing, boating, etc.

Four strategic priorities *to secure a healthy future and a healthy economy*

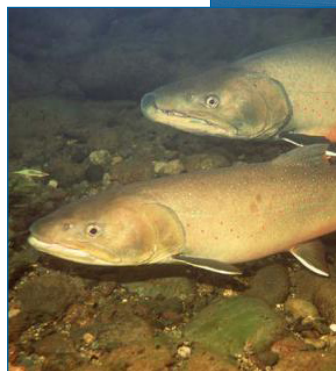
The Governor's proposed 2007-09 budget for Ecology is aimed at four strategic priorities to secure our quality of life, and our competitive edge in the global economy:

- **Successfully manage our water to make sure there will be enough for people, farms and salmon.**
- **Protect and restore Puget Sound by 2020.**
- **Reduce toxic threats, with special concern for infants and children.**
- **Sustain Washington's critical habitats through environmental mitigation that works.**



Turbines at McNary Dam on the Columbia River. Water passing through hydropower dams creates energy worth more than \$3 billion per year.

Puget Sound generates \$20 billion per year in economic activity.



Fish that are dependent on Washington's fresh water add more than \$1 billion to the economy per year.

Highlights of the proposed 2007-09 Ecology operating & capital budget

The Governor’s proposal for 2007-09 Budget builds on the momentum of the 2006 Supplemental Budget by advancing efforts to protect and restore Puget Sound; address water availability in the Columbia River basin; accelerate toxics cleanup and prevention work; and cleanup the Hanford Reservation. At the same time, the 2007-09 budget request maintains critically important ongoing statewide investments in water quality and quantity, toxics cleanup, hazardous and solid waste prevention and management, air quality, spill prevention, shorelands management, and environmental monitoring.

The total proposed Operating Budget is \$467.3 million; \$62.7 million is for new or expanded activities. And of that, \$48.7 million is requested from dedicated accounts and \$14 million from the State General Fund.

The total proposed Capital Budget is \$410.8 million: nearly half continues long-term investments in local water quality and water quantity projects. The other half expands upon the Puget Sound and Columbia River Basin initiatives; accelerates toxics cleanup and prevention work; and implements watershed plans and stormwater projects. The Capital Budget request includes \$349.8 million from dedicated accounts and \$61 million from the State Building Construction Account.

The majority of Ecology’s funding is from dedicated revenues for specific environmental purposes. For the 2005-07 biennium, the State and Local Toxics Control Accounts have grown, largely due to increased oil prices. However, in the long term, the Department of Revenue projects oil prices to flatten out and forecasts a slight drop for both accounts in 2007-09. Given the historic volatility of the funds and the flattening of projections for 2007-09, Ecology’s budget focuses on accelerating project work that can be scaled up or down to respond to available revenue.

Three of Ecology’s four strategic priorities – Successfully Managing Water / Reducing Toxic Threats / Environmental Mitigation that Works - are statewide initiatives that overlap to various degrees the work of Restoring Puget Sound and Hood Canal.

Budget Highlights New investments for 2007-2009

Successfully manage water for people, farms and salmon

Operating	\$9,263
Capital	\$242,894

Protect and Restore Puget Sound

Operating	\$19,389
Capital	\$73,860

Reduce toxic threats

Operating	\$11,440
Capital	\$131,645

Regional Haze Reduction Program

Operating	\$712
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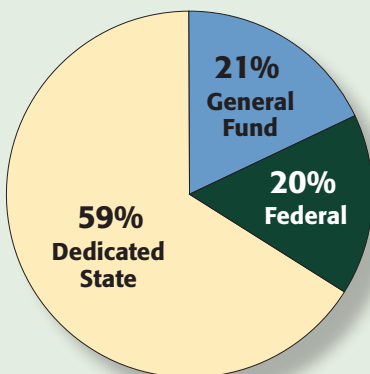
Environmental mitigation

Operating	\$1,927
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Totals add up to more than total budget request because portions of items are also in larger, statewide Toxic and Water requests

07-09 Ecology Operating Budget

% Funding By Source



79% of funds are
Dedicated State & Federal

The Columbia River Basin water supply initiative, resulting from legislation in 2006, will allow access to water resources while helping to restore endangered salmon and other species.



Strategic priority:
Successfully manage our water for people, farms and salmon

Historically, Washington has enjoyed an abundance of clean, inexpensive water. But water availability can no longer be taken for granted. We increasingly lack water where and when it is needed for people, farms and our salmon.

The competition for water is intensifying as demand increases for out-of-stream use by people, business, and farmers and for in-stream uses for fish, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Many of these same demands increase the pressure on the state's water quality. Changes in the state's climate are adding to this competition.

In response, the Governor's proposed Ecology budget continues to build on successful wastewater treatment investments and water quality compliance work; supports high-priority local watershed plan implementation; takes the next steps toward implementation of the Columbia River Basin water supply initiative; accelerates in-stream flow setting and achievement; supports stormwater projects in non-Puget Sound parts of the state; and implements construction stormwater permitting.

Irrigation contributes to about \$3 billion in agricultural products sales per year in Eastern Washington

MANAGING WATER BUDGET

OPERATING	GFS	Other	Total
Implem. Local Watershed Plan	2,000	-	2,000
Reclaimed Water Rule-Making*	-	246	246
Setting - Achieve Instream Flows	-	630	630
Construction Stormwater Permits*	-	751	751
Implementing Water Cleanup Plans	-	1,622	1,622
Protect Spokane Water Rights	-	595	595
Wastewater Permit Enhancements	-	795	795
Well Construction & License Sys.	-	650	650
Hydropower Licensing/Gauging	-	1,257	1,257
Water Right Database Enhance.	-	300	300
Chamokane Basin Study	417	-	417
TOTAL OPERATING	2,417	6,846	9,263
CAPITAL	SBCA	Other	Total
Watershed Plan Implem & Flow Set	12,000	-	12,000
Columbia River Basin Water Supply	-	34,500	34,500
Centennial Clean Water Program	23,800	20,800	44,600
Water Pollution Control Revol Acct.	-	140,000	140,000
Water Irrigation Efficiencies	3,000	-	3,000
Sunnyside Valley Irr Dist Conserve	2,544	-	2,544
Yakima River Basin Water Storage	3,250	-	3,250
Stormwater Projects (non-Puget S)	-	3,000	3,000
TOTAL CAPITAL	44,594	198,300	242,894
TOTAL WATER OP. & CAPITAL			252,157

* Indicates a portion of this item is also included in Puget Sound Restoration and Protection



Salmon rely on abundant, clean, cold water.



Strategic priority:
*Protect and Restore
Puget Sound*

Beneath the seemingly beautiful blue-green waters, Puget Sound and Hood Canal are not healthy. Many critical species in the water and near the shore are declining. The Governor’s proposed budget brings new focus and energy to restoring the health of Puget Sound and Hood Canal.

The Puget Sound ecosystem is threatened by many factors including pollution, development, invasive species, and climate change. Many important species such as orca, salmon, and marine birds are threatened or in decline.

Yet Puget Sound remains critical to our economy and way of life. It drives \$20 billion per year in economic activity – jobs, trade, recreation, tourism, fishing, shellfish harvest, boating and many other activities.

There is a window of opportunity to restore and sustain its health. Governor Gregoire’s budget responds to the recommendations of the Puget Sound Partnership by bringing new focus and energy to restoring the health of Puget Sound and Hood Canal.

The Governor’s proposed Ecology budget continues and expands on the initiatives begun in the 2006 Supplemental Budget, including accelerating toxics cleanups on state owned aquatic lands and orphaned



Puget Sound at sunset

Photo courtesy Weldon Wilson

and abandoned sites upland; initiating a public-private on-site septic replacement project in Hood Canal; providing toxic prevention technical assistance through local governments to citizens and small businesses; enhancing monitoring to provide better data for decision mak-

ing; stepping up efforts to clean up and protect urban waters in Puget Sound; advancing reclaimed water use; advancing environmental compliance; and working collaboratively with local governments to implement stormwater permits and low impact development projects.

PUGET SOUND BUDGET

OPERATING	GFS	Other	Total
Urban Waters Cleanup/Protection*	-	1,713	1,713
Water Quality Monitor Consortium	-	800	800
Puget Sound Pollutant Modeling	-	446	446
Safer Chemical Alternatives*	-	400	400
Reclaimed Water Rule Making*	-	245	245
Construction Stormwater Permits*	-	280	280
Local Gov. Stormwater Grants	-	7,000	7,000
Public Participation Grants*	-	750	750
Achieving Environ. Compliance	2,000	-	2,000
Puget Sound Local Source Control	-	2,026	2,026
Improve Project Mitigation*	1,285	-	1,285
TOTAL STATE OPERATING	3,285	13,660	16,945
Federal Stormwater Grants	-	2,000	2,000
Federal PS Pollutant Modeling	-	444	444
TOTAL STATE & FEDERAL OPER.	3,285	16,104	19,389
CAPITAL	SBCA	Other	Total
Puget Sound Cleanup - Aquatic	-	5,905	5,905
Puget Sound Cleanup - Upland	-	4,705	4,705
On-Site Septic Replacement Prog.	-	3,000	3,000
Stormwater & LID Projects	9,170	5,000	14,170
Reclaimed Water Projects	4,830	1,250	6,080
Remedial Action Grant Program	-	40,000	40,000
TOTAL CAPITAL	14,000	59,860	73,860
TOTAL PUGET SOUND OP. & CAPITAL			93,249

** Indicates the Puget Sound portion of a larger, statewide program included in Water or Toxic budget requests.*



A view of Puget Sound from the Tacoma Narrows

Photo courtesy Weldon Wilson

Strategic priority:

Reduce toxic threats, with special concern for infants and children

Businesses have significantly reduced the amount of toxic chemicals they generate and dispose of in Washington, but toxic substances are still rapidly accumulating in our homes, offices, and the natural environment. Unfortunately, some of these toxins concentrate in our bodies.

The more we learn about toxic chemicals, the more we realize they are everywhere - in our air, our water, and our soil - in the products we buy and use at home and at work. There are about 80,000 chemicals in use in the U.S. today, and while many of them have added to our quality of life, the effects on our health from thousands of these chemicals are simply not known.

Infants and children are of special concern when it comes to reducing our exposure to toxic threats. Pound for pound, children breathe more air, drink more water and eat more food than adults.

Also just being kids – putting their hands and toys in their mouths, playing on the ground -- exposes children to toxics in ways that adults aren't.

The Governor's proposed Ecology budget will clean up toxic pollution in critical locations, and keep them clean. It ramps up efforts to reduce toxins that threaten human and environmental health and builds on the 2006 Supplemental Budget initiatives. Specifically, the budget continues to tackle toxic cleanup through traditional remedial action grants and safe soils remediation in schools and day care facilities; identifies and educates businesses and the public on safer alternatives to toxic chemicals; enhances public participation and education efforts; reduces health risks from the most toxic air pollutant: diesel and woodstove emissions; and supports state efforts to clean up Hanford.

TOXIC THREATS BUDGET

OPERATING	GFS	Other	Total
Safer Chemical Alternatives*	-	400	400
Public Participation Grants*	-	1,780	1,780
Hanford Tank Waste Strategy	-	492	492
Hanford Damage Assess Lawsuit	-	328	328
Litter Prevention	-	2,750	2,750
Organic Wastes to Resources	-	1,349	1,349
Biosolids Permit Processing	-	422	422
Ag Pesticide Container Recycle	-	260	260
Underground storage tank re-auth	-	679	679
Urban Waters Cleanup & Protection	-	2,570	2,570
Consolidated Oil Spill Program*	-	410	410
TOTAL OPERATING	-	11,440	11,440
CAPITAL	SBCA	Other	Total
Remedial Action Grant Program	-	84,475	84,475
Coordinated Prevention Grants	-	25,500	25,500
Reduce Health Risk/Toxic Diesel	-	7,170	7,170
Reduce Health Risk /Wood Stoves	-	500	500
Safe Soils Remediation Grants	-	2,000	2,000
Skykomish Cleanup	-	7,000	7,000
Cleanup Waste Tire Piles	-	5,000	5,000
TOTAL CAPITAL	-	131,645	131,645
TOTAL TOXIC THREATS OP. & CAPITAL			143,085

* Indicates portions are also included in Puget Sound Restoration and Protection Initiative



Children are at greater risk to toxic exposure because pound for pound they breathe more air, drink more water and eat more food than adults.



The Governor's budget funds efforts to educate businesses on safer alternatives to toxic chemicals.

Strategic priority:
Environmental mitigation that works

When a new development project is proposed in Washington, a significant effort is made to identify adverse environmental effects that the proposed project will cause to wetlands – which are nature’s system for absorbing surface water, filtering pollutants, storing flood waters and providing food and shelter for many species of fish and wildlife.

Under law, any harm to a wetland that can’t be avoided must be “mitigated” by appropriately designed environmental restoration or protection projects.

But studies show that required environmental mitigation is only completed 50% of the time. Making matters worse, the process of developing mitigation conditions is expensive, unpredictable, and time-consuming.

The proposed Ecology budget increases our capacity to monitor mitigation projects to make sure the replaced habitat is working after a project is approved.

The Governor’s proposed Ecology budget reflects a new approach that is more predictable for permit applicants, and for the agency. It is done in a way that also effectively restores and preserves high-value environmental resources within a watershed. Specifically, the budget increases environmental compliance, builds capacity for processing wetland mitigation bank proposals, and enhances technical assistance to improve environmental compliance and increase permit predictability largely within Puget Sound counties.

Air Quality Budget

Ecology’s ability to protect public health and meet necessary air quality requirements is limited by budget cutbacks. In recent years, federal funding has been eliminated or severely cut back for the

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BUDGET

OPERATING	GFS	Other	Total
Environmental Mitigation That Works*	1,927	-	1,927
TOTAL OPERATING	1,927		1,927

* Indicates portions of this are also included in Puget Sound Restoration and Protection



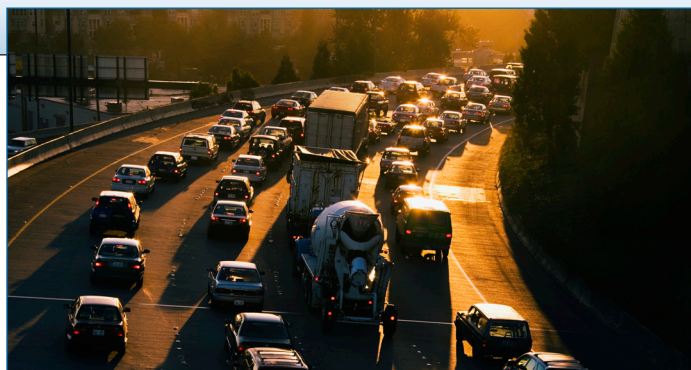
The Snohomish Basin Mitigation Bank is one example of efforts to replace valuable wetlands lost to development projects.

The Governor’s proposed Ecology budget reflects a new approach to effectively restoring and preserving high-value wetlands within a watershed.



AIR QUALITY BUDGET

OPERATING	GFS	Other	Total
Meeting Federal Air Requirements	650	(650)	-
Regional Haze Reduction Program	512	200	712
TOTAL OPERATING			



Automobile exhaust contributes to air quality problems in Washington.

Fine Particle Pollution Program and the Regional Haze Program. Both programs are based in federal law, and require the state to meet specific air pollution targets to remain in compliance with federal mandates. Failure to comply

could result in additional air grant reductions to Washington. The proposed budget funds additional Regional Haze Program work and restores some of the lost federal funding.

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Find more information on Ecology's Web site:

www.ecy.wa.gov

Find more information about Governor Gregoire's budget and policy highlights:

<http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget/highlights/default.htm>

Ecology's "Legislative Resource Guide:"

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/priorities.html>

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Department of Ecology Operating Budget Request for the 2007-2009 Biennium

		Governor Gregoire 12/19/2006		
\$ in thousands - Annual Average FTE's	FTE	GF-S	Other	Total
Carry Forward Level	1,519.7	82,861	323,141	406,002
Maintenance Level Changes				
1. Miscellaneous ML Changes	(1.0)	2,983	(4,483)	(1,500)
2. Wetland Mitigation - Clark County		110		110
Total Maintenance Level	1,518.7	85,954	318,658	404,612
Policy Changes				
Reducing Health Risk from Toxic Chemicals				
3. Safer Chemical Alternatives *	1.0		400	400
4. Public Participation Grants *	1.0		1,780	1,780
5. Hanford Tank Waste Strategy			492	492
6. Hanford Damage Assessment Lawsuit			328	328
7. Litter Prevention			2,750	2,750
8. Organic Waste to Resources	1.6		1,349	1,349
9. Biosolids Permit Processing			422	422
10. Pesticide Container Recycling			260	260
11. Underground Storage Tank Reauthorization	3.4		679	679
12. Consolidate Oil Spill Program *	2.0		410	410
Water for Local Communities and Healthy Watersheds				
13. Implementing Local Watershed Plans	3.0	2,000		2,000
14. Reclaimed Water Rule-Making *	1.0		246	246
15. Setting & Achieving Instream Flows	2.0		630	630
16. Construction Stormwater Permits	4.0		751	751
17. Implementing Water Cleanup Plans	5.0		1,622	1,622
18. Protect Spokane Area Water Rights	2.0		595	595
19. Wastewater Permit Enhancements	3.0		795	795
20. Wastewater Treatment Loan Processing				
21. Well Construction & License System	1.0		650	650
22. Hydropower Licensing & Gauging	2.2		1,257	1,257
23. Water Right Database Enhancements	2.0		300	300
24. Chamokane Basin Study	0.2	417		417
Puget Sound Restoration and Protection				
25. Urban Waters Cleanup and Protection *	8.0		2,570	2,570
26. Water Quality Monitoring Consortium	1.0		800	800
27. Puget Sound Pollutants Modeling	3.0		446	446
28. Puget Sound Federal Funds			4,000	4,000
29. Achieving Environmental Compliance		2,000		2,000
30. Puget Sound Local Source Control	1.0		2,026	2,026
31. Local Government Stormwater Grants *	1.0		9,000	9,000
Effective Environmental Mitigation				
32. Environmental Mitigation that Works *	10.0	1,927		1,927
Climate Change and Air Quality				
33. Meeting Federal Air Requirements		650	(650)	0
34. Regional Haze Reduction Program	3.5	512	200	712
Technical & Miscellaneous				
35. Cleanup Priority Act Defense		492	(492)	0
36. Ocean Policy Workgroup	1.0	200		200
37. Grants, Contracts & Loans Mgmt System		516	2,230	2,746
38. Compensation, Insurance & Benefit Changes		5,301	12,821	18,122
Total Policy Changes	62.9	14,015	48,667	62,682
Total Proposed Operating Budget	1,581.6	99,969	367,325	467,294

* These items include both a Puget Sound specific and state-wide funding component. Several other proposals while not specific to Puget Sound will also provide benefits to this region.

Reducing Health Risk from Toxic Chemicals

Safer Chemical Alternatives ~ \$200,000 from the Hazardous Waste Assistance Account, \$200,000 from the State Toxics Control Account, and 1 FTE ~ Helps businesses, state government, and individual citizens reduce their use of toxic or hazardous chemicals and replace them with safer alternatives. Ecology will identify safer chemical alternatives for these groups. Doing this, along with better informing the public on toxic chemical dangers and choices, can reduce business and cleanup costs, minimize public health risks, and result in non-regulatory reductions in the use of dangerous chemicals.

Public Participation Grants ~ \$490,000 from the State Toxics Control Account, \$1.29 million from the Local Toxics Control Account, and 1 FTE ~ Increases citizen education and involvement in toxics reduction and cleanup work in their communities. Cleanup work alone has tripled in the last four years, while the amount of funding for Public Participation Grants has remained constant. The additional funding will bring the Public Participation Grants up to the mandated level of one percent of the Hazardous Substance Tax. \$750,000 of this funding will expand public education in Puget Sound to further the goals set by the Puget Sound Partnership.

Hanford Tank Waste Strategy ~ \$492,000 from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Uses fees to pay for additional legal support from the Attorney General's Office related to the cleanup at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. At Hanford, the U.S. Department of Energy has stopped or delayed work, or missed significant Tri-Party Agreement milestones on the projects related to safe management, treatment, and disposal of 53 million gallons of high-level nuclear waste stored in tanks.

Hanford Damage Assessment Lawsuit ~ \$328,000 from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Allows Ecology to support the Yakama Nation's lawsuit to compel the U.S. Department of Energy to conduct a natural-resources damage assessment for releases of toxic substances at the Hanford Nuclear Facility. The Yakama Nation filed suit to compel Energy to meet its obligations and the state has joined this lawsuit. Washington State is a trustee on the Hanford Natural Resources Council and has a strong interest in ensuring the federal agency meets its obligations.

Litter Prevention ~ \$2.75 million from the Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control Account ~ Improves litter-prevention public-information messages, litter enforcement, and roadside cleanup efforts. Litter along state roadways is ugly and can be hazardous to public safety and health. The effectiveness of Washington's "Litter and It Will Hurt" campaign tapered off in 2004. Despite four years of steady improvement in road cleanliness, in 2005, Washington's roads reached the most littered condition the state Department of Transportation has recorded since 2000. Litter prevention efforts need to be revitalized and strategically targeted.

Organic Waste to Resources ~ \$1.349 million from the Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control Account and 1.6 FTEs ~ Develops new conversion processes and markets for organic materials, and helps the agricultural community become more sustainable and profitable. Despite many successful compost projects, Washington wastes a huge amount of organic material. The 2005 Biomass Inventory identifies 17 million tons of underused organic materials in the state, which is enough to power 20 percent of Washington households. There is a tremendous potential for turning waste into energy, products, and compost, which would keep this waste out of landfills and contribute to energy independence.

Biosolids Permit Processing ~ \$422,000 from the Biosolids Permit Account ~ Provides authority to use additional fee revenue to fully fund the state biosolids program. The program provides oversight, permitting, and assistance for sewage treatment plants and other facilities that generate, treat, and use biosolids to benefit soils. Since the start of the program in 1998, fees collected have supported only two-thirds of a base program. Rule amendments that will be complete by June 2007 will result in additional fee-supported revenue to fully cover program costs.

Pesticide Container Recycling ~ \$260,000 from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Allows Ecology to continue helping farmers recycle agricultural pesticide containers. Current funding for this work from the non-profit Agricultural Container Recycling Council ended September 2006. Continued funding is required to properly manage this waste stream, which amounts to about 500,000 pounds per year of recycled containers. In the past, pesticide containers were either sent to the

landfill or burned, which is unhealthy for humans and the environment. One-time funding is needed while a long-term nationwide disposal solution is searched out.

Underground Storage Tank Reauthorization ~ \$679,000 from the Underground Storage Tank Account and 3.4 FTEs ~ Reauthorizes this program and uses increased fees to reduce the number of leaking underground storage tanks (USTs). Leaking USTs can harm drinking water sources and cause other environmental contamination. There are currently 10,300 USTs in Washington and in 1990, almost 1,000 tanks had leaked to some degree. There has been improvement, but there were still 75 tank leaks in 2006. The UST program authorization sunsets in 2009, and new mandatory federal requirements double the number of tank inspections from once every six years to once every three years.

Consolidate Oil Spill Program ~ \$410,000 from the Oil Spill Prevention Account and 2 FTEs ~ Consolidates the various groups that review the state's oil spill programs. The Oil Spill Advisory Council has completed its review of existing state oil spill programs and made recommendations for improving and funding those programs. The Council will be recast to advise Ecology and allow consolidation of intergovernmental, citizen, industry, and technical expert groups that review the state's oil spill programs. The Puget Sound Partnership will serve as lead agency and take on the broader, independent accountability role of the Council. Consolidation will reduce duplication and help ensure an efficient structure for preventing and responding to oil spills.

Water for Local Communities and Healthy Watersheds

Implementing Local Watershed Plans ~ \$2 million from the state General Fund and 3 FTEs ~ Moves watershed plans across Washington from planning to implementation. The 1998 Watershed Planning Act continues to provide funding and a framework for state, local, and tribal governments to create watershed plans that address local water needs, reduce pollution, and protect fish habitat. By the end of the 07-09 biennium, as many as 28 plans may be ready to begin making improvements. State financial support will move these plans to implementation to ensure plans and priority action items are carried out and to realize a return on the significant planning investment.

Reclaimed Water Rule-Making ~ \$246,000 from the Water Quality Account and 1 FTE ~ Funds rule changes to speed up the use of reclaimed water - a valuable tool to protect Puget Sound, improve water quality, and stretch water supplies. Current standards do not adequately address the needs of proposed reclaimed water projects, so implementation is hindered. The rule changes will be consistent with HB 2884, approved by the 2006 Legislature.

Setting & Achieving Instream Flows ~ \$630,000 from the Water Quality Account and 2 FTEs ~ Replaces soon-to-end federal dollars used to set and achieve instream flows. A Salmon Recovery Funding Board grant has funded Ecology and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to do this work since 2002. This federally supported grant ends June 30, 2007. Setting and achieving instream flows are crucial to ensuring the state's streams and rivers have enough water for aquatic life, recreation, water quality, and for issuing new water rights for out-of-stream uses.

Construction Stormwater Permits ~ \$751,000 from the Water Quality Permit Account and 4 FTEs ~ Uses permit-fees for Ecology to keep up with demand for water quality discharge permits. In November 2005, Ecology re-issued construction stormwater general permits to include new permit requirements for construction of sites between one and five acres. Ecology is required by federal law to issue these permits, provide technical assistance, and conduct compliance inspections. Properly managing stormwater protects water quality, minimizes flooding, and protects habitat.

Implementing Water Cleanup Plans ~ \$811,000 from the Water Quality Permit Account, \$811,000 from the Water Quality Account and 5 FTEs ~ Speeds up implementing water cleanup plans, also known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). Ecology's work with local government and citizen groups on TMDLs helps ensure water bodies in the state meet water quality standards. A lawsuit settlement required Ecology to speed up developing these plans. Ecology has since focused resources in plan development and is struggling to keep up with the production schedule. This has resulted in the agency dropping further behind in providing implementation on the ground, which is vital to achieving actual water quality improvement. Ongoing staff will work with local communities to help them comply with water quality standards.

Protect Spokane Area Water Rights ~ \$595,000 from the Water Quality Account and 2 FTEs ~ Clarifies water rights in Spokane Area Watersheds. The state of Idaho is beginning a large-scale general adjudication of the Spokane River and

tributaries in Idaho. Ecology will map and document water rights, meter water use, and coordinate with local interests and tribes to protect Washington's interests in use of interstate water sources. Information will support more active water management as the area faces complex and growing water issues.

Wastewater Permit Enhancements ~ \$795,000 from the Water Quality Permit Account and 3 FTEs ~ Provides more resources to handle a marked increase in water-quality permitting activity. Additional staff will focus on statewide permit-program improvements including: rigorous permit quality review to ensure permits are consistent with one another and with water quality regulations and policy; methods to estimate toxics and conventional pollutant loading to water bodies, including urban areas; enhanced permit development and permit-compliance assistance to the Washington State Department of Transportation to prevent stormwater contamination of streams and rivers from road runoff; and clearer water-quality permit data for the public which will improve understanding of water quality across the state.

Wastewater Treatment Loan Processing ~ Allows Ecology to properly administer the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) allows states to use a maximum of four percent of the new federal grants received each year to administer the SRF. The loan program is increasing its overall size due to loan interest and principle repayments, and the dollars managed have increased by 29 percent. But, the amount of new federal grants is decreasing. Ecology will maintain the same level of administrative effort needed to comply with the CWA as it did in the 05-07 biennium by increasing Water Quality Account Appropriations by \$700,000 and decreasing Water Pollution Control Revolving Accounts appropriations by this same amount.

Well Construction & License System ~ \$650,000 from the Reclamation Account and 1 FTE ~ Allows Ecology to integrate two water-management data systems to increase customer satisfaction and improve the usability, accuracy, and level of detail available to stakeholders. Currently, one of the systems tracks well-construction data and the other tracks well-contractor licensing data. Changes to state regulations require Ecology to make significant changes to the licensing portion of the database. Stakeholders who use the two systems are also requesting enhancements that would streamline and improve overall well construction and licensing systems.

Hydropower Licensing & Gauging ~ \$1.257 million from the Reclamation Account and 2.2 FTEs ~ Proposes legislation to increase power license fees, which have not changed since they were established in 1929. The cost of licensing and re-licensing hydropower dams and the costs of the cooperative stream-gauging agreement with the United States Geological Survey exceed available revenue. Legislation is proposed to increase the power license fees and adjust those fees in the future to keep pace with inflation. The increased fee revenue will fund Ecology and Department of Fish & Wildlife work to license, re-license, and monitor the effects of hydroelectric projects on water, fish, and wildlife; and the State's share of the Cooperative Stream Gauging Program, which finances 36 mission-critical stream gauges.

Water Rights Database Enhancement ~ \$150,000 from the Reclamation Account, \$150,000 from the Water Rights Tracking System Account and 2 FTEs ~ Enhances the Water Rights Database. Ecology uses this tool to issue water rights and process water right changes. The data includes information on who may use water, how much, where, and for what purpose. The system will be upgraded to provide information to the public through the Internet, freeing up staff time to work on processing permits.

Chamokane Basin Study ~ \$417,000 from the state General Fund and .2 FTEs ~ Helps finance a ground water/surface water technical study in the Chamokane Creek Basin in Stevens County. A federal district court judge ordered this study to resolve water resource management issues. Ecology is a party to the order and is required to help finance the project, along with the United States and the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

Puget Sound Restoration and Protection

Urban Waters Cleanup and Protection ~ \$2.03 million from the State Toxics Control Account, \$540,000 from the Local Toxics Control Account and 8 FTEs ~ Provides technical assistance to help prevent the release of toxic chemicals into the waterways, and allows completion of source control action plans to prevent contamination and recontamination of past successful toxic site cleanups. Many of Washington's urban waters are in crisis. The Spokane River, Lower Duwamish Waterway, and Commencement Bay all have elevated levels of toxic chemicals or recontamination.

Water Quality Monitoring Consortium ~ \$400,000 from the Water Quality Account, \$400,000 from the Water Quality Permit Account and 1 FTE ~ Develops an ongoing modeling consortium to coordinate local, state, and regional water quality monitoring. Stormwater and water quality monitoring in Puget Sound are done by multiple groups using different standards and protocols. Ecology will work on developing an ongoing consortium similar to Chesapeake Bay or San Francisco Bay. The goal is to integrate ongoing monitoring efforts for stormwater, water quality, watershed health, and other state indicators, and enhance monitoring efforts in Puget Sound.

Puget Sound Pollutants Modeling ~ \$446,000 from the Water Quality Permit Account and 3 FTEs ~ Develops a scientific approach to determine how Puget Sound is being polluted and how the pollutants affect the Sound. Low levels of dissolved oxygen and high levels of toxics have been identified as serious pollution concerns in Puget Sound, but their effects are not fully understood. A more scientific "environmental modeling" approach will help us better understand pollutant loadings, mixing, transport, and impacts around the Sound. Models are the foundation for developing Water Quality Improvement Plans (also called Total Maximum Daily Loads), and are critical to establishing permit discharge limits and other regulatory and water management actions. Modeling also helps identify information gaps, allowing monitoring programs to be more efficiently targeted.

Puget Sound Federal Funds ~ \$4 million from the General Fund – Federal ~ Uses a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant to fund priority actions identified by the Puget Sound Partnership. Ensuring a sustainable Puget Sound by 2020 is a priority for the Governor and the Partnership. Trends of significant concern include water quality and the health of habitat and species. The Puget Sound Partnership will develop an action plan to protect and restore Puget Sound.

Achieving Environmental Compliance ~ \$2 million from the state General Fund ~ Provides ongoing grants to Puget Sound governments in ten pilot watersheds to improve compliance with environmental laws. This will be done by informing parties of existing requirements, providing technical assistance to those looking to comply voluntarily, and taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance. On-the-ground compliance help will improve the effectiveness of programs to protect Puget Sound, integrate compliance programs at a watershed scale, and help provide a level playing field for all parties within a watershed; all without creating new government programs.

Puget Sound Local Source Control ~ \$2.026 million from the Local Toxics Control Account and 1 FTE ~ Ten ongoing local government specialists will be trained to assist Puget Sound counties with waste management and reduction and source control. Local governments help their small businesses and citizens safely manage hazardous and solid wastes – and nearly 70 percent of the hazardous waste generators in Washington are in Puget Sound. The local government specialists will help fill a critical gap in avoiding contamination and recontamination of previously cleaned up toxic sites. Puget Sound Partnership performance agreements will require progress reports and measurable results toward the goal of protecting Puget Sound from toxic threats.

Local Government Stormwater Grants ~ \$9 million from the Local Toxics Control Account and 1 FTE ~ Provides grants to local governments for municipal stormwater programs. These programs include implementing phase II municipal stormwater permits; stormwater source control for toxics connected to contaminated sediment site cleanup; and stormwater source control programs for shellfish protection districts where stormwater is a significant contributor. \$2 million of these funds are provided for non-Puget Sound local governments.

Effective Environmental Mitigation

Environmental Mitigation that Works ~ \$1.927 million from the state General Fund and 10 FTEs ~ Increases Ecology's ability to preserve wetlands and other aquatic resources. Ecology needs the resources to ensure that mitigation work required to replace wetlands harmed or lost to development is carried out. Ecology has found that with the current program, wetland mitigation fails roughly 50 percent of the time. Additional resources are needed for follow up mitigation compliance, capacity for processing wetland mitigation bank proposals, and setting up such banks. Technical assistance will improve environmental compliance and increase permit efficiency to help developers achieve their goals.

Climate Change and Air Quality

Meeting Federal Air Requirements ~ \$650,000 from the state General Fund ~ Restores Ecology's ability to protect public health and meet federal requirements by regulating fine-particle and regional-haze pollution. This activity has had federal and state funding eliminated or severely cut back in recent years, but the federal air quality standards for fine particles have been tightened. The Fine Particle Pollution Program and the Regional Haze Program both are based in federal law and require the state to meet specific air pollution targets. Staff will develop a comprehensive, statewide smoke reduction strategy for outdoor burning and coordinate with local, state, and federal land managers to reduce outdoor burning. This add is off-set by a \$650,000 reduction in General Fund-Federal appropriations.

Regional Haze Reduction Program ~ \$512,000 from the state General Fund, \$200,000 from the private-local General Fund and 3.5 FTEs ~ Provides funds to bring back the Regional Haze Program that was cut in 2003 from lack of funding. This program is a mandatory part of the federal Clean Air Act that requires states to reduce haze in and around national parks and monuments, and return those areas to pristine air quality by 2064. This program will identify and quantify the sources of regional haze pollution and begin a formal rule process to limit emissions and take action to reduce haze by 2064.

Technical and Miscellaneous

Cleanup Priority Act Legal Defense ~ \$492,000 from the state General Fund ~ Provides ongoing legal defense to support an appeal of the federal court decision to strike down the Clean-up Priority Act (CPA). The CPA was approved by voters in 2004 and subsequently challenged in court by the federal government. The CPA requires Ecology to take specific actions related to the cleanup of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

Ocean Policy Workgroup ~ \$200,000 from the state General fund ~ Produces integrated and more efficient management of ongoing ocean policy issues. Based on public input and research, the Ocean Policy Work Group (OPWG) found ways to improve management of Washington's ocean and coastal resources. The OPWG final report made over 60 recommendations in areas such as ocean energy coastal hazards, sustainable fisheries, derelict fishing gear, oil spills, and effective management of ocean and coastal resources. Ecology will coordinate these issues among several state agencies, the tribes, and federal and local governments.

Grants, Contracts, Loan Management System ~ \$2.746 million from multiple fund sources ~ Creates one centralized, easily accessible system to manage grants, contracts, and loans (GCL). GCLs are currently managed with agency or program-specific spreadsheets and databases. The Office of Financial Management's Statewide Financial Systems is working with Ecology and the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development on an enterprise project to replace those systems with one centralized system.

Department of Ecology Capital Budget Request for the 2007-2009 Biennium

Governor Gregoire 12/19/06

01/04/2006	\$ in thousands - Annual Average FTE's	SBCA	Other	Total
Reducing Health Risk from Toxic Chemicals				
1.	Remedial Action Grant Program*		84,475	84,475
2.	Coordinated Prevention Grants		25,500	25,500
3.	Reduce Health Risks from Toxic Diesel Pollution		7,170	7,170
4.	Reduce Public Health Risks from Wood Stove Pollution		500	500
5.	Safe Soil Remediation Grants		2,000	2,000
6.	Skykomish Cleanup		7,000	7,000
7.	Waste Tire Pile Cleanup		5,000	5,000
Water for Local Communities and Healthy Watersheds				
8.	Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement	12,000		12,000
9.	Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Prog.		34,500	34,500
10.	Centennial Clean Water Program	23,800	20,800	44,600
11.	Water Pollution Control Loan Program		140,000	140,000
12.	Water Irrigation Efficiencies	3,000		3,000
13.	Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation	2,544		2,544
14.	Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study	3,250		3,250
15.	Stormwater Projects (non - Puget Sound)		3,000	3,000
Puget Sound Restoration and Protection				
16.	Puget Sound Aquatic Cleanup and Restoration		5,905	5,905
17.	On-Site Septic Replacement Program		3,000	3,000
18.	Cleanup Toxic Sites in Puget Sound		4,705	4,705
19.	Puget Sound Stormwater Projects	9,170	5,000	14,170
20.	Reclaimed Water	4,830	1,250	6,080
Ecology Facilities ~ Preserving State Assets				
21.	Preservation of Ecology Headquarters - Rebuild East Wall	1,700		1,700
22.	Repair Exterior & Expand Emergency Power Supply in Lacey	475		475
23.	Spokane Building Roof Replacement - Minor Works	270		270
Total Capital Budget		61,039	349,805	410,844

* These items include both a Puget Sound specific and state-wide funding component. Several other proposals while not specific to Puget Sound will also provide benefits to this region

Reducing Health Risk from Toxic Chemicals

Remedial Action Grant Program ~ \$84.475 million from the Local Toxics Control Account ~ Provides pass-through grants to local governments to clean up contaminated sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state. More than \$84 million in local government toxic site cleanups are ready to proceed in the 07-09 biennium.

Coordinated Prevention Grants ~ \$25.5 million from the Local Toxics Control Account ~ Provides Coordinated Prevention Grants to local governments for solid and hazardous waste reduction, solid waste regulatory programs, waste prevention program development, recycling, outdoor burning alternatives for small communities, and local solid waste enforcement. This grant program protects human health and the environment by reducing exposure to toxins.

Reduce Health Risks from Toxic Diesel Pollution ~ \$7.17 million from the Local Toxics Control Account ~ Continues installation of pollution control devices on eligible, publicly owned or operated diesel vehicles, equipment, and school buses. This will reduce citizen exposure to highly toxic air pollutants. Diesel pollution causes more disease and public health impacts than any other air pollutant in Washington. Health care costs and losses in worker productivity attributable to diesel exposure are estimated to cost Washington citizens, businesses, and government between \$100 million and \$1.6 billion each year.

Reduce Public Health Risks from Wood Stove Pollution ~ \$500,000 from the Wood Stove Education and Enforcement Account ~ Establishes a grant program to subsidize the cost to citizens who voluntarily replace uncertified, heavily polluting woodstoves and fireplace inserts with cleaner-burning devices. This program would operate in parts of the state with known wood-smoke problems.

Safe Soils Remediation Grants ~ \$2 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Continues cleaning up soils contaminated with low-level lead and arsenic caused by smelting and agricultural practices. Students, local school districts, and health departments will directly benefit.

Skykomish Cleanup ~ \$7 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Cleans up two million gallons of spilled petroleum underlying the Town of Skykomish and seeping into the Skykomish River. The spill resulted from a historic railway operation. Funding will include the design and construction of a community wastewater treatment system that must be replaced as part of the cleanup.

Waste Tire Pile Cleanup ~ \$5 million from the Waste Tire Removal Account ~ Cleans up illegal tire piles, which pose serious health risks. Illegal tire piles are at risk for highly toxic fires, and they provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Fifty-four illegal piles have been identified, and 30 piles are in the cleanup process. The remaining 24 piles will be cleaned up by the end of Fiscal Year 2011.

Water for Local Communities and Healthy Watersheds

Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement ~ \$12 million from the State Building Construction Account ~ Continues grant funds to implement locally-developed watershed plans. Thirty-seven local watershed plans are being developed using state grant funds. Twenty-one of the plans have been finalized and adopted. The completed plans identify many capital needs, including new projects, rehabilitation of existing water systems, water conservation, and acquisition of existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. These projects and acquisitions will help the state, local governments, and other stakeholders meet future water needs while achieving recommended instream flows.

Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program ~ \$34.5 million from the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account ~ Provides grants for additional water supplies for economic growth, to meet water needs for growing communities, to make several existing water uses more efficient, and to improve stream flow conditions on the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Centennial Clean Water Program ~ \$23.8 million from the State Building Construction Account, \$18.7 million from the Water Quality Capital Account, and \$2.1 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Cleans up Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and other water bodies by addressing nutrient and pathogen pollution from human and other waste. The Centennial Clean Water Program provides grants and loans to finance, plan, implement, design, acquire, and construct water-pollution control facilities and non-point pollution control activities. It includes funding wastewater upgrades to park facilities along Puget Sound (Ellahee, Fort Flagler, Larabee, and Belfair state parks).

Water Pollution Control Loan Program ~ \$140 million from the Federal and State Water Pollution Control Revolving Accounts ~ Provides low-interest loans to local governments for high-priority water quality improvement. These funds can be used for planning, design, acquisition, construction, and improvement of water pollution control facilities and related activities to help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements.

Water Irrigation Efficiencies ~ \$3 million from the State Building Construction Account ~ Allows conservation districts to continue helping the agriculture community to implement water conservation measures and irrigation efficiencies in fish-critical basins. These projects improve instream flows and benefit local farmers.

Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation ~ \$2.544 million from the State Building Construction Account ~ Improves water conservation by financing the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project. This project is required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication.

Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study ~ \$3.25 million from the State Building Construction Account ~ Allows Ecology and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to finish the Yakima River Basin Storage Feasibility Study authorized by the Legislature. The Yakima River Basin doesn't have enough water to meet current and future needs. In water-short years, agriculture is severely impacted, as well as fish resources. Constructing more water storage capacity and possibly importing water from the Columbia River could help ease periodic water shortage problems.

Stormwater Projects (non-Puget Sound) ~ \$3 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Provides grants to local governments outside Puget Sound for innovative, low-impact development stormwater demonstration projects. Grants will also be available for stormwater retrofit projects.

Puget Sound Restoration and Protection

Puget Sound Aquatic Cleanup and Restoration ~ \$5.905 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Continues focused cleanup of state-owned aquatic lands. This cleanup began in 2006 as part of the Puget Sound Initiative. The program will target contaminated aquatic sites where cleanup and source control actions will allow restoration of state resources. This includes geoduck and other shellfish or habitat features. Projects will join aquatic cleanup with adjacent upland source removal and control.

On-Site Septic Replacement Program ~ \$3 million from the Water Quality Capital Account ~ Repairs and replaces failing on-site septic systems in Hood Canal and Puget Sound. This will be done through grants and some low-interest loans to local governments and tribes. Some funds will provide hardship grants and loans to homeowners who can't afford to repair or replace their systems. Failing septic systems have significant impact on pollution to Puget Sound, affecting public health, water quality, and economic vitality.

Cleanup Toxic Sites in Puget Sound ~ \$4.705 million from the State Toxics Control Account ~ Cleans up toxic sites within one-half mile of Puget Sound. There are over 110 known contaminated sites needing cleanup, and 553 more that are currently being cleaned up. Site cleanup protects public health, safeguards Puget Sound and people who live there, avoids groundwater contaminations, and provides opportunities for economic redevelopment.

Puget Sound Stormwater Projects ~ \$9.17 million from the State Building Construction Account and \$5 million from the Local Toxics Control Account ~ Provides grants to local governments in Puget Sound for innovative low-impact development stormwater demonstration projects, stormwater retrofit projects, and removal of non stormwater discharges to municipal storm sewer systems.

Reclaimed Water ~ \$4.8 million from the State Building Construction Account and \$1.25 million from the Water Quality Capital Account ~ Provides grants to local governments in Puget Sound to complete reclaimed water projects. Priority will be given to projects in water short areas where reclaimed water can be used to replace other water sources and where reclaimed water can be used to restore important ecosystem functions in Puget Sound.

Ecology Facilities ~ Preserving State Assets

Preservation of Ecology Headquarters - Rebuild East Wall ~ \$1.7 million from the State Building Construction Account ~ Makes critical repairs to Ecology's Lacey headquarters building to ensure employee and client safety in this area and protect the state's investment.

Repair Exterior & Expand Emergency Power Supply in Lacey ~ \$475,000 from the State Building Construction Account ~ Increases the uninterruptible power supply at the Lacey building to manage the growing number of mission-critical systems. This project includes painting steel and replacing hardware for corrosion and sealing the parking lot to prevent water intrusion.

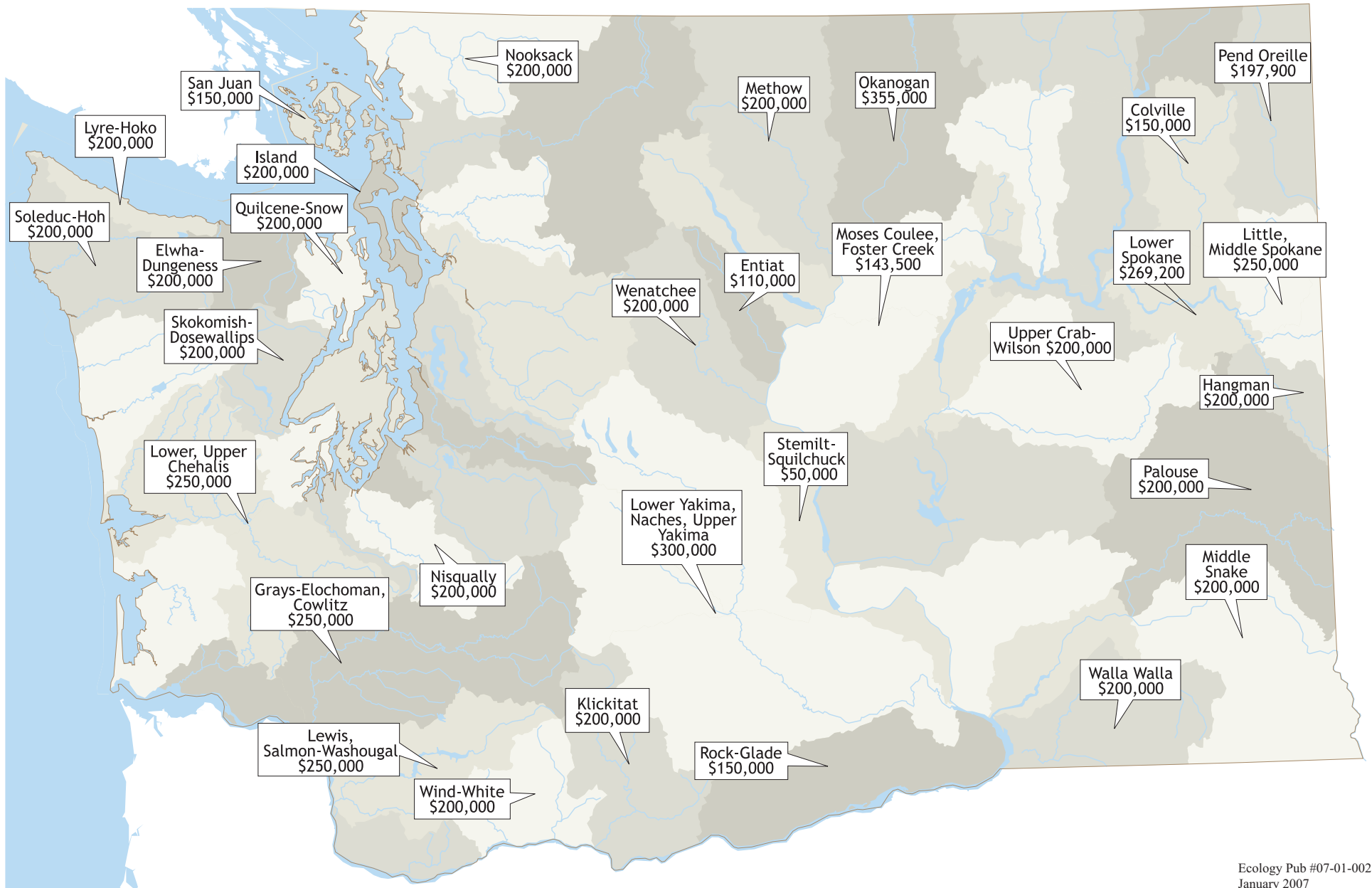
Spokane Building Roof Replacement – Minor Works ~ \$270,000 from the State Building Construction Account ~ Replaces the roof at Ecology's Eastern Regional Office building in Spokane to ensure employee and client safety in this area and protect the state's investment.



2007-2009 Investment Proposal Atlas

Watershed Planning Grant Requests

Operating Budget



Watershed Planning Grant Requests

July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2009

WRIA #	WRIA Name	Expenditure Projections
1	Nooksack	\$200,000
2	San Juan	\$150,000
6	Island	\$200,000
11	Nisqually	\$200,000
16	Skokomish-Dosewallips	\$200,000
17	Quilcene-Snow	\$200,000
18	Elwha-Dungeness	\$200,000
19	Lyre-Hoko	\$200,000
20	Soleduc-Hoh	\$200,000
22/23	Lower, Upper Chehalis	\$250,000
25/26	Grays-Elochoman, Cowlitz	\$250,000
27/28	Lewis, Salmon-Washougal	\$250,000
29	Wind-White	\$200,000
30	Klickitat	\$200,000
31	Rock-Glade	\$150,000
32	Walla Walla	\$200,000
34	Palouse	\$200,000
35	Middle Snake	\$200,000
37/38/39	Lower Yakima, Naches, Upper Yakima	\$300,000
40a	Stemilt-Squilchuck	\$50,000
43	Upper Crab, Wilson	\$200,000
44/50	Moses Coulee, Foster Creek	\$143,500
45	Wenatchee	\$200,000
46	Entiat	\$110,000
48	Methow	\$200,000
49	Okanogan	\$355,000
54	Lower Spokane	\$269,200
55/57	Little, Middle Spokane	\$250,000
56	Hangman	\$200,000
59	Colville	\$150,000
62	Pend Oreille	\$197,900
TOTAL		\$6,275,600

The Watershed Planning Act was established by the Legislature in 1998. It provides a framework for local citizens, in collaboration with local, state, and tribal governments, to voluntarily develop watershed plans that address the future water needs of their communities. Plans must describe strategies to provide sufficient and reliable supplies of water into the future that satisfy residential, agricultural and industrial needs, as well as instream flow needs for fish, habitat and recreation.

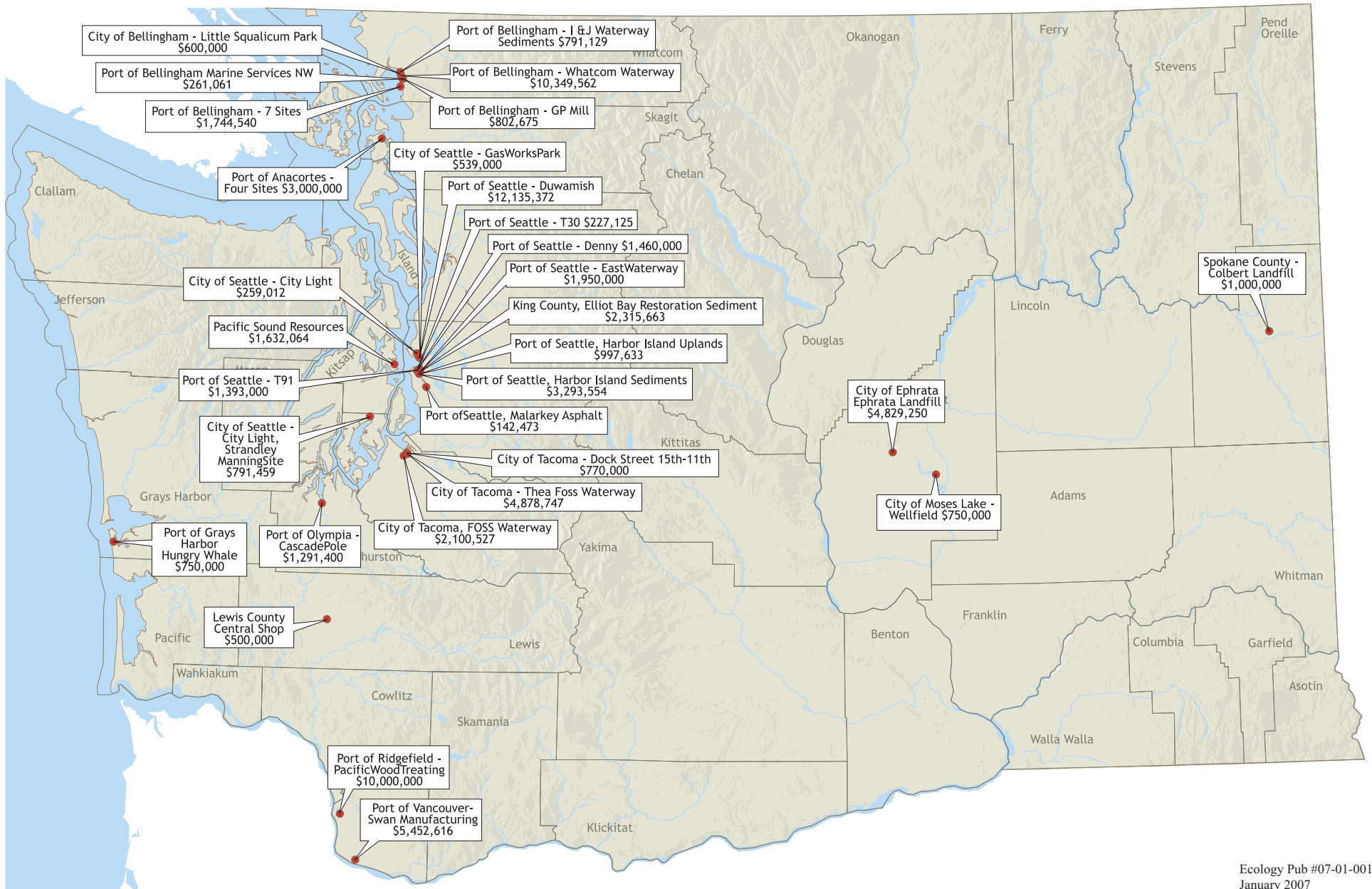
The Legislature also provided grant funding to support the local development of watershed plans, organized around the four phases of watershed planning: Phase 1- Organizing; Phase 2 – Assessment; Phase 3 - Plan Development; and Phase 4 - Implementation.

Since the law was enacted, 37 local watershed groups have been involved in this process and have spent over \$35 million. To date, local groups have completed, and their county governments have adopted new watershed plans for 22 different watersheds. In 2007-09, most of the work will shift to Phase 4 – Implementation. The attached map shows watershed planning grant requests from local watershed groups for watershed planning and implementation in 2007-09.



2007-2009 Investment Proposal Atlas

Remedial Action Grants Capital Budget



Remedial Action Grants for Cleanup

July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2009

County	Recipient	Proposed Grant Amount
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham - Whatcom Waterway	\$10,349,562
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham - GP Mill (Chlor_Alkali, Pulp & Tissue Mill)	\$802,675
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham - 7 Sites	\$1,744,540
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham - I & J Waterway Sediments	\$791,129
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham - Marine Services NW	\$261,061
Whatcom	City of Bellingham - Little Squalicum Park	\$600,000
Grays Harbor	Port of Grays Harbor - Hungry Whale	\$750,000
Grant	City of Ephrata - Ephrata Landfill - Grant County Ephrata Landfill 1	\$4,829,250
Clark	Port of Vancouver - Swan Manufacturing - Port of Vancouver Bldg 2220	\$5,452,616
Clark	Port of Ridgefield - Pacific Wood Treating	\$10,000,000
Thurston	Port of Olympia - Cascade Pole	\$1,291,400
King	City of Seattle - Gas Works Park	\$539,000
King	Port of Seattle - Duwamish	\$12,135,372
King	Port of Seattle - T30 (Seattle Port Terminal 30)	\$227,125
King	Port of Seattle - East Waterway (Harbor Island East Waterway)	\$1,950,000
King	Port of Seattle - T91 (Seattle Port Terminal 91)	\$1,393,000
King	Port of Seattle - Denny	\$1,460,000
Spokane	Spokane County - Colbert Landfill	\$1,000,000
Pierce	City of Tacoma - Dock Street 15th - 11th	\$770,000
Skagit	Port of Anacortes - Four Sites	\$3,000,000
Grant	City of Moses Lake - Wellfield	\$750,000
Pierce	City of Tacoma - Thea Foss Waterway	\$4,878,747
Lewis	Lewis County Central Shop	\$500,000
Pierce	· City of Tacoma, FOSS Waterway	\$2,100,527
King	· King County, Elliot Bay Restoration Sediment	\$2,315,663
King	· Port of Seattle, Harbor Island Uplands	\$997,633
King	· Port of Seattle, Harbor Island Sediments	\$3,293,554
King	· Port of Seattle, Pacific Sound Resources (Wyckoff) (Eagle Harbor)	\$1,632,064
King	· Port of Seattle, Malarkey Asphalt (Term 117)	\$142,473
King	· City of Seattle - City Light, Strandley Manning Site	\$791,459
King	· City of Seattle - City Light, Coal Creek Superfund Site	\$259,012
Statewide	Site Hazard Assessments (13)	\$5,148,320
Statewide	Voluntary Cleanups* (5)	\$1,094,600
Statewide	Drug Lab Cleanup (13)	\$985,040
Statewide	Derelict Ship Removal in Puget Sound (1)	\$49,178
Statewide	Total Proposed Grant Amount	\$84,285,000
Statewide	Grant administration and support	\$190,000
TOTAL		\$84,475,000

\$84.5 million from the Local Toxics Control Account - The State contains hundreds of hazardous waste sites that threaten the state's water resources, including those used for public drinking water, and many of our municipal landfills are currently or potentially hazardous waste sites and present serious threats to human health and the environment. The costs of eliminating these threats in many cases are beyond the financial means of local governments and ratepayers. Based on cleanup criteria and decisions made by the Toxics Cleanup Program, grants are made to local governments to clean up publicly-owned contaminated sites and related work.

The map entitled "2007-2009 Remedial Action Grants" identifies those projects that are anticipated to need grant funding. The project list is not prioritized as actual funding and sizing of individual grants are a function of final appropriation.

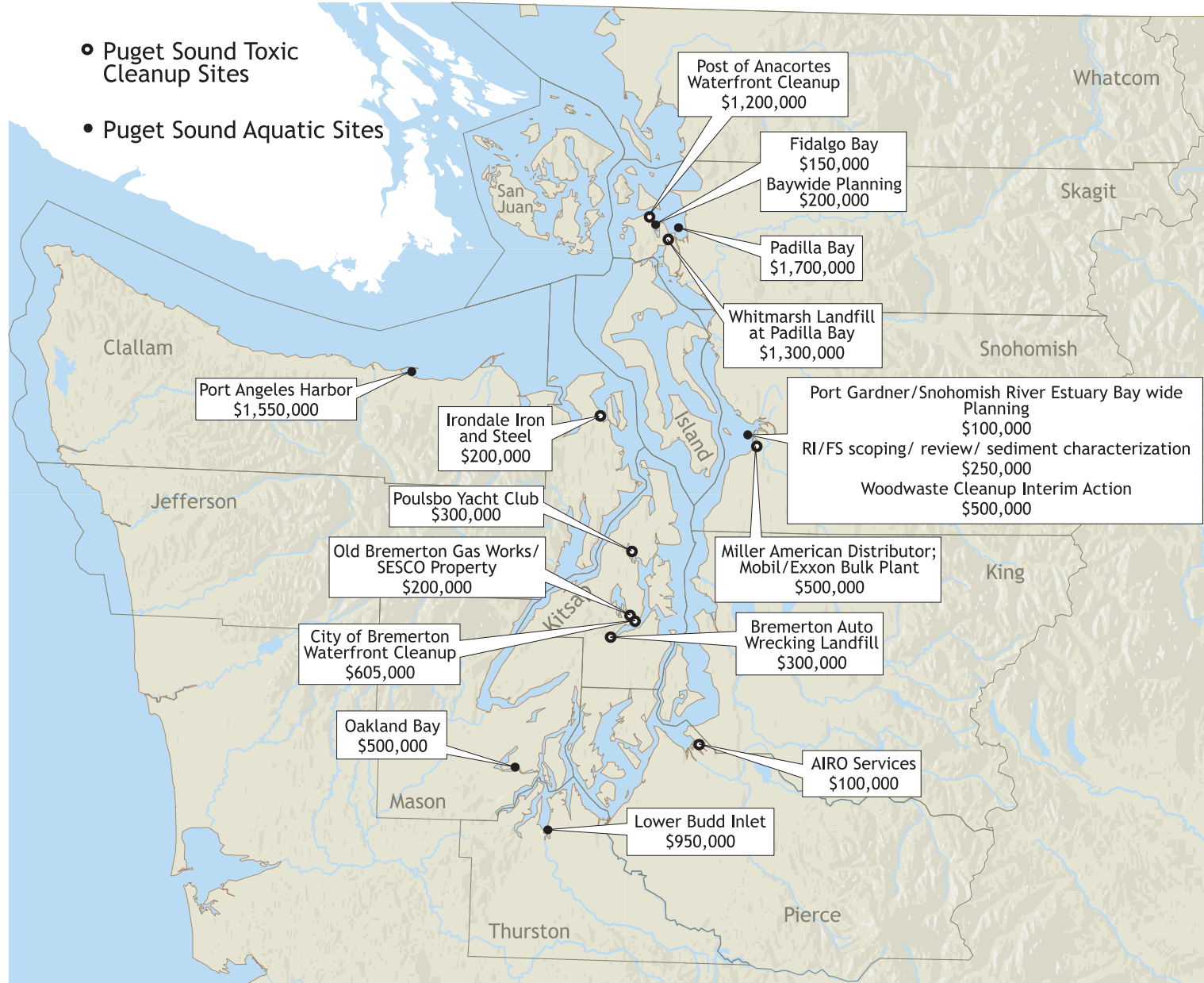
Upon Legislative appropriation, the program will prioritize the site list and assign funding based on the threat to human health and the environment, whether the project is new or on-going, the ability to leverage economic development, the ability to complete the cleanup action during the biennium, and whether the project can be staged differently to maximize available funding and cleanup work.



2007-2009 Investment Proposal Atlas

Puget Sound Cleanup Projects Appropriation Request

Capital Budget



2007- 2009 Puget Sound Cleanup Projects Appropriation Request

The 07- 09 Puget Sound Initiative cleanup site selection process included a focus on embayments that involved state- owned aquatic land (SOAL) with important natural resources and habitat that are outside of the heavily urbanized embayments (Commencement and Elliot bays etc.). These are areas impacted by contaminated sediments as well as adjacent upland cleanup sites and/ or upland sources. By conducting early cleanup and source control in these areas, it will result in the improvement of the overall health of the aquatic ecosystem by restoration and protection of valuable natural resources and critical habitat.

Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound 07- 09 Spending Plan

Project	Activity	Est. 07- 09 Project Costs
Whitmarsh Landfill at Padilla Bay	Upland characterization (RI/ FS)	\$1,300,000
Old Bremerton Gas Works/ SESCO Property	Additional Investigations and Interim Action	\$200,000
City of Bremerton Waterfront Cleanup	Additional Investigations, Characterization, and Interim Action	\$605,000
Post of Anacortes Waterfront Cleanup	Additional Investigations, Characterization, and Interim Action	\$1,200,000
Miller American Distributor; Mobil/Exxon Bulk Plant	Additional Investigations, Product Recovery System, Interim Action etc.	\$500,000
AIRO Services	Remedial Investigation	\$100,000
Irondale Iron and Steel	Remedial Investigation	\$200,000
Bremerton Auto Wrecking Landfill	Additional Investigations, Bank Stabilization, Source Removal etc.	\$300,000
Poulsbo Yacht Club	Additional Investigations and Interim Action	\$300,000
TOTAL		\$4,705,000

Puget Sound Aquatic Cleanup and Restoration 07- 09 Spending Plan

Embayment	Activity	Est. 07- 09 Project Costs
Port Angeles Harbor	Woodwaste Cleanup Interim Action	\$1,550,000
Fidalgo Bay	Port of Anacortes (RI/ FS)	\$150,000
	Baywide Planning	\$200,000
Padilla Bay	Lagoon Clenaup	\$1,700,000
Lower Budd Inlet	Bay-wide remedial action	\$950,000
Oakland Bay	Baywide Woodwaste Cleanup	\$500,000
Port Gardner/ Snohomish River Estuary	Bay wide Planning	\$100,000
	RI/ FS scoping/ review/ sediment characterization	\$250,000
	Woodwaste Cleanup Interim Action	\$500,000
TOTAL		\$5,900,000

What's been done to date?

- The 2006 Supplemental provided \$9 million and 15 FTEs for Puget Sound Cleanups.
- 553 sites are in the process of being cleaned up, with 115 sites waiting to be cleaned up.
- Since last July, we have hired site managers and other staff necessary to the cleanup of Puget Sound, and prioritized sites for cleanup.
- Seven areas have been identified for focus and cleanup actions where early work will provide the highest beneficial impacts.

What is proposed to be done in 07- 09?

- The 07- 09 budget will provide \$10,610,000 for Puget Sound Cleanups.
- This will allow us to maintain current staffing levels.
- Complete current analysis of sediment sites around Puget Sound.
- Further assess recontamination issues in the Lower Duwamish Waterway.
- Begin cleanup in priority areas where early actions and cleanup can make the most difference.
- Analysis of why sites in Puget Sound area take longer to clean up, and methods to accelerate.

Proposed Water Quality Improvement Projects

July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2009

To help fund water quality improvement projects throughout the state, grants and loans are available from three separate funding programs, but to make the process simpler and more efficient for the applicants and the Department, Ecology uses a combined simplified process so that applicants can submit just one application for all of the possible funding sources.

Ecology is tasked with meeting a wide range of water quality priorities and leveraging available grant and loan funds to meet numerous water quality needs across the state. Priority needs range from stream restoration and protection projects to the construction of wastewater treatment plant upgrades in small, financially distressed towns and the design and construction of new wastewater treatment plants in large urban areas.

Ecology administers three sources of funding for water quality projects.

- Centennial Clean Water Grant and Loan Program (Centennial), which receives money from the Water Quality Account (cigarette tax dedicated to water quality), the State Building Construction Account (bonds), and the State Toxics Control Account.
- Federal Clean Water Act, Section 319 Nonpoint-Source Grant Program (Section 319), which is allocated through the General Fund-Federal (federal Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] funds).
- Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program, which is supported by EPA Capitalization grants, state matching funds, and principal and interest repayments.

Project Title	Applicant Name	Grant Request	Loan Request
Spokane Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer	Spokane County/City	\$5,000,000.00	
Hood Canal On-Site Sewage System Repair and Replacement Program	Governor's Puget Sound Initiative	\$3,000,000.00	
Warden Water Reclamation Facility (Hardship request)	Warden, City of	\$2,309,717.00	\$8,822,000.00
East Olympia Groundwater Quality Protection	Olympia, City of	\$500,000.00	
Discovery Bay Clean Water Project	Jefferson County Public Health	\$495,637.50	
Nisqually Watershed Water Quality Investigations	Nisqually Indian Tribe	\$476,250.00	
Hood Canal Clean Water Project	Jefferson County Public Health	\$434,646.00	
Eddon Shore Restoration & Creosote Removal	Gig Harbor, City of	\$363,750.00	
Whidbey LID Stormwater Remediation Project	Whidbey Island Conservation District	\$332,250.00	
North Fork Stilly Big Trees	Snohomish County Public Works	\$327,188.00	
Island County Agricultural BMP Project	Snohomish Conservation District	\$301,275.00	
Sustainable Communities Study and Urban Design Plan	Seattle, City of	\$300,000.00	
Holmes Harbor Bacteria Source Identification/Remedy	Island County Planning Department	\$288,000.00	
LPOR Watershed Implementation Project	Stevens County Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
East Fork Lewis River- Reach 6 Riparian Restoration	Clark Public Utilities	\$250,000.00	
Little Klickitat Temperature TMDL Implementation	Central Klickitat Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Fishtrap Creek Riparian Restoration Project	Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association	\$250,000.00	
Wenatchee TMDL Project	Chelan County Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
WRIA 31 Water Quality Remediation and Assessment	Eastern Klickitat Conservation District	\$250,000.00	

Project Title	Applicant Name	Grant Request	Loan Request
Forestry Water Quality Improvement Program	Cowlitz CD / Wahkiakum CD	\$250,000.00	
Agriculture Water Quality Improvement Program	Wahkiakum CD / Cowlitz CD	\$250,000.00	
Nonpoint Phosphate Reduction Program	Spokane County Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Conservation Program on Agricultural Lands (CPAL)	Whatcom Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Okanogan County Small Farm Implementation	Okanogan Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Star-Grass Harvest for Yakima Restoration	Benton Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Okanogan Coordinated Resource Management Implementation	Okanogan Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Curlew Lake Solar Bee Pilot Project	Ferry Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Grayland Cranberry Best Management Practices	Pacific Conservation District	\$250,000.00	
Snoqualmie Stewardship Program	Stewardship Partners	\$249,990.00	
NF Palouse River TMDL Implementation Project	Palouse Conservation District	\$249,750.00	
Lincoln County Implementation Project	Lincoln County Conservation District	\$249,750.00	
Jump Off Joe Creek Restoration	Kitsap County Health District	\$248,664.75	
South Fork Stillaguamish Tributaries Restoration	Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement T.F.	\$245,700.00	
Henderson/Nisqually Water Quality Improvement	Thurston Conservation District	\$242,839.04	
The Wedge Project	Stevens County Conservation District	\$237,500.00	
Bellingham Water Quality & Habitat Improvement	Bellingham, City of	\$231,805.00	
Creating Urban Riparian Buffers (CURB) Program	Walla Walla County Conservation District	\$225,000.00	
Lake Chelan TMDL Implementation Project	Chelan County	\$223,125.00	
Rural Living for Clean Water	Clark Conservation District	\$219,000.00	
S.F. Nooksack Sediment Reduction	Lummi Indian Business Council	\$196,828.00	
Well Decommissioning Cost-share Program	Grant Conservation District	\$183,195.00	
Urban Runoff Remediation Pilot Demonstration	Mason Conservation District	\$179,197.00	
Chehalis River Spatial Video Mapping	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	\$174,375.00	
Biological Impairment Pollution Source Identification	Clallam County	\$164,490.00	
Willapa River TMDL Grant	Pacific Conservation District	\$155,490.00	
Drayton Harbor CREP Augmentation Initiative	Whatcom Conservation District	\$150,000.00	
TMDL Livestock Improvement Program	Spokane County Conservation District	\$150,000.00	
Henderson Stream, Students and Stormwater	Thurston Conservation District	\$145,250.42	
Town of Eatonville Wellhead Protection	Town of Eatonville	\$141,869.00	
Kahlotus Watershed Water Quality Investigation	Franklin Conservation District	\$139,425.00	
White Salmon and Klickitat River Restoration and Monitoring	Underwood Conservation District	\$126,420.00	
Steambank Restoration and Site Survey: Touchet River	Walla Walla County Conservation District	\$101,000.00	
Lake Samish Comprehensive Stormwater Plan	Samish Water District	\$93,765.00	
Nonpoint Water Quality Monitoring	Spokane, City of	\$93,700.00	
WaterSmart Urban Landscape Program	Spokane, City of	\$84,675.00	

Project Title	Applicant Name	Grant Request	Loan Request
Green Streets Pilot Project	Spokane, City of	\$71,550.00	
Amon Creek Water Quality and Site Analysis	Tapteal Greenway Association	\$46,740.00	
Pet Waste Reduction Program	Spokane, City of	\$42,090.00	
Regional Stormwater Atlas Project	Spokane, City of	\$39,000.00	
Lewis County Onsite Sewage Program	Lewis County - DoHSS	\$38,340.00	
Bio-infiltration System Education Program	Spokane, City of	\$36,000.00	
Cherry Creek Water Quality Study	Snoqualmie Tribe, Env. and Nat. Resources Dept.	\$7,094.00	
Sunnyside Wastewater Treatment Facility (Construction)	Lake Stevens Sewer District		\$60,183,500.00
Carnation Wastewater Treatment Facility	King County Dept. of Nat. Resources - WwT Div.		\$14,085,238.00
Toppenish WWTP Upgrade (Hardship request)	Toppenish, City of		\$11,967,000.00
Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	Snohomish, City of		\$11,700,000.00
Cheney WWTP Expansion (Hardship request)	Cheney, City of		\$11,569,000.00
Brightwater Influent Pump Station - Offsite Construction	King County Dept. of Nat. Resources - WwT Div.		\$10,740,000.00
Phase 1 CSO Improvements	Snohomish, City of		\$6,040,000.00
Relocate submarine sewer interceptor (Hardship request)	Friday Harbor, Town of		\$5,692,000.00
CSO Wet Weather Treatment Facility	Port Angeles, City of		\$4,100,000.00
Brightwater Marine Outfall	King County Dept. of Nat. Resources - WwT Div.		\$4,002,626.00
Belfair Water Reclamation Facility Design	Mason County		\$3,033,500.00
Goldsborough Creek Sanitary Sewer Improvements (Hardship request)	Shelton, City of		\$2,919,500.00
North Pleasant Hill Pipeline Project	Naches-Selah Irrigation District		\$2,776,600.00
Rustlewood Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements (Hardship request)	Mason County - DoUWM		\$1,600,000.00
Shelton WWTP Improvements Design	Shelton, City of		\$1,390,850.00
City of Airway Heights Wastewater Treatment, Reclamation, and Recharge Project	Airway Heights, City of		\$1,341,800.00
Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	Granite Falls, City of		\$1,300,000.00
Basin 5 Sewer Rehabilitation Design	Shelton, City of		\$1,000,000.00
Cusick Wastewater System (Hardship request)	Cusick, Town of		\$1,000,000.00
Coulee City Wastewater Facility Expansion (Hardship request)	Coulee City		\$869,000.00
Combined Sewer Overflow Storage Tank	Port Angeles, City of		\$850,000.00
Wastewater Collection and Treatment (Hardship request)	Harrington, City of		\$771,902.97
Septic Connection Assistance Loan Program	Olympia, City of		\$250,000.00
Stormwater Drainage Master Plan	Quincy, City of		\$118,000.00
Sewer System Evaluation Study (SSES) for La Conner (Hardship request)	La Conner, Town of		\$40,000.00
Total Grant Funds:		\$23,062,330.71	
Total Loan Funds:			\$168,162,516.97



Focus on Safer Chemical Alternatives



Publication Number 07-04-008

The Problem:

- Businesses and homeowners sometimes spill or dump toxic chemicals, releasing these dangerous substances into our air, land, and water. Once released, these chemicals enter the food chain and threaten human health. Children, as their bodies grow and develop, are especially vulnerable.
- More than 80,000 chemicals are in use today, and we know very little about their impact on human health and the environment, either by themselves or in combination with one another. Federal law does not require chemical makers to provide this information. Many commonly used toxic chemicals continue to contaminate Washington's lands and waters.
- One approach to this problem is to give businesses and homeowners the information they need to replace these toxics with safer alternatives, eliminating the threat at its source. But when it comes to alternatives, information is hard to find.

The Solution:

Ecology and the Department of Health are proposing to work together to review, compile and analyze existing research on safer chemical alternatives. This will allow the agencies to work together to provide credible information about chemicals that are non- or less toxic than those they currently use such as the:

- Thousands of small and medium sized businesses in the state that likely use or generate hazardous wastes but have little or no toxics-reduction information;
- State agencies that also use or generate hazardous waste and could use their collective \$4 billion/year purchasing power to buy less or non toxic alternatives;
- Thousands of citizens who use Ecology's 1-800 hazardous substance information hotline looking for information on safer chemical alternatives.

The agencies are seeking \$500,000 with one FTE in Ecology and one half an FTE in Health in the 2007-2009 budget for this effort, with half from the State Toxics Control Account and half from the Hazardous Waste Assistance Account. This amount includes funds to acquire existing research data, reviewing and analyzing existing information on chemicals to determine their relative safety, and providing technical workshops and other education and outreach. Limited product testing may also be done. For example, in 2005, Ecology became aware of lunch boxes that might contain harmful levels of lead. Limited testing revealed this to be the case and the lunch boxes were pulled from the shelves.

Over the next two years, the project will:

- Identify alternatives for chemicals used in Washington state that are safer for human health and the environment.
- Provide expertise on chemical reduction and substitution to support efforts to reduce toxic loading to the urban waters projects in the Puget Sound and the Spokane River and otherwise reduce toxins at their source.
- Help businesses and state and local government with targeted technical assistance, training and workshops on safer alternatives to chemicals.

Without funding:

Toxic chemicals will continue to accumulate in Puget Sound, the Spokane River, and in other urban water bodies, creating new cleanup sites and recontaminating areas that have already been cleaned up, such as Tacoma's Commencement Bay. This will cost the state and its citizens more money in the long run.

The state's opportunity to more closely partner with local governments on reducing toxic threats will be lost.

The state will not be able to provide prevention help for businesses that are inadvertently contributing to pollution problems; toxic chemicals will continue to be mishandled in ways that cause unnecessary costs and burdens for them and avoidable impacts to the environment that could contribute to costly cleanups over time.

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program at (360) 407-6700. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.



Focus on **Local Source Control Specialists in Puget Sound**

Publication Number 07-04-007

The Problem:

In the Puget Sound area, more than 30,000 businesses likely generate hazardous wastes, yet only the state's larger businesses -- about 1,000 of them -- are in the state's hazardous waste tracking system. Ecology's compliance efforts focus on these larger businesses, while local governments assist the remaining, smaller ones. Given the sheer volume of smaller businesses, hard-pressed local governments could use some help.

Many very small businesses use or handle hazardous wastes. For example:

- Materials used in construction contain a number of toxic chemicals: treated wood may have arsenic, lamps and thermostats contain mercury; paints, vinyl, carpet and plywood all have Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).
- Used solvents, used oil and spent antifreeze from auto repair shops can get into floor drains, contributing heavy metals and Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs) to Puget Sound.
- Ink and used fixer from print shops can contain heavy metals that should not go into the garbage or down a drain.
- Cleaning products contain all kinds of chemicals that, unless used and stored properly and carefully, can be toxic, corrosive, flammable or reactive.

If mishandled or stored outdoors, these chemicals may end up in stormwater and wastewater, and eventually in Puget Sound, where they enter the food chain and threaten human health. While many local governments have programs intended to help small businesses safely manage hazardous and solid waste, most lack capacity to do what is required to provide assistance to the large number of small businesses that handle toxic chemicals on a daily basis. This means businesses too often don't get the advice they need to reduce pollution and those who safeguard the environment don't get even the information they need to determine what is escaping into the environment.

The Solution

Ecology will fund contracts for up to 10 Local Source Control Specialists throughout Puget Sound to help small businesses reduce or eliminate sources of pollution through active and direct outreach. The Local Source Control Specialists will be county employees, allowing local governments to increase their capacity to provide on-site compliance and toxin reduction assistance to small businesses throughout the Sound. Training will be provided by Ecology staff as will educational materials and information on safer alternatives. Reporting by the

Local Source Control Specialists to Ecology on results will allow Ecology to show the collective pollutant reductions in Puget Sound.

Ecology is seeking \$2.026 million in the 2007-2009 budget for this effort from the Local Toxics Control Account. One Ecology FTE will be hired to carry out this effort.

Over the next two years, the project will:

- Identify the various small businesses that are using toxic chemicals.
- Work with business operators to safely manage hazardous wastes and reduce or eliminate their use of toxins by finding safer alternatives.
- Report on the collective pollutant reductions to date in Puget Sound.

Without funding

Toxic chemicals will continue to accumulate in Puget Sound through storm water and wastewater.

The state's opportunity to more closely partner with local governments on reducing toxic threats will be lost.

The state will not be able to provide prevention help for businesses that are inadvertently contributing to pollution problems; toxic chemicals will continue to be mishandled in ways that cause unnecessary costs and burdens for them and avoidable impacts to the environment that could contribute to costly cleanups over time.

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program at 360-407-6700. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.



Focus on **Urban Waters Initiative**

from Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program

The Problem

Many of Washington State's urban waters are filled with dangerous chemicals from industrial sources, contaminated sites, stormwater, municipal wastewater, and businesses that use hazardous wastes. Once in the water, these chemicals enter the food chain and threaten human health and the environment. Among the troubled waterways:

- The Spokane River has high concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxins/furans; polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) concentrations in fish are the highest in the state.
- Lower Duwamish Waterway sediments are contaminated with PCBs, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phthalates, and other pollutants.
- Commencement Bay sediments are contaminated by large, single-point polluters and by the thousands of homeowners, small businesses, and vehicles.

Cleaning up these waterways is complicated.

- No obvious PBDE source has been identified for the Spokane River.
- Boat manufacturing and repair, marina operations, airplane parts manufacturing, metals fabrication, combined sewer overflows, and over 100 storm drains contribute to the pollution in the Lower Duwamish Waterway.
- More than 5,000 acres of developed uplands adjacent to Commencement Bay add to its contamination. Recent monitoring data has shown that previous cleanup sites are showing signs of recontamination.

The Solution

We have made significant cleanup investments in Commencement Bay and the Lower Duwamish Waterway. Work is just starting on the Spokane River. We need to protect the accomplishments we have made and continue to make progress on finding and controlling the sources of contamination to these waterways. Ecology will team up with local government to launch the Urban Waters project. The purpose of this project is to find the sources of toxic contamination and help businesses and other entities reduce or eliminate those sources in ways that allow Ecology to measure results. This will help ensure the contaminated waterways become and remain clean.

Ecology is seeking \$2.57 million in the 2007-2009 budget for this effort.

- \$2.03 million from the State Toxics Control Account
- \$540,000 from the Local Toxics Control Account

We will use this money to fund eight positions to carry out this program and fund a contract with the local governments in the three areas to assist in the effort.

The project will make the current cleanup efforts in these three urban waterways more efficient and effective, and provide tools to keep the water clean. It will also avoid creating new cleanup sites and help avoid the need for taxpayers to pay for cleaning up the same site twice.

Over the next two years, the project will:

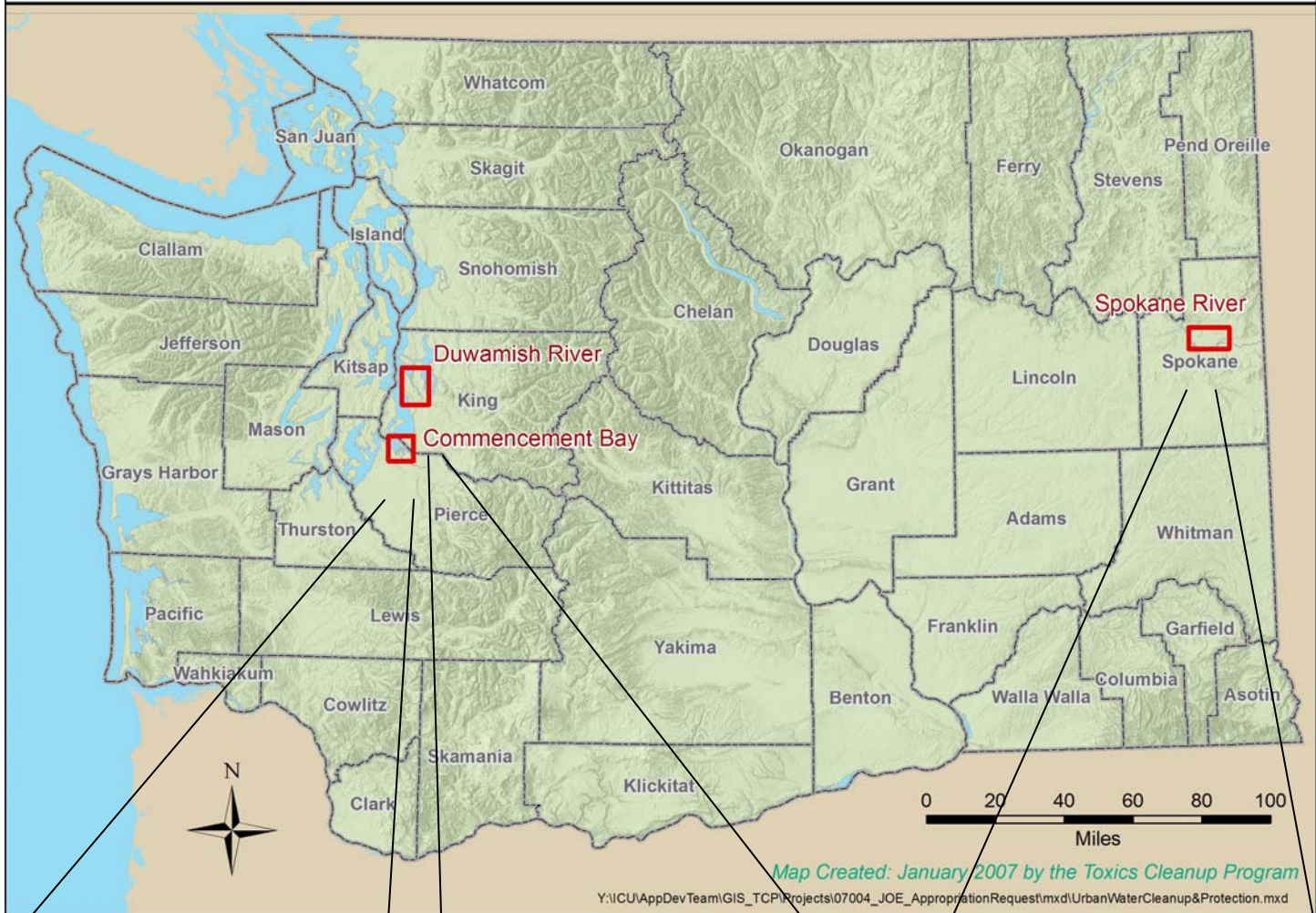
- Identify potential sources of contamination and protect on-going cleanups.
- Extend sediment monitoring to shallower parts of Puget Sound, closer to potential sources.
- Inspect businesses more often to help them with changes to reduce pollution, cut costs, and keep toxics from harming the environment and people.
- Make sure businesses get the permit(s) they need and that they comply with the permit requirements.

Without Funding

- Toxic chemicals will continue to accumulate in Puget Sound, the Spokane River, and other urban water bodies. This will create new cleanup sites and recontamination of areas we have already cleaned up such as Tacoma's Commencement Bay. This will cost the state and its citizens more money in the end.
- We will lose the ability to partner with local governments on ways to reduce toxic threats.
- We will not be able to provide technical assistance to businesses to help them prevent their contribution to the state's pollution problems. This means businesses will continue to mishandle toxic chemicals causing unnecessary costs and burdens for them, human health, and the environment.

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call the Toxic Cleanup Program Reception at 360-407-7170. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Urban Waters Cleanup and Protection



Commencement Bay

In this area, there are:

- 38 upland state cleanup sites
- 18 upland Superfund sites
- 551 regulated Hazardous Waste Facilities

The focus of this interdisciplinary approach will be on urban stormwater management and control to reduce the introduction of these toxic contaminants. Specifically, we will:

- Identify potential sources of contamination.
- Increase inspections of regulated facilities.
- Assist in the development of appropriate source control measures.
- Provide assistance on toxic reductions and pollution prevention.

This proposal will fund the implementation of a focused permitting and inspection program in Commencement Bay.

Duwamish River

In this area, there are:

- 45 upland state cleanup sites
- 18 upland Superfund sites
- 1,216 regulated Hazardous Waste Facilities

Ecology is the lead agency for controlling current sources of pollution to the river.

EPA is the lead on the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Ecology has developed the Lower Duwamish Waterway Source Control Strategy and is in the process of developing site-specific Source Control Action Plans.

This proposal will fund the implementation of a focused permitting and inspection program in the Duwamish River area.

Spokane River

Elevated concentrations of PCBs, PBDE (the highest levels in Washington State), dioxin, and metals exist in the Spokane River.

This multi-disciplinary proposal will focus principally on:

- The focused identification of PCBs and PBDEs in the Spokane River.
- Work on controlling metals from the Coeur d'Alene Basin (CDA) Superfund site in Idaho.
- Identification of specific sources of emerging contaminants to the Spokane River.
- Technical assistance to the public and local governments.
- Support for work being undertaken to reduce metal contamination from historical mining practices in the Coeur d'Alene Basin.

2005-2007 Investment Update



Department of Ecology Status Report: 2006 Supplemental Budget

Reducing toxic threats, cleaning up Puget Sound and managing our water

Part 1: Saving Puget Sound and Hood Canal

Speed Up Toxic Site Cleanup Programs

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$4 million (capital) State Toxics Control Account

- ◆ Since July 2006, Ecology has already begun cleaning up 15 additional sites.
- ◆ By July, we expect to have targeted 40 to 50 sites and begin to negotiate with liable parties, or use state financing to perform cleanups and then attempt to collect from liable parties.

Bellingham Bay and Port of Tacoma Cleanup

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$7.5 million (capital) Local Toxics Control Account for Bellingham Bay, \$1.75 million (capital) Local Toxics Control Account for Port of Tacoma

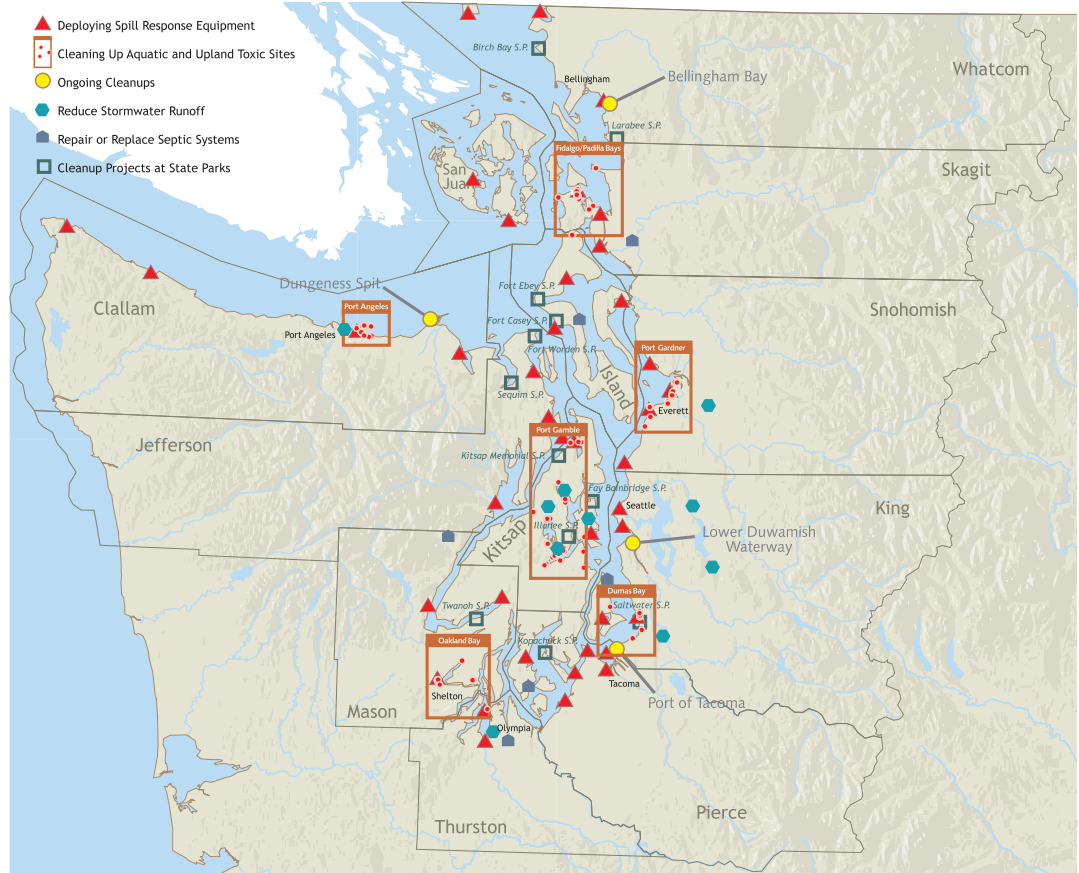
Whatcom Waterway

◆ Complex front-end work must be and is being completed, including scientific studies, consideration of construction techniques from dredging to capping, and hearings.

- ◆ Required public hearings are completed.
- ◆ By spring, construction funds will be encumbered and a cleanup action plan will proceed.

Port of Tacoma Pier 25

- ◆ Construction, research and design underway and funding will be obligated before July 2007.
- ◆ Contaminated sediment capping is scheduled to begin in July 2007.



Cleaning up Puget Sound.

Clean Up Aquatic Lands

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$5 million (capital) State Toxics Control Account

- ◆ Dredging has started at Port Gamble to remove about 17,000 cubic yards of wood debris covering about two acres.
- ◆ The Port Gamble project has received statewide media attention and may create momentum to eventually clean up the entire bay in an area drawing commercial interest as a tourist destination, and one of the most productive forage fish spawning areas,

and for restoration of valuable commercial shellfish.

- ◆ Work at Dumas Bay on the King/Pierce County line to relocate a sewage utility outfall into the bay and eventually reopen valuable shellfish beds is in negotiations, and work on the ground to reopen shellfish beds has already started.
- ◆ Talks underway for sediment remediation in Fidalgo-Padilla Bay and Port of Anacortes.

Why this matters

When toxic pollutants get into Puget Sound and Hood Canal, they settle to the bottom, then work their way into the food chain and accumulate, ultimately threatening the entire ecosystem. Today, more than 5,700 acres of underwater lands in Puget Sound and Hood Canal exceed toxic levels. In 2005, Puget Sound's orca whales were listed as an endangered species, joining a number of salmon species and 38 other native species in the Puget Sound region that are listed either as threatened or endangered.

Help Homeowners by Replacing Septic Systems to Protect Puget Sound

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$6 million Water Pollution Control Revolving Account; \$1.5 million Centennial Clean Water Fund

◆ Funding is financing repair or replacement of more than 500 failing on-site septic systems.

◆ By June 30 2007, recipients will include Skagit, Thurston, Island counties, Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, Hood Canal Coordinating Council (Jefferson, Mason, Kitsap counties and Skokomish, Port Gamble S'Klallam tribes), Public Health - Seattle & King County.

◆ Funding expands highly successful local loan programs managed by Skagit, Island and Thurston Counties for residential on-site septic repair and replacement.

◆ Work is well underway to clean up failing on-site septic systems. For example, Skagit County has successfully administered a local loan program by providing financial assistance to homeowners for more than 400 on-site septic repairs or replacements since the inception of their current local loan program. Skagit County plans to continue its successful loan program

with the use of \$1,979,000 in grant and loan funds.

◆ Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason Counties partnered with the Port Gamble S'Klallam and Skokomish tribes to reduce Hood Canal septic pollution. Governor's upcoming budget for the 2007-09 biennium proposes \$3 million in grants for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council to match a grant by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to ShoreBank Enterprise Pacific (SEP). The state grant and Gates Foundation funds will be directed to SEP, a private non-profit lender, and used to establish and "capitalize" a low-cost loan program for septic repairs or replacements in Hood Canal.

Why this matters

There are about 472,000 septic tank systems in the Puget Sound region that are not connected to sewage treatment plants. Many of them are aging and in disrepair, allowing human waste to reach the Sound. This pollution has forced the closure of shellfish beds to protect public health, which also creates economic hardship for shellfish growers - one of Washington's oldest industries. Hood Canal has an expanding dead zone, caused by raw sewage from these septic systems and other pollution.

Stop Pollution from State Parks Getting Into Puget Sound

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$3.5 million (capital); \$13.8 million State Building Construction Account

◆ Seven projects well underway. Parks, Puget Sound Action Team and Ecology have collaborated to identify and implement needed upgrades at several parks on the shorelines of Puget Sound.

◆ A few examples: *Fort Casey* - new septic system completed; *Birch Bay* - about to turn dirt to replace sewer lift station pumps and improve connections to the municipal sewer; *Ft. Worden* - completion this spring of sewage pump replacements at two lift stations.

Why this matters

Our state parks should be models of environmentally safe practices, and should lead by example. Stormwater runoff and wastewater are significant sources of pollution in Puget Sound and Hood Canal. Failing wastewater systems at state parks add sewage overload and suffocate marine life.

Hood Canal near Union. The Canal has a growing dead zone caused by pollution.

Reduce Stormwater Runoff Into Puget Sound and Hood Canal

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$2.5 million State Building Construction Account

◆ The pilot program already demonstrates real demand for supported low-impact development. Ecology received 28 grant requests totaling more than \$10 million.

◆ Ten applicants will receive grants of \$2.5 million.

◆ Local governments are so enthusiastic about the program that several of them are providing a substantial local commitment of money to fully fund projects.

◆ For example, Issaquah will use pervious pavement and rain gardens to infiltrate and treat stormwater along 790 feet of downtown Rainier Boulevard North. Snohomish County will use a variety of LID improvements at its Evergreen State Fairground site in Monroe, and showcase them to the public.

Why this matters

Land is generally paved over during development, and water, no longer able to soak into the ground, runs off roads, parking areas, rooftops and other hard surfaces, creating stormwater. Stormwater running over developed land picks up oil, grease, metals, yard and garden chemicals, dirt, bacteria, nutrients and other pollutants from paved areas, and carries them to streams, rivers, wetlands and Puget Sound. If not properly managed, stormwater can also flood and damage homes and businesses, and damage or destroy fish and wildlife habitat. Because less water soaks into the ground, drinking water supplies are not replenished and streams and wetlands are not recharged.



Preventing Oil Spills by Making Oil Transfers Safer

2006 Supplemental Budget:
\$820,000 Oil Spill Prevention
Account

- ◆ Oil transfer inspectors are making site visits to more than 85 marinas and 35 mobile facilities to conduct inspections and provide technical assistance, educational materials and other information to operators. Several trips also made to larger oil handling facilities.
- ◆ Five new oil-transfer inspectors are working on the ground – two for the Vancouver region, two in the Central Puget Sound region and one in Bellingham.
- ◆ Members of the newly regulated community are well identified (fuel trucks, marinas and refuel facilities), and inspection checklists and focus sheets to help both inspectors and the regulated community are being developed and distributed.
- ◆ Guidance manuals for rule implementation are close to completion. Technical assistance and public outreach information has

been provided to key interest groups.

- ◆ Mobile-facility plan reviewer hired and the work well underway to partner with truckers and other haulers to prevent spills.
- ◆ Technical assistance manual for mobile facilities is written and distributed.
- ◆ All mobile facilities have been contacted regarding due dates for their spill prevention/response plans, and plans are near completion to conduct drills.

Why this matters

Annually, billions of gallons of oil are transferred in more than 9,600 separate transactions at hundreds of locations across the state. Most of these transfers take place over or near water. Each poses a risk to the environment that can be reduced or eliminated through prevention and response measures. The most important way to achieve the “zero spills” goal is to focus on spill prevention equipment, operating procedures, and personnel training, all of which should be in place before an oil transfer operation begins.

Improve Hazardous Materials Response-Bellingham

2006 Supplemental Budget:
\$210,000 State and Local
Toxics Control Accounts

- ◆ Staffing is completed with two responders responding to spills, and local responders appreciate the help.
- ◆ In just a few months, the staff has responded to and handled 17 spill incidents a month. With the addition of a second staffer, response numbers are expected to increase.
- ◆ The staff is coordinating, planning and training with 18 response partners from governments and tribes to private-sector responders at refineries and elsewhere.

Local first responders deploy booms and avoid an environmental disaster during the 2005 marina fire in Gig Harbor.

Help First Responders Ensure a Timely Response When Spills Happen

2006 Supplemental Budget:
\$1.45 million Local Toxics
Control Account

- ◆ The front-end task of meeting and advising local responders is nearly done, and responders want and appreciate the help. Forty-one grants have been approved out of 91 received.
- ◆ Complete sets of equipment have been delivered to about 15 different sites, and when requested, trailers have been provided to house and protect the equipment.
- ◆ Types of equipment being provided are based on the specific needs of the community.
- ◆ Five local response teams have already been trained.

Why this matters

This funding provides small communities access to spill protection equipment that previously has not been available to them. The equipment can make all the difference during a spill. For example, in August 2005, a marina fire in Gig Harbor destroyed 50 boats containing thousands of gallons of oil and fuel. The harbor was spared an environmental disaster because inexpensive spill response equipment was pre-positioned there. Quick deployment of booms, absorbent materials and other response equipment quickly cleaned up the oil and fuel, saving an estimated \$1 million or more in cleanup costs and harm to marine and shore life.



Part 2: Cleaning up toxic spills, preventing toxic contamination, protecting people and the environment from toxic exposure

Clean Up Mountains of Waste Tire Piles

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$4 million (capital) from Waste Tire Removal Account

- ◆ A \$300,000 contract was let and the first 200,000 of about 2.2 million tires at Goldendale are cleaned up.
- ◆ A new \$1.2 million contract is ready to go for the same tire pile. This contract will remove nearly half of all tires on site.
- ◆ A contract is near completion to clean up tire piles in Lewis County.

Why this matters

Waste tires are more than an ugly, irritating nuisance. Piles of waste tires are a significant fire hazard, and make excellent habitat for rodents and mosquitos, thus increasing public health risks from disease and illnesses such as the West Nile virus.

Reduce Local Government Diesel Emissions in Washington

2005-07 Budget: \$2 million from Local Toxics Control Account

- ◆ Local governments are quick to take advantage of this service.
- ◆ Current appropriation has been spent to provide competitive grants to 28 local governments.
- ◆ Grant funding finances 900 diesel retrofits, all to be completed by July 2007.
- ◆ End is in sight. Fewer than 4,400 state and local government engines remain to be retrofitted.

Reduce School Bus Diesel Emissions in Washington

2005-07 Budget: \$14 million from Motor Vehicle Account Transfer

- ◆ The end is in sight. Retrofits are done on about half of the 8,500 eligible school buses. New federal standards are now ushering in clean buses so no additional work is expected to be needed after all 8,500 eligible buses are retrofitted.
- ◆ Retrofits so far mean tens of thousands of Washington school children riding buses are breathing far less dangerous carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, and soot, otherwise called "particulate matter," which can lodge in the lungs and cause long-term illnesses.
- ◆ Retrofits have removed 82 tons a year of carbon monoxide, 25 tons of volatile organic compounds, and 10.2 tons of especially dangerous soot from the air, most of it spewed in the vicinity of kids waiting for or riding on the bus.

Focus on Health Risks To Children in Schools (Clean Up Contaminated Soil at Public Schools and Child-Care Sites)

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$5 million (capital) State Toxics Control Account

- ◆ In Eastern Washington, eight schools have been cleaned up, 130 out of 136 schools have been sampled, and 44 will need cleanups.
- ◆ Health departments have completed evaluation and sampling of public schools, and private schools and child-care will be next.
- ◆ In Western Washington, 258 schools and child-care sites have been sampled. Of those, 52 will need to implement soil safety action plans or have cleanups.

Why this matters

Lead is a toxic material that can poison the blood. Children who are exposed to lead can suffer learning disabilities and even neurological damage. Arsenic is linked to more than 30 different adverse health effects in humans, including decreased production of red and white blood cells, abnormal heart function, blood vessel, liver and kidney damage, diabetes mellitus, impaired nerve functioning and various forms of cancer.

Help Local Governments Carry Out Solid Waste Programs

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$8 million Local Toxics Control Account

- ◆ Close to 80 grants have been made to local governments.
- ◆ The funding allowed many communities to continue their solid waste programs including recycling programs in jurisdictions such as Ferry and Stevens counties.

Reduce Flow of Electronic-Component Waste Into Landfills

2006 Supplemental Budget: \$400,000 in Manufacturers' Fees

- ◆ As of January 17, 2007, 116 manufacturers have paid registration fees; 92% of expected fees have been collected to date. Work is nearing completion on a rule specifying how manufacturers will collect and dispose of waste components brought to them by consumers.

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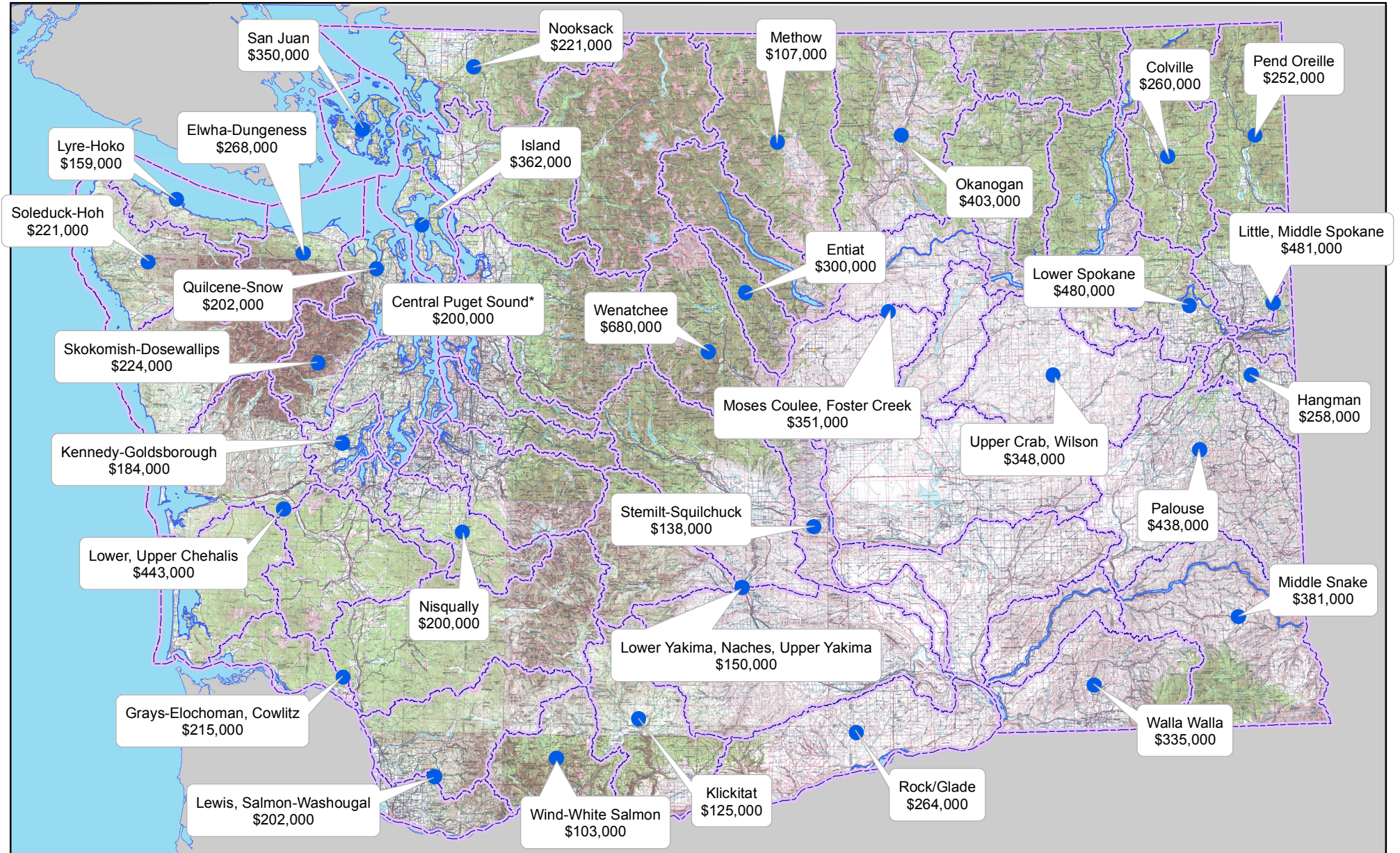
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- WRIA Boundary
- Funded 2005-2007

Ecology Investment Atlas

Watershed Planning

\$9,305,000 July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007



Source: Department of Ecology Water Resources Program

Watershed Planning

Operating Budget Spending Totals

WRIA #	WRIA	Est. 2005-07 Biennium	Total Spent Since 1998	Status
5,7,8,9,14	Central Puget Sound	200,000	590,000	Alternate Process
1	Nooksack	221,000	987,000	Phase 4 Implementation
2	San Juan	350,000	995,000	Phase 4 Implementation
3,4	Lower/Upper Skagit	0	1,039,000	Process Terminated
6	Island	362,000	848,000	Phase 4 Implementation
11	Nisqually	200,000	849,000	Phase 4 Implementation
12	Chambers-Clover	0	588,000	Process Terminated
13	Dechutes	0	465,000	Process Terminated
14	Kennedy-Goldsborough	184,000	789,000	Process Terminated
15	Kitsap	0	794,000	Process Terminated
16	Skokomish-Dosewallips	224,000	780,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
17	Quilcene-Snow	202,000	885,000	Phase 4 Implementation
18	Elwha-Dungeness	268,000	1,004,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
19	Lyre-Hoko	159,000	836,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
20	Soleduck-Hoh	221,000	689,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
22,23	Lower/Upper Chehalis	443,000	1,855,000	Phase 4 Implementation
25, 26	Grays-Elochoman, Cowlitz	215,000	1,300,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
27, 28	Lewis, Salmon-Washougal	202,000	1,300,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
29	Wind-White Salmon	103,000	600,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
30	Klickitat	125,000	798,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
31	Rock-Glade	264,000	700,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
32	Walla Walla	335,000	1,135,000	Phase 4 Implementation
34	Palouse	438,000	800,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
35	Middle Snake	381,000	800,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
37, 38,39	Lower Yakima, Naches, Upper Yakima	150,000	1,957,000	Phase 4 Implementation
40	Stemilt-Squilchuck	138,000	150,000	Phase 2 Assessment
43	Upper Crab-Willson	348,000	850,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
44,59	Moses Coulee, Foster Creek	351,000	1,761,000	Phase 4 Implementation
45	Wenatchee	680,000	1,187,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
46	Entiat	300,000	859,000	Phase 4 Implementation
48	Methow	107,000	1,174,000	Phase 3 Plan Development
49	Okanogan	403,000	445,000	Phase 2 Assessment
54	Lower Spokane	480,000	530,000	Phase 2 Assessment
55,57	Little/Middle Spokane	481,000	1,848,000	Phase 4 Implementation
56	Hangman	258,000	973,000	Phase 4 Implementation
59	Colville	260,000	979,000	Phase 4 Implementation
60	Kettle	0	223,000	Process Terminated
62	Pend Oreille	252,000	750,000	Phase 4 Implementation
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$9,305,000</i>	<i>\$35,112,000</i>	

The 1998 Watershed Management Act created a collaborative approach for managing state water supplies. Since the law was enacted, local planning groups have completed and county governments have adopted new watershed plans for 21 watersheds; half of those have begun implementing the actions and recommendations contained in their plans.

Local watershed planning groups consist of representatives from the county, city, tribal and state governments, as well as stakeholders including developers, farmers, water purveyors, environmental groups and local citizens.

Watershed planning and implementation is underway in 31 basins around the state. Instream flow rules as proposed in 8: Quilcene-Snow, Dungeness-Elwha, Grays-Elochoman, Cowlitz, Lewis, Salmon-Washougal, Walla Walla and Samish. Watershed plans identify strategies to increase water supplies to keep streams and rivers at levels to support people, farmers and fish.

The watershed planning process sets priorities for water management around the state, including storage and conservation.

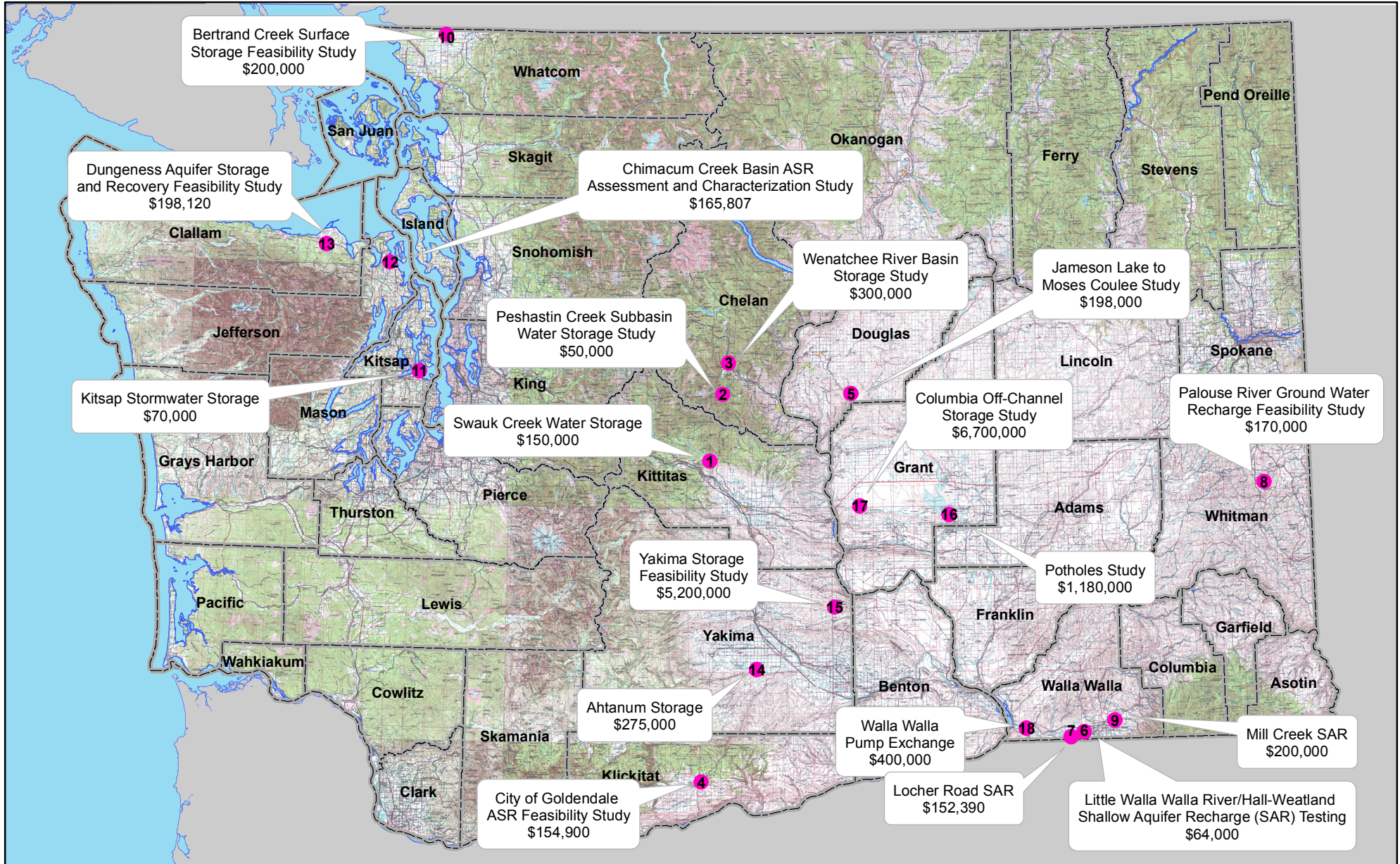
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- County Boundary
- Funding 2005-2007

Ecology Investment Atlas

Water Storage Projects

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007
\$15,828,217



Source: Department of Ecology Water Resources Program

Water Storage Feasibility Studies

Project Name	WRIA	Funding	Status
1 Swauk Creek Water Storage	(39) Upper Yakima	150,000	Study underway
2 Peshastin Creek Subbasin Water Storage Study	(45) Wenatchee	50,000	Study underway
3 Wenatchee River Basin Storage Study	(45) Wenatchee	300,000	Study underway
4 City of Goldendale ASR Feasibility Study	(30) Klickitat	154,900	Study underway
5 Jameson Lake to Moses Coulee Study	(44) Moses Coulee	198,000	Study underway
6 LittleWalla Walla River/Hall-Wentland Shallow Aquifer Recharge (SAR) Testing	(32) Walla Walla	64,000	Study underway
7 Locher Road SAR	(32) Walla Walla	152,390	Study underway
8 Walla Walla Pump Exchange	(32) Walla Walla	400,000	Study underway
9 Mill Creek SAR	(32) Walla Walla	200,000	Study underway
10 Palouse River Ground Water Recharge Feasibility Study	(34) Palouse	170,000	Negotiating scope of work
11 Bertrand Creek Surface Storage Feasibility Study	(1) Nooksack	200,000	Negotiating scope of work
12 Kitsap Stormwater Storage	(15) Kitsap	70,000	Negotiating scope of work
13 Chimacum Creek Basin ASR Assessment and Characterization Study	(17) Quilcene-Snow	165,807	Negotiating scope of work
14 Dungeness Aquifer Storage and Recovery Feasibility Study	(18) Dungeness	198,120	Study Underway
15 Ahtanum Storage	(37) Lower Yakima	275,000	Negotiating scope of work
16 Yakima Storage Feasibility Study	(37) Lower Yakima	5,200,000	Study underway
17 Potholes Study	(41) Lower Crab	1,180,000	Study underway
18 Columbia Off-Channel Storage Study	(41) Lower Crab (50) Foster Coulee (53) Lower Lake Roosevelt	6,700,000	Appraisal level study underway
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$ 15,828,217</i>	

Streams where flows are considered to be too low for fish in the summer and fall exist in streams on both sides of the Cascades and in most of the counties of the state. Storing water when there is excess runoff and stream flows, and delivering or releasing it during the low-flow periods serves many different purposes: including domestic and municipal uses, agricultural irrigation, and fish and wildlife needs. Water storage also controls floods, generates power and serves recreational needs. Increasing demand for water and decreasing natural storage are the major reasons for the need for increased water storage in Washington.

The 2005-07 budget funded 18 storage feasibility studies in 12 watersheds throughout the state, including on the Columbia River. Three of the studies were in Western Washington and 15 in Eastern Washington. All but five of the studies are underway. The remaining five are being negotiated.



Drought Projects

Agricultural Projects		WRIA	Total	Status
1	Wenatchee Heights Rec Dist	(45) Wenatchee	700,000	Construction in progress
2	Okanogan ID	(49) Okanogan	230,00	Construction in progress
3	Roza ID	(37) Lower Yakima	1,401,073	Construction in progress
4	Yakama Nation	(37) Lower Yakima	220,000	Construction in progress
5	Icicle Irrigation District	(45) Wenatchee	15,543	Construction in progress
6	Kittitas County Conservation District	(39) Upper Yakima	17,120	Construction in progress
7	Kittitas Reclamation District	(30) Upper Yakima	335,000	Construction in progress
8	Kennewick Irrigation District	(37) Lower Yakima	335,000	Construction in progress
<i>Subtotal Agriculture Projects</i>			\$3,253,736	
Municipal Projects		WRIA	Total	Status
1	City of Goldendale	(30) Klickitat	235,000	Construction in progress
2	Stevens Co PUD	(57) Middle Spokane	121,000	Construction in progress
3	PUD#1 Pend Oreille Co.	(62) Pend Oreille	235,000	Construction in progress
4	Three Lakes Water District	(45) Wenatchee	200,000	Construction in progress
5	Peshastin Water District	(45) Wenatchee	108,500	Construction in progress
6	Malaga Water District	(45) Wenatchee	200,000	Construction in progress
7	Stevens Co PUD	(55) Little Spokane	3,231	Construction in progress
8	City of Airway Heights	(57) Middle Spokane	30,640	Construction in progress
9	PUD#1 of Clallam County	(18) Elwha-Dungeness	210,000	Construction in progress
10	Four Lakes Water District #10	(57) Middle Spokane	231,900	Construction in progress
11	Okanogan County	(49) Okanogan	235,000	Construction in progress
12	Stevens Co PUD	(57) Middle Spokane	90,000	Construction in progress
13	City of Moxee	(37) Lower Yakima	105,000	Construction in progress
14	City of Grandview	(37) Lower Yakima	235,000	Construction in progress
15	Yakima County- Rock Ridge	(37) Lower Yakima	235,000	Construction in progress
16	Valley of the Horses Water District #12	(57) Middle Spokane	30,000	Construction in progress
<i>Subtotal Municipal Projects</i>			\$2,534,271	
1	Habitat Projects - WDFW	Statewide	490,249	Project Completed
<i>Drought Total</i>			\$6,278,256	

In 2005, Governor Gregoire declared a drought emergency in Washington State. Funding supported municipal, irrigation and habitat projects to ensure an adequate water supply during the drought. The \$6.6 million funded 9 irrigation projects, 16 water supply projects and in conjunction with Fish and Wildlife, habitat projects statewide.

Recently, an emergency drought declaration was declared for the northeast corner of our state, WRIsAs 19 and 20, encompassing Neah Bay. We anticipate providing up to \$50,000 of aid to this community to help provide water through this crisis.

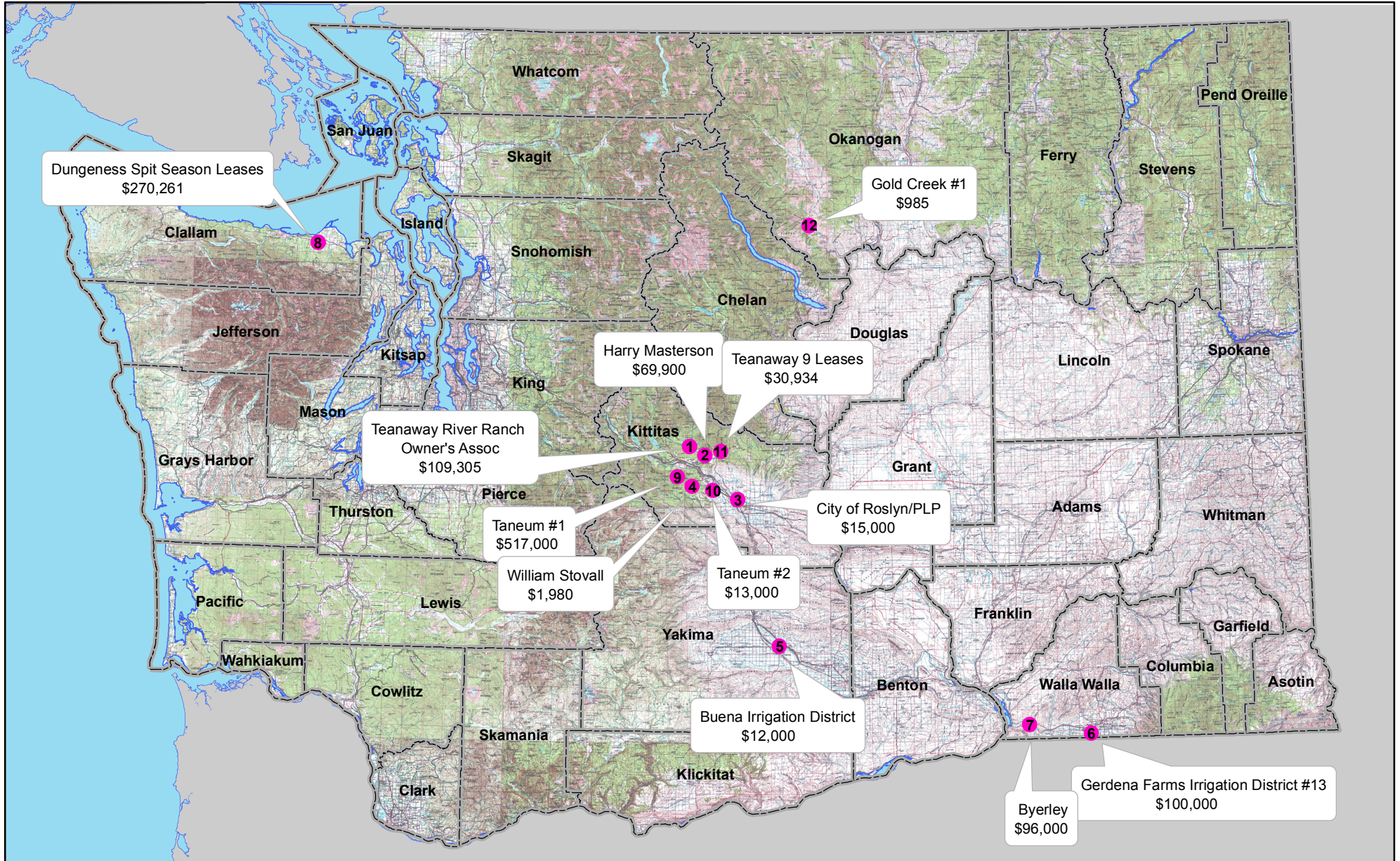
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-  County Boundary
-  Acquisition Projects

Ecology Investment Atlas

Water Acquisition Projects

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007
\$1,236,365



Water Acquisition Projects

Project Name		WRIA	Amount	Status
1	Teaway River Ranch Owner's Assoc	(39) Upper Yakima	109,305	2005 drought lease
2	Harry Masterson	(39) Upper Yakima	69,900	2005 drought lease
3	City of Roslyn / PLP	(39) Upper Yakima	15,000	2005 drought lease
4	William Stovall	(39) Upper Yakima	1,980	2005 drought lease
5	Buena Irrigation District	(37) Lower Yakima	12,000	2005 drought lease
6	Gardena Farms Irrigation District #13	(32) Walla Walla	100,000	Active lease
7	Byerley	(32) Walla Walla	96,000	Purchase - in option period
8	Dungeness Spit Season Leases	(18) Dungeness	270,261	3 year lease ended in October 2005
9	Taneum #1	(39) Upper Yakima	517,000	Active lease
10	Taneum #2	(39) Upper Yakima	13,000	Active lease
11	Teaway 9 Leases	(39) Upper Yakima	30,934	Active lease
12	Gold Creek #1	(48) Methow	985	Active lease
<i>Total</i>			<i>\$1,236,365</i>	

The Washington Water Acquisition Program is a voluntary initiative offering monetary compensation for water right holders to voluntarily revert all or a portion of their existing right back to the state to hold in trust. Water rights acquired are put into the state trust water rights program, created by the Legislature.

Acquiring water rights is one way to increase or restore stream flows. Acquisition is done in a way so that farmers can continue to irrigate while setting aside water to support fish.

In the 2005-07 budget \$1.2 million funded 18 leases and 2 purchases providing more than 6000 acre feet of water to six different streams and rivers in Washington.

Legend

County Boundary

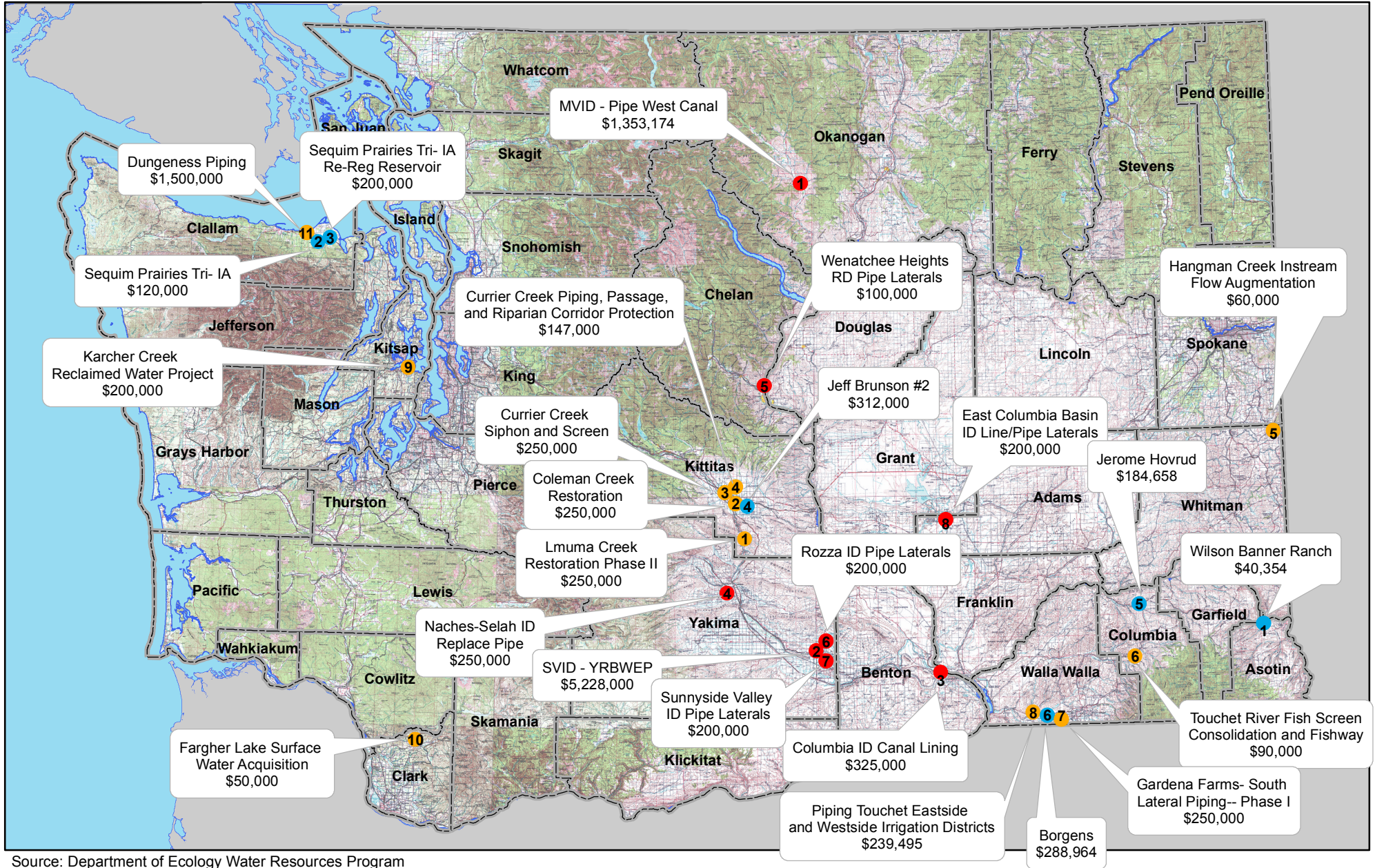
Expenditures

- Conveyance Projects
- Irrigation Efficiency Projects
- Agriculture Water Supply Projects

Ecology Investment Atlas

Water Conservation Projects

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007
\$7,856,174



Source: Department of Ecology Water Resources Program

Water Conservation Projects

Conveyance Projects		WRIA	Funding	Status
1	Lmuma Creek Restoration Phase II	(39) Upper Yakima	250,000	Construction underway
2	Coleman Creek Restoration	(39) Upper Yakima	250,000	Negotiating scope of work
3	Currier Creek Siphon and Screen	(39) Upper Yakima	250,000	Negotiating scope of work
4	Currier Creek Piping, Passage and Riparian Corridor Protection	(39) Upper Yakima	147,000	Negotiating scope of work
5	Hangman Creek Instream Flow Augmentation	(56) Hangman	60,000	Construction underway
6	Touchet River Fish Screen Consolidation and Fishway	(32) Walla Walla	90,000	Negotiating scope of work
7	Gardena Farms ID#13 - South Lateral Piping—Phase I	(32) Walla Walla	250,000	Negotiating scope of work
8	Piping Touchet Eastside and Westside Irrigation Districts	(32) Walla Walla	239,495	Negotiating scope of work
9	Karcher Creek Reclaimed Water Project	(15) Kitsap	200,000	Construction underway
10	Fargher Lake Surface Water Acquisition	(27) Lewis	50,000	Negotiating scope of work
11	Dungeness Piping	(18) Dungeness	1,500,000	Construction underway
<i>Total</i>			\$3,286,495	
Irrigation Efficiency Projects		WRIA	Funding	Status
1	Wilson Banner Ranch	(35) Middle Snake	40,354	Construction underway
2	Sequim Prairies Tri- IA	(18) Dungeness	120,000	Construction underway
3	Sequim Prairies Tri- IA - Re-Reg Reservoir	(18) Dungeness	200,000	Construction underway
4	Jeff Brunson #2	(39) Upper Yakima	312,000	Construction underway
5	Jerome Hovrud	(35) Middle Snake	184,658	Construction underway
6	Borgens	(32) Walla Walla	288,964	Construction underway
<i>Total</i>			\$1,145,976	
Agriculture Water Supply		WRIA	Funding	Status
1	MVID- Pipe West Canal	(48) Methow	1,353,174	Negotiating scope of work
2	SVID -YRBWEP	(37) Lower Yakima	5,228,000	Construction underway
3	Columbia ID Canal Lining	(37) Lower Yakima	325,000	Construction underway
4	Naches-Selah ID Replace Pipe	(37) Lower Yakima	250,000	Negotiating scope of work
5	Wenatchee Heights RD Pipe Laterals	(45) Wenatchee	100,000	Negotiating scope of work
6	Rozza ID Pipe Laterals	(37) Lower Yakima	200,000	Negotiating scope of work
7	Sunnyside Valley ID Pipe Laterals	(37) Lower Yakima	200,000	Negotiating scope of work
8	East Columbia Basin ID Line/Pipe Laterals	(41) Lower Crab	200,000	Negotiating scope of work
<i>Total</i>			\$7,856,174	

As water demand rises, water use efficiency is critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability of water supplies and better reliability for water users.

Water use efficiency is especially important in Eastern Washington, where 80% of the water used is for irrigation and the opportunities for conservation are significant.

Irrigation efficiencies on farms include piping ditches and moving from flood irrigation to sprinklers. Ecology and the Department of Health support the water efficiency efforts of communities, agriculture and business.

These initial efforts are producing water savings with environmental and economic benefits.

While this program received multiple funding, Ecology has requested \$3.2 million for conveyance projects, \$1.3 million for irrigation efficiency grant projects, and \$7.8 million for agriculture water supply projects in its budget.

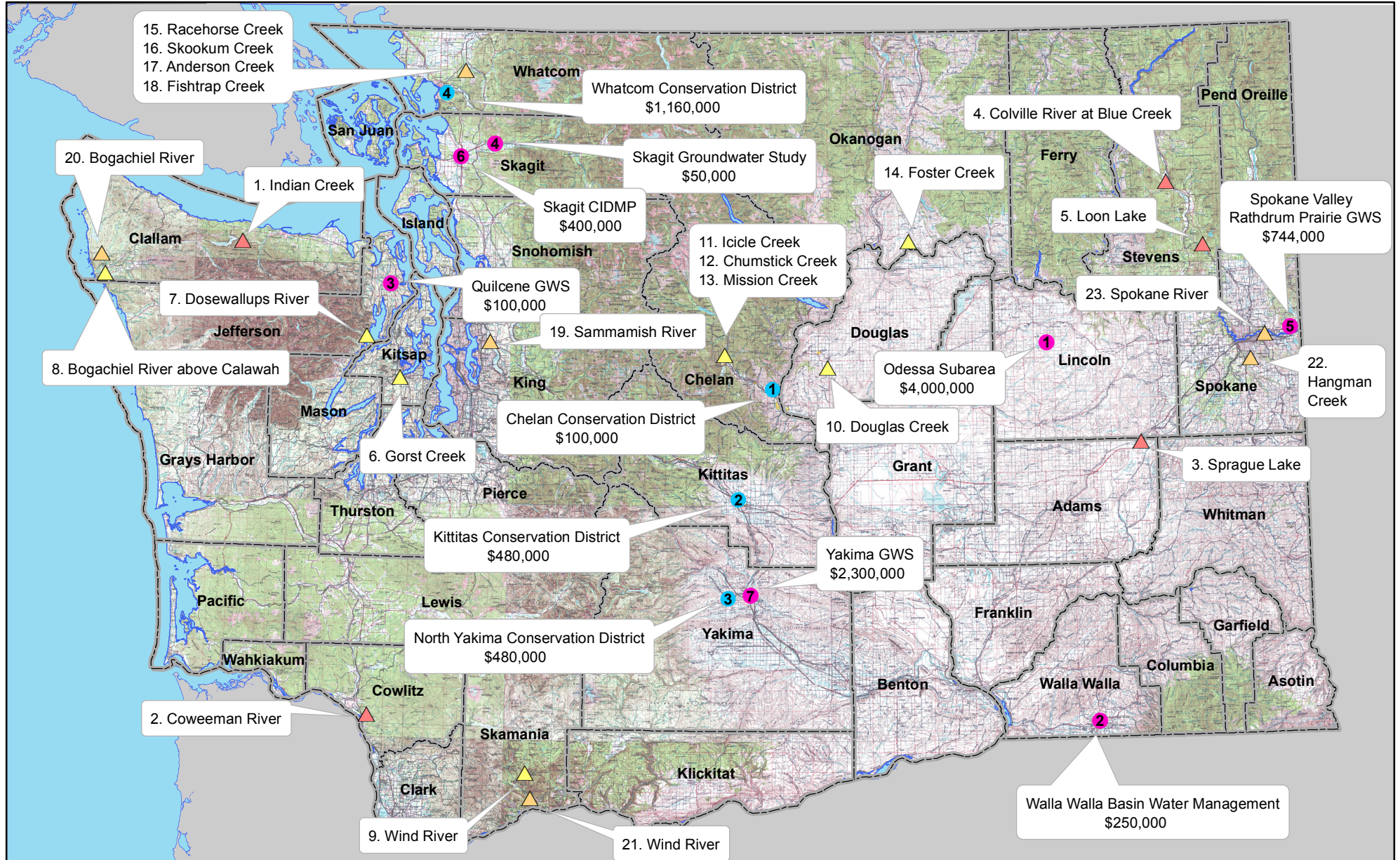
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- ▲ Gauge Installed
- Metering
- ▲ Gauge Under Review
- Water Supply
- ▲ Gauge Proposed
- County Boundary

Ecology Investment Atlas

Water Supply and Stream Gauges

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007
\$9,004,000



Source: Department of Ecology Water Resources Program

Water Supply Projects (including studies, metering and gauging)

Water Supply Projects		WRIA	Amount	Status
1	Odessa Subarea study	(43) Upper Columbia	4,000,000	Study underway
2	Walla Walla Basin Water Management	(32) Walla Walla	250,000	Study underway
3	Quilcene Groundwater Study	(17) Quilcene/Snow	100,000	Negotiating scope of work
4	Skagit Groundwater Study	(32) Lower Skagit/Samish	50,000	Study underway
5	Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie GWS	(51) Middle Spokane	744,000	Study underway
6	Skagit CIDMP	(32) Lower Skagit/Samish	400,000	Study underway
7	Yakima Groundwater Study	(37) Yakima (38) Naches (39) Upper Yakima	2,300,000	Study underway
<i>Subtotal Water Supply</i>			<i>\$7,844,000</i>	
Metering Projects		WRIA	Amount	Status
1	Chelan Conservation District	(45) Wenatchee (46) Entiat	100,000	Meter installation ongoing
2	Kittitas Conservation District	(39) Upper Yakima	480,000	Meter installation ongoing
3	North Yakima Conservation District	(37) Lower Yakima	480,000	Meter installation ongoing
4	Whatcom Conservation District	(1) Nooksack	100,000	Meter installation ongoing
<i>Subtotal Metering</i>			<i>\$1,160,000</i>	
<i>Total</i>			<i>\$9,004,000</i>	

Timely and accurate stream flow measurements provide the information needed to make water management decisions, such as protecting and preserving instream resources and values, water acquisitions and water use, and water storage.

In 2005-07, Ecology provided \$3.360,000 for water supply studies, metering in five watersheds and for 20 gauges.

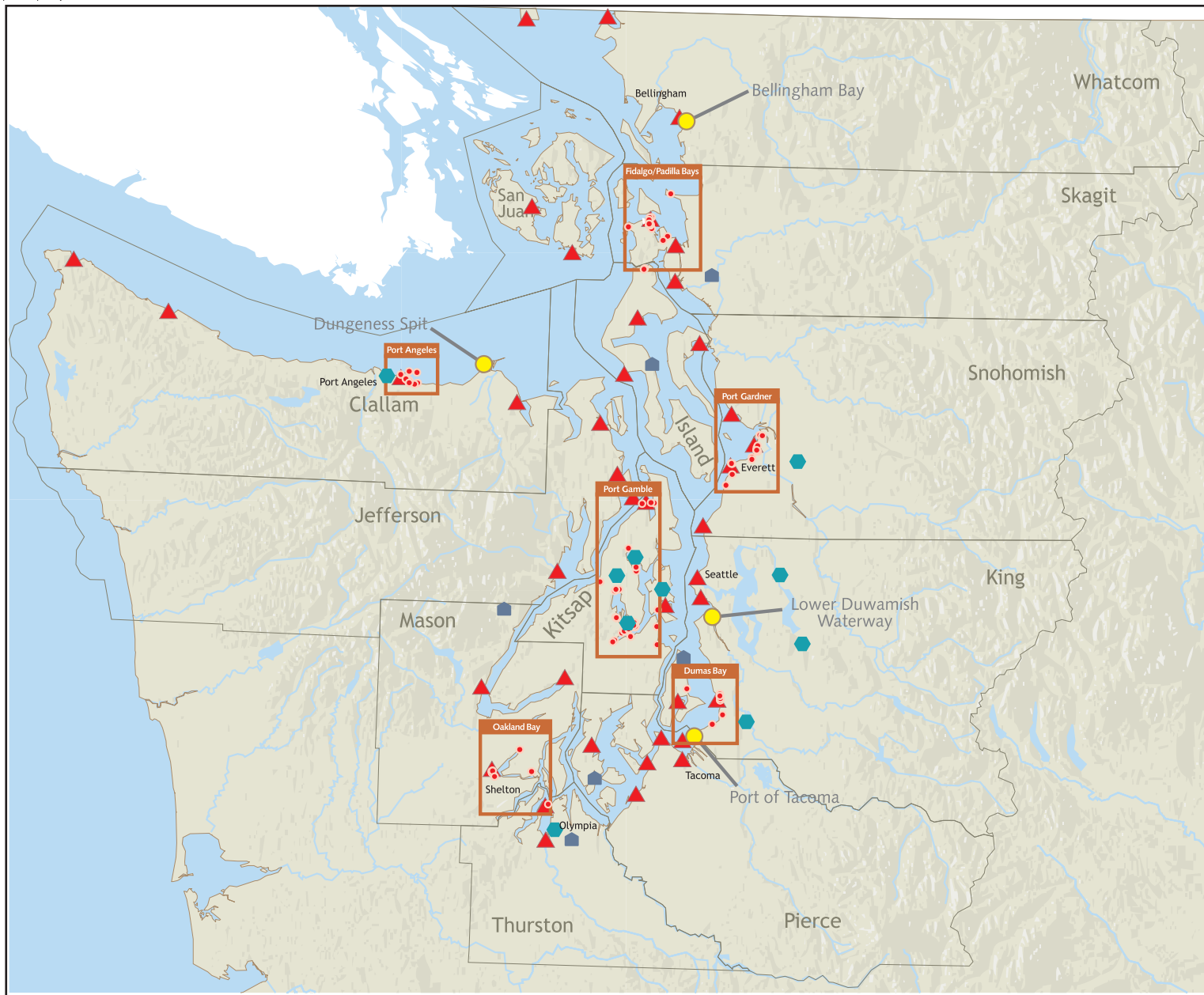
Legend

- ▲ Deploying Spill Response Equipment
- Cleaning Up Aquatic and Upland Toxic Sites
- Ongoing Cleanups
- Reduce Stormwater Runoff
- Repair or Replace Septic Systems

Ecology Investment Atlas

Puget Sound

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007



Putting Spill Response Equipment in Local Communities

Cost: \$1.45 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

The 2006 Legislature provided Ecology \$1.45 million in supplemental funding to put mobile spill response and protection equipment in communities across the state. Nearly two-thirds of the equipment will be placed in the Puget Sound region, a total investment of about \$950,000. The equipment helps local governments – who often are the first responders to an oil spill – deploy oil containment boom, absorbent materials and take other timely response measures that can greatly reduce the environmental and economic impacts of an oil spill. As of Dec. 22, 2006, xxx, Ecology had received 91 grant applications and approved 41 requests for equipment. The agency already had delivered approximately 20 response equipment trailers to local governments in Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan and Whatcom counties. The average cost for each portable trailer, including training for hundreds of local responders, is about \$20,000. Distribution of all equipment should be complete by June 30, 2007.

Delivery Date	Agency	Location
Sept. 28, 2006	King Co. Sheriff's Office	Lake Washington
Sept. 28, 2006	Seattle Fire Dept.	Elliott Bay
Sept. 28, 2006	Port of Seattle	Fisherman's Terminal
Nov. 13, 2006	Tacoma Fire Dept.	Tacoma
Nov. 15, 2006	Tacoma Fire Dept.	Tacoma
Nov. 16, 2006	San Juan Co. Dept. Emergency Management (DEM)	Shoal Bay (Lopez Island)
Nov. 17, 2006	San Juan Co. DEM	Deer Harbor (Orcas Island)
Nov. 17, 2006	San Juan Co. DEM	Rosario (Orcas Island)
Nov. 20, 2006	Port of Lopez	Lopez Island
Nov. 20, 2006	Port of Port Townsend	Port Townsend
Nov. 21, 2006	Port of Friday Harbor	San Juan Island
Nov. 29, 2006	Anderson Is. Fire Dept.	Anderson Island
Dec. 6, 2006	Lummi Indian Tribe	Lummi Bay
Dec. 6, 2006	Port of Bellingham	Bellingham Bay
Dec. 12, 2006	Port of Bremerton	Port Orchard Marina
Dec. 14, 2006	City of Gig Harbor	Gig Harbor
Dec. 18, 2006	Port Gamble Bay	Point Julia
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Bellingham	Blaine Harbor
December 2006-February 2007	City of Des Moines	Des Moines Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Whatcom Co. Fire Dept.	Point Roberts
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Port Angeles	Port Angeles
December 2006-February 2007	Seattle Fire Dept.	For a fire boat
December 2006-February 2007	Seattle Fire Dept.	For a fire boat

Delivery Date	Agency	Location
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Bell Harbor Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Harbor Island Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Maritime Industrial Center
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Seaport Maintenance Center
January-June 2007	Port of Seattle	Shilshole Marina
January-June 2007	Swinomish Tribe	Swinomish Channel
January-June 2007	Makah Indian Tribe	Neah Bay
January-June 2007	Port of Anacortes	Anacortes
January-June 2007	Kitsap DEM	Bainbridge Island Fire & Rescue
January-June 2007	Kitsap DEM	N. Kitsap Fire Dept. - Kingston
January-June 2007	Tulalip Tribes	Tulalip Marina
January-June 2007	Port of Olympia	Swantown Marina
January-June 2007	Nisqually Tribe	Lacey

Puget Sound Toxic Site Cleanups

Costs:

Increasing number of upland & aquatic cleanups: \$9.73 million (State Toxics Control Account)

Bellingham Bay Cleanup: \$7.5 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

Port of Tacoma Cleanup: \$1.75 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

Port of Seattle Duwamish Waterway Cleanup: \$1.75 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

When toxic pollutants get into Puget Sound, Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca, they can settle to the bottom, then work their way into the food chain and accumulate, ultimately threatening the entire ecosystem. More than 5,700 acres of underwater lands in Puget Sound and Hood Canal exceed state toxic levels. Ecology is currently cleaning up 553 toxic sites located in or within one-half mile of Puget Sound and identified another 115 toxic cleanup sites waiting to be cleaned up. With \$9.73 million program approved by the Governor and the Legislature, Ecology initiated cleanups at 14 new sites starting July 1, 2006, (see table) and will begin cleaning up another 15 sites before June 30, 2007. During the next fiscal year (July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008), Ecology will start cleaning up 25 more sites. These 54 sites are in addition to the 553 sites already being cleaned up. To support the increase in cleanup activities, Ecology hired 15 site managers, sediment cleanup specialists, budget and contract specialists, data trackers and an attorney.

New Puget Sound cleanup sites (July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007)

Cleanup Areas	Description	No. of Sites
Port Gamble (also includes Kitsap Peninsula & Port Gamble/Bremerton area)	Clean up upland sites where groundwater and soils contaminated by petroleum. Characterize sediments for potential contamination and conduct cleanup if necessary. Aquatic environment impacted by wood waste which contains a deleterious substance that harms biological resources. In December, wood waste will be dredged in areas near to shore to restore habitat and natural resources.	2-4
Dumas Bay (Poverty Bay to Dash Point)	Commercial geoduck bed that once yielded near 4 million pounds closed due to contamination from two wastewater outfalls. Working with DNR, state Health, tribes, and a local municipality to reopen the shellfish bed through outfall extension.	At least 1
Fildalgo-Padilla Bay & Port of Anacortes (Skagit Co.)	Clean up upland sites where underground (ground) water sources and soils contaminated by petroleum, metals and other chemicals. Prevent contaminants from a closed landfill from affecting aquatic environment in Padilla Bay and Skagit River Estuary. Clean up contaminated sediments by dredging and/or natural recovery and restore habitat.	About 20
Oakland Bay, Shelton	Prevent contaminants from a closed landfill from affecting aquatic environment. Clean up contaminated sediments by dredging and/or natural recovery and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 11
Port Gardner Bay/Snohomish River Estuary	Upland sites include petroleum and pulp & paper industries that have contaminated soil and groundwater. Aquatic environment also affected by wood waste and other chemical contaminants. Clean up sediments and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 20
Port Angeles	Upland cleanup sites include petroleum and pulp and paper industries that have contaminated soil and groundwater. Aquatic environment affected by wood waste and other chemicals contaminants. Clean up sediments and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 13

Bellingham Bay Cleanup

Ecology is using the \$7.5 million to provide matching funds for its federal, tribal, state and local partners to complete environmental investigations at five cleanup sites and fund the first phase of cleanup construction at the Whatcom Waterway site. The goals for the Bellingham Bay Demonstration Pilot Team include cleaning up 11 contaminated properties in and around Bellingham Bay. The cleanups are occurring with the guidance of the Bellingham Bay Comprehensive Strategy, a document completed in 2000. The strategy integrates cleanup, control of pollution sources, habitat restoration and land use along the shoreline on a bay-wide scale.

Port of Tacoma Cleanup

Ecology is using the \$1.75 million to help fund dredging, disposal, capping, and natural recovery of contaminated sediments in the middle of the Hylebos Waterway. In 2002, the Port of Tacoma and Occidental Chemical received an EPA-issued administrative order that expanded the cleanup at the mouth of the Hylebos waterway (from the East 11th Street Bridge to approximately 300 feet north of the middle turning basin).

Port of Seattle Duwamish Waterway Cleanup

Ecology will continue to work with the Port of Seattle to clean up of contaminated sediments and control sources of recontamination in the 5.5 mile lower Duwamish waterway. The additional \$1.75 million will assist in starting the first phase of soil cleanup at the Terminal 117 property in the lower Duwamish, conducting additional remedial investigations, technical assistance, and early actions at the site.

Reduce Stormwater Runoff into Puget Sound and Hood Canal

Total available: \$2.5 million (State Toxics Control Account)

When land is developed, typically the surface is paved over, creating a hard barrier that keeps rain and melting snow from soaking into the ground. Instead, water runs off roads, parking lots, rooftops, and other hard surfaces. As this “stormwater” flows across developed areas, it carries oil, grease, yard and garden chemicals, bacteria, and other pollutants to area streams, rivers, wetlands and Puget Sound. Hard surfaces mean less stormwater soaks into the ground so drinking water supplies, streams and wetlands don’t get replenished. Improperly managed stormwater also can flood homes and businesses, and damage vital fish and wildlife habitat.

Ten Puget Sound governments will receive grants to complete demonstration projects that protect or restore water quality to help meet stormwater management goals. The communities will use the grants for a variety of projects including: using pavement that allows water to soak through, designing rain gardens and vegetated roofs, using reverse-slope designs for sidewalks, and harvesting rainwater. The goal is to have less polluted runoff that needs to be managed thereby reducing the size of centralized stormwater facilities. In some cases, centralized stormwater facilities may not be necessary at all.

Local government	Amount	Project
City of Redmond	\$429,200	Grass Lawn Park low-impact development
King County	\$424,375	Improvements at intersection of Military and 272nd Streets
City of Olympia	\$352,750	Decatur Street demonstration projects
Snohomish County	\$323,400	Evergreen State Fairgrounds project
City of Poulsbo	\$263,000	Caldart Avenues stormwater project
City of Bremerton	\$195,170	Bremerton Blueberry Park and Urban Gardens
Bainbridge Island School District No. 303	\$145,313	Bainbridge High School stormwater controls
City of Issaquah	\$140,000	Rainier Boulevard Street improvements
City of Port Angeles	\$192,242	Future Builder’s streetscape
Kitsap Co. Consolidated Housing Authority	\$77,550	Parking lot retrofit
TOTAL	\$2,500,000	

Other communities that also applied for (but did not receive) LID grants:

City of Bellevue (\$800,000)	City of Kirkland (\$382,000)	Kitsap Transit (\$500,000)
City of Bellingham (\$328,560)	City of Seattle (\$350,000)	Mason Conservation District (\$222,467)
City of Bellingham Public Works Dept. (\$316,130)	City of Snoqualmie (\$229,900)	Mason County (\$762,000)
City of Bonney Lake (\$300,000)	Edmonds School District No. 15 (\$429,954)	Peninsula Metropolitan Park District (\$325,000)
City of Burien (\$250,000)	Jefferson County Dept. of Community Development (\$164,000)	Port of Bremerton (\$587,000)
City of Everett (\$400,000)	Kitsap County (\$812,260)	Seattle Dept. of Parks & Recreation (\$83,000)

Helping Homeowners Repair or Replace Septic Systems

Total available: \$7.5 million

(\$1.5 million State Centennial Clean Water Fund & \$6 million State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund)

There are about 472,000 septic tank systems in the Puget Sound region that are not connected to sewage treatment plants. Many of them are aging and in disrepair, allowing human waste to reach the Sound. Ecology received and processed six applications. The applications were reviewed and scored by representatives from Ecology, Puget Sound Action Team and Department of Health. Based on evaluations of the applications and using the 2005-07 biennial and 2006 supplemental budgets, Ecology is proposing to fund the six projects at \$7,490,000. The remaining \$10,000 will not be used due to constraints on allowable administration costs. The final distribution of grant and loan funds is summarized in the table.

Local government	Amount	Project
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	\$3,584,500	Provide owners of malfunctioning on-site sewage systems with grant/loan funding for repair, based on financial need. Regional program includes Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason counties, Port Gamble S'Klallam and Skokomish tribes and ShoreBank Enterprise Pacific, a non-profit lender.
Skagit County	\$2,247,000	Repair failing septic systems in the Skagit and Samish River basins. Make low interest loans and grants available to assist financially-distressed homeowners the repair or replacement their failing on-site sewage systems.
Seattle-King Co. Public Health	\$588,500	Repair or upgrade failing and substandard shoreline and near-shore on-site sewage systems on Vashon-Maury Island.
Thurston County	\$374,500	Make low interest loans and grants available to help financially-distressed septic system owners finance the repair or replacement of failing on-site sewage systems that pose a risk to Puget Sound.
Tacoma-Pierce Co. Health Dept.	\$374,500	Provide grant and loan assistance to qualifying low income residents and loan assistance to other qualifying residents to assist in the repair of failing on site septic systems in areas of special concern (Burley Lagoon, Minter Bay, Rocky Bay and Filucy Bay).
Island County	\$321,000	Program supplements existing local loan fund that provides financial assistance to private citizens to repair failing on-site sewage systems. A priority system is used to identify and fund the repair and replacement of failing systems with the most critical water quality, public health, and citizen need for no interest or grant funding.
TOTAL	\$7,490,000	

