



Washington Department of Ecology

Budget & Program Overview 2007-2009



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Cover photo: An Ecology employee measures temperature of non-process wastewater at a plywood panel manufacturer's pond.

Washington Department of Ecology

Budget & Program Overview

2007-2009

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A Message from the Director

Welcome to the sixth edition of the Department of Ecology Budget and Program Overview Book. The purpose of this document is to give you information about our budget and the work we do:

- To protect human health, we need clean air, clean water, and clean soil.
- To succeed in a global economy, we need clean water, air, and soil; and healthy people, communities, and workplaces.
- 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.

Since the Department of Ecology was created in 1970, we've helped achieve far-reaching improvements for Washington's air, soil, and water. Air quality is significantly improved, industrial and municipal wastewater 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.

We are working hard with our many partners to make real progress on protecting human health and the environment, and improving our quality of life. We have placed special emphasis on initiatives to:

- Respond aggressively to the challenges of climate change and global warming.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound and Hood Canal.
- Successfully manage our water to ensure availability for fish, farms, and people.
- Reduce toxic threats, with a special concern for infants and children.
- Make sure environmental mitigation works.

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jay J. Manning". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Jay J. Manning
Director

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Introduction – Agency Budget

The Department of Ecology— Working with you for a better Washington

Our Mission

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

Our Goals

- Prevent pollution.
- Clean up pollution.
- Support sustainable communities and natural resources.

Our Values

- Environmental stewardship.
- Environmental justice.
- Environmental education.
- Community spirit.
- Professional conduct and expertise.
- Accountability.
- Our employees.

Our Code of Conduct

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

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) is Washington State's primary agency for environmental protection—for air, land, and water.

Throughout the state, Ecology works to fulfill its mission in a variety of ways from the permits and inspections that are part of administering and enforcing the state's environmental laws and regulations, to field monitoring, sampling and analysis, to providing grants, technical assistance, workshops, public meetings, a Web site, walk-in services and several toll-free numbers.

Ecology's budget reflects the extent and complexity of its work, as well as the environmental issues and opportunities that Washington faces.

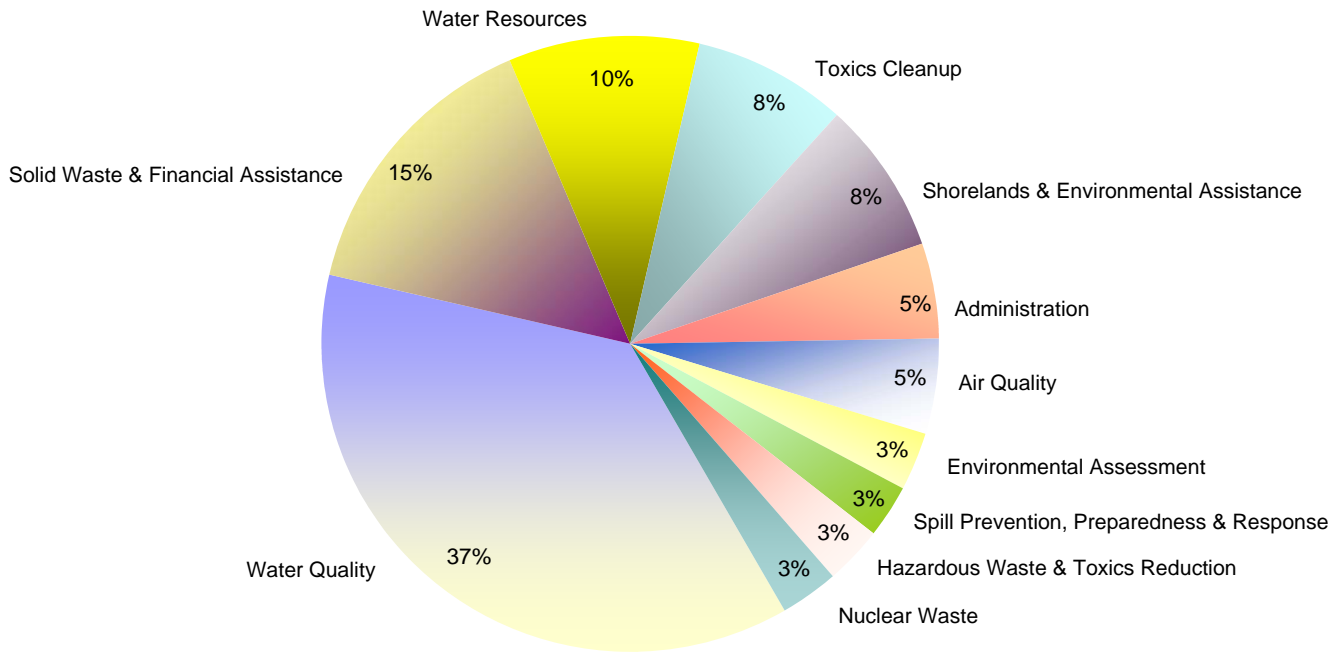
This book provides an overview of Ecology's 2007-2009 biennial budget—where the money comes from, how it will be used, and what we hope to see happen as a result of our work.

The book starts with a broad, agencywide view and continues with profiles of individual programs. Each program's profile includes the context for its work and descriptions of the activities funded in the 07-09 budget, including the intended results and how performance will be measured.

Throughout the book, pie charts and tables are used to show the source of funding and how it is allocated. Much of Ecology's work is funded from accounts that the agency administers. More information about these accounts is provided in the back of the book.

Ecology 07-09 Biennium Budget By Program

Ecology carries out its mission through ten environmental programs, plus agency administration. The agency's combined operating and capital budget is divided among these programs and includes funds that Ecology will pass through to other entities.

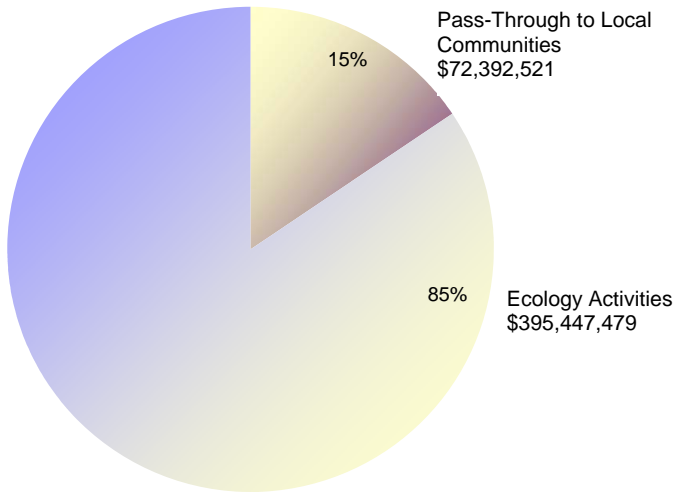


Programs	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Operating + Capital
Water Quality	254.5	\$72,920,624	\$269,078,192	\$341,998,816
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	101.7	36,627,589	106,318,308	142,945,897
Water Resources	170.3	42,893,722	52,900,100	95,793,822
Toxics Cleanup	167.3	48,163,310	25,504,693	73,668,003
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	161.9	72,004,858	0	72,004,858
Administration Program	222.9	49,803,133	1,462,356	51,265,489
Air Quality	102.5	37,334,134	9,311,137	46,645,271
Environmental Assessment	132.8	29,523,848	0	29,523,848
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response	77.7	29,106,983	0	29,106,983
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	122.5	27,691,475	224,400	27,915,875
Nuclear Waste	80.2	21,770,324	1,920,000	23,690,324
Total	1,594.3	\$467,840,000	\$466,719,186	\$934,559,186

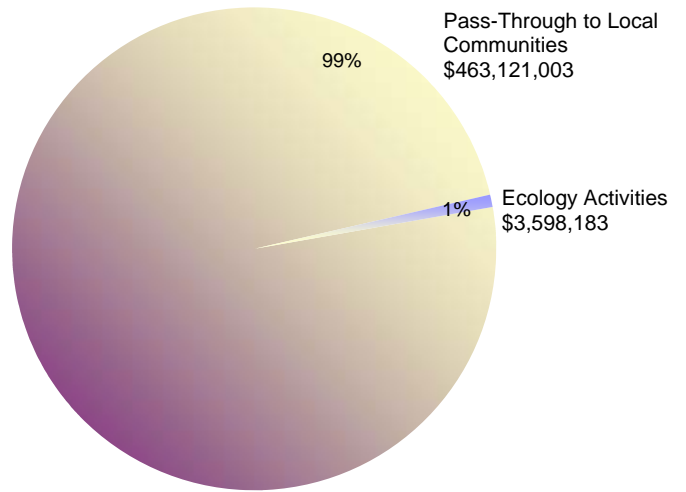
Ecology 07-09 Biennium Budget Pass-Through Funding

Most of the money Ecology manages in its capital budget is “passed-through” to local governments and communities to do environmental work. This money is awarded as grants or loans for things such as watershed planning, building water pollution control facilities, cleaning up publicly-owned contaminated sites, and supporting community awareness and involvement in hazardous waste management and pollution prevention.

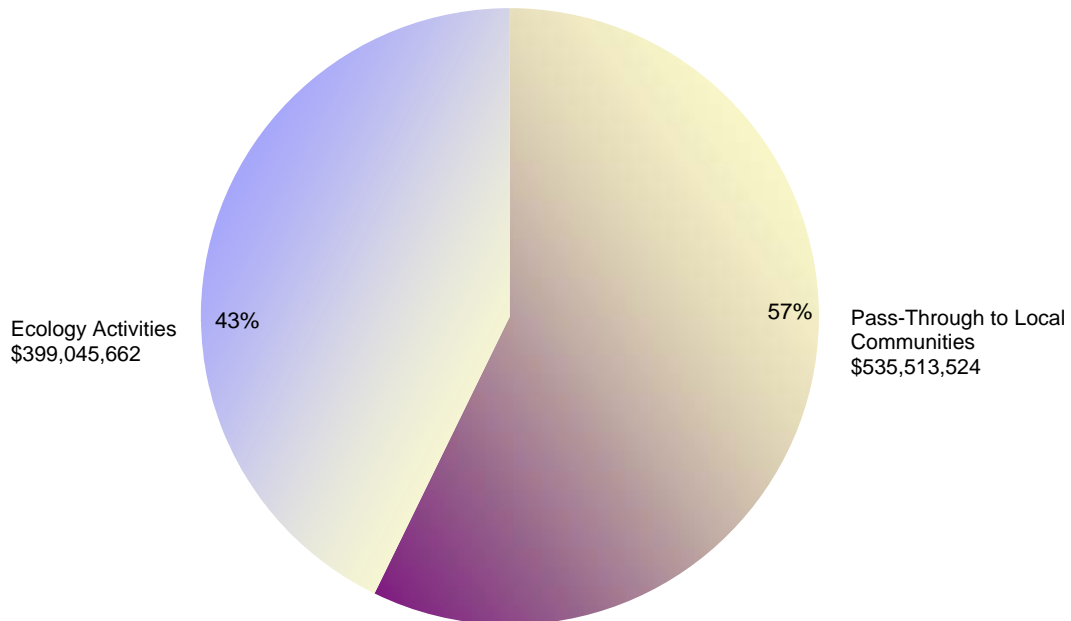
Operating Budget = \$467.8 Million



Capital Budget = \$466.7 Million



Combined Operating + Capital Budget = \$934.6 Million

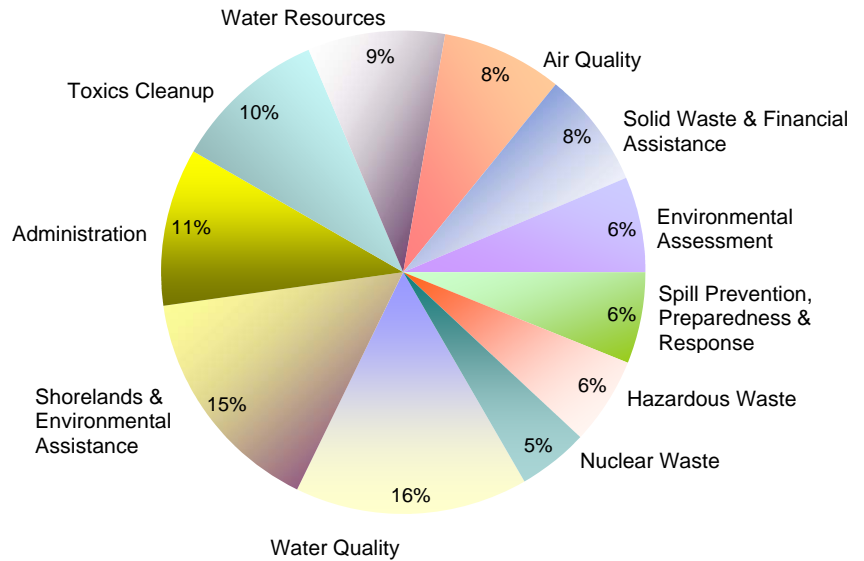


Ecology 07-09 Biennium Operating Budget

Operating Budget = \$467.8 Million

By Program

Programs	Operating
Water Quality	\$72,920,624
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	72,004,858
Administration Program	49,803,133
Toxics Cleanup	48,163,310
Water Resources	42,893,722
Air Quality	37,334,134
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	36,627,589
Environmental Assessment	29,523,848
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response	29,106,983
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	27,691,475
Nuclear Waste	21,770,324
Total	\$467,840,000



By Fund Source

General Funds	Amount	%
General Fund – State (001)	\$99,971,000	21.4
General Fund – Federal (001)	83,365,000	17.8
General Fund – Private/Local (001)	13,648,000	2.9
Dedicated Accounts	Amount	%
State Toxics Control (173)	\$98,184,000	21.0
Water Quality Permit (176)	38,900,000	8.3
Water Quality (139)	32,384,000	6.9
Waste Reduction, Recycling & Litter Control (044)	19,701,000	4.2
Local Toxics Control (174)	19,154,000	4.1
Oil Spill Prevention (217)	12,614,000	2.7
Oil Spill Response (223)	7,078,000	1.5
Air Pollution Control (216)	6,328,000	1.4
Hazardous Waste Assistance (207)	5,902,000	1.3
Reclamation (027)	4,073,000	0.9
Flood Control Assistance (02P)	3,961,000	0.8
Underground Storage Tank (182)	3,777,000	0.8
Air Operating Permit (219)	3,266,000	0.7
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal (727)	2,297,000	0.5
Worker & Community Right to Know (163)	2,269,000	0.5
Coastal Protection (408)	1,776,000	0.4

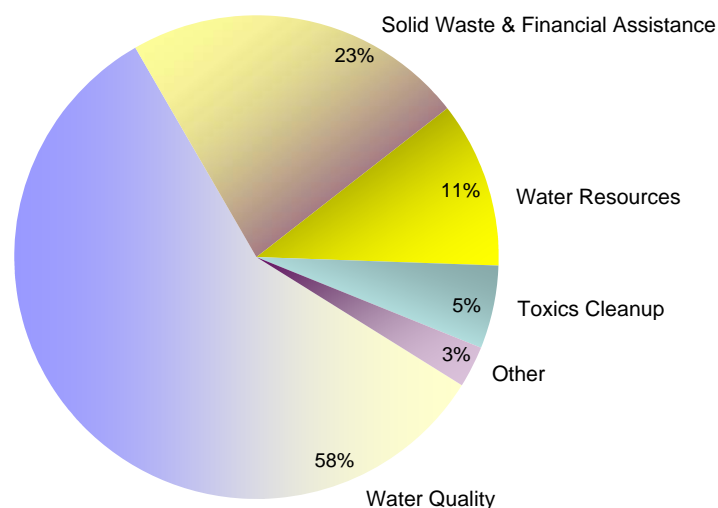
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds (222)	1,697,000	0.4
Vessel Response (07C)	1,438,000	0.3
Biosolids Permit (199)	1,410,000	0.3
Site Closure (125)	702,000	0.2
Freshwater Aquatic Algae Control (10A)	509,000	0.1
Environmental Excellence (194)	504,000	0.1
Water Pollution Control Revolving – State (727)	469,000	0.1
Electronic Products Recycling (11J)	439,000	0.1
State & Local Improvements Revolving – Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38) (072)	425,000	0.1
State Emergency Water Projects Revolving (032)	390,000	0.1
State Toxics Control – Private/Local (173)	381,000	0.1
Wood Stove Education & Enforcement (160)	373,000	0.1
Basic Data (116)	310,000	0.1
State Drought Preparedness (05W)	117,000	<0.1
Special Grass Seed Burning Research (023)	14,000	<0.1
Metals Mining (258)	14,000	<0.1
Total	\$467,840,000	100.0

Ecology 07-09 Biennium Capital Budget

Capital Budget = \$466.7 Million

By Program

Programs	Capital
Water Quality	\$269,078,192
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	106,318,308
Water Resources	52,900,100
Toxics Cleanup	25,504,693
Air Quality	9,311,137
Nuclear Waste	1,920,000
Administration Program	1,462,356
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	224,400
Environmental Assessment	0
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	0
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response	0
Total	\$466,719,186



Other = Air Quality (2.00%), Nuclear Waste (0.41%), Administration (0.31%), and Hazardous Waste (0.05%).

By Fund Source

Accounts	Amount	%
Local Toxics Control (174)	\$113,289,346	24.3
Water Pollution Control Revolving – State (727)	109,001,524	23.4
State Building Construction (057)	99,373,326	21.3
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal (727)	67,060,732	14.4
State Toxics Control (173)	40,473,316	8.7
Water Quality Capital (11W)	18,641,758	4.0
Waste Tire Removal (08R)	8,299,168	1.8
State & Local Improvements Revolving – Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38) (072)	3,540,000	0.8
Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development (10P)	3,320,016	0.7
Site Closure (125)	1,920,000	0.4
State Drought Preparedness (05W)	1,300,000	0.3
Wood Stove Education & Enforcement (160)	500,000	0.1
Total	\$466,719,186	100.0

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Lynnette Haller, air quality engineer, inspecting calibration gas canisters for a continuous emissions monitoring system.

Program Mission

The mission of the Air Quality Program is to protect, preserve, and enhance the air quality of Washington; to safeguard public health and the environment; and to support high quality of life for current and future generations.

Environmental Threats

Overall air quality in Washington has greatly improved since 1991 when the Washington State Legislature expanded statewide air quality protection. In the mid 1990s, 13 areas of Washington did not meet national health-based air quality standards for six chemicals known as “criteria” pollutants. More than three million people lived within these areas and were exposed to high pollution levels. Now, thanks to federal, state, and local efforts, all 13 of those areas meet federal air quality standards.

However, scientific studies show air pollution harms health, even at levels that don’t violate federal standards. Many communities that meet standards may exceed “healthy” pollution levels several times a year, exposing citizens to significant health risks. Air pollution causes lung disease, worsens existing heart and lung disease, increases chronic breathing problems and cancer risks, and decreases lung function in children—making them more vulnerable to chronic lung disease than adults. Air pollution can hasten death for people with these health problems.

Extremely fine particles in smoke and combustion engine exhaust are the primary air pollution health concern. The US Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) recently tightened the standard for fine particle pollution. Some communities in Washington will not meet the new standard for fine particles, and EPA will designate these communities out of compliance with the federal standard.

In addition to the six federal criteria pollutants, hundreds of other chemicals, known as toxic air pollutants, enter the atmosphere from a wide variety of sources. There are currently no health-based standards for these chemicals. However, studies are increasingly showing they pose significant health risks. The sources of most concern are the toxic particles and chemicals emitted from vehicles, diesel engines, and wood burning.

Air pollutants also damage soil, water, crops, vegetation, manmade materials, property, animals, and wildlife, impair visibility, and affect climate and weather. Toxic air pollutants are not only emitted to the air and breathed by citizens, but are also deposited to the land and waters of the state. Preliminary studies show that a significant pollution source to water quality and marine and river sediments is coming from pollution in the air that lands directly in water or on land where rain water carries the pollutants to surface water.

Authorizing Laws

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Motorists, transportation agencies, and motor vehicle related businesses.*
- *Business, industry, and affiliated trade associations.*
- *Wood stove and fireplace users, manufacturers, and related businesses, such as dealers.*
- *Agricultural businesses.*
- *General public.*

Issues

Growth Threatens Air Quality Gains

Air pollution levels for ozone (also known as smog) and fine particles are within 10 percent of federal standards in a number of Washington communities. Since 2001, ozone levels across the state have been increasing. Increases in car ownership and vehicle

Air Quality Program

Stu Clark, Program Manager, 360.407.6880

miles traveled, and larger vehicle size, are pushing air pollutant emissions higher. It will take vigilance and the combined efforts of citizens, businesses, and governments to protect our air quality.

Reducing Diesel Soot

Ecology has determined that soot from diesel engines is the greatest toxic health threat from air pollution. We are working with the state's seven local air quality agencies to install emission control equipment on existing diesel school buses and other publicly-owned diesel fleets. More than 5,000 engines have been retrofitted to date. We expect 6,000 school buses and 2,000 diesel engines operated by local government will be retrofitted by the end of the 2007-09 biennium. To date, retrofits have resulted in reductions of more than 100 tons of toxic and criteria air pollutants a year, with significant health care and economic savings in Washington.

Smoke

Ecology has determined that fine particle pollution from smoke is the second greatest toxic threat from air pollution. The main source of this pollution is the use of wood for heating. During winter months, stagnant weather conditions and smoke from wood heating devices contribute to serious air quality problems. Ecology and local air quality agencies are taking steps to reduce this pollution by offering incentives to people in some of the most affected areas to trade out older, more polluting wood stoves with newer, cleaner models.

Burning household trash, yard waste, and agricultural and forest debris also create air pollution that harms citizen health. Washington's clean air law restricts what burning is allowed and where. In January 2007, state law banned burning within all urban growth areas of the state.

The trend toward tighter restrictions on burning creates conflict between the pressure or desire to burn and the demand for clean air. The pressure to burn agricultural and horticultural debris and intentional burning in forests is likely to increase, and backyard burning to reduce yard waste is a common practice in some rural communities. At the same time, pressure to reduce burning is also increasing. People don't like to be "smoked-out." We expect more changes in burning laws and regulations as state and local agencies struggle to

find the balance between clean air, reasonable alternatives to burning, and necessary burning.

Visibility and Regional Haze

Citizens complain when air pollution affects their view of Mt. Rainier, the Olympics, or the Columbia Gorge. Federal law requires the state to eliminate human-caused visibility impairment in our national parks and wilderness areas by 2064. The state Legislature restored Ecology's budget to address regional haze in the 2007-09 biennium. We are currently evaluating pollution sources that will be used to develop a plan to achieve and maintain the federally-required visibility goals.

Responding to Climate Change

The Governor's Executive Order 07-02, "Washington Climate Change Challenge," directs Ecology and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to work with a broad group of stakeholders to address the causes of climate change. Our task is to develop recommendations for the Governor on how to achieve the following greenhouse gas reduction goals established in the Executive Order and passed into law by the state Legislature in 2007:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emission levels to 1990 levels by 2020.
- Spur job growth in the state's clean energy sector.
- Identify the specific steps the state must take to prepare for climate change impacts already underway and those that are expected.

We are also participating in national and regional partnerships, including the Western Climate Initiative and The Climate Registry. We are working together to assure Washington can meet the Governor's commitments to other states and provinces to achieve regional greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Measure Air Pollution Levels and Emissions

To make sound decisions, Ecology, along with local air agencies, and the public rely on information about the amount and sources of air pollution and how it moves in the air. We use three primary

systems to measure air pollution levels and emissions:

- Air quality monitoring to assess trends, focus our compliance efforts, and assess control strategies, health effects, and environmental damage.
- Emission inventories to quantify the amount and type of air pollution coming from different sources.
- Meteorological and dispersion modeling forecasts to determine the movement and concentration of air pollutants, what happens when different pollutants mix, and the point of maximum impact of pollution.

Expected Results

Comprehensive air quality data are gathered, maintained, and evaluated over time to ensure informed policy decisions.

- Annual network review and modifications are conducted to meet air quality needs.
- No one is exposed to violations of standards.
- Adequate data are available to policy makers.
- A regional consortium for air quality forecast modeling is established.
- Improved emissions data and modeling tools to predict air quality levels, impacts and trends.
- Region-wide, trans-boundary efforts to characterize air quality patterns are developed.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of air monitoring data that is complete.

Prevent Unhealthy Air and Violations of Air Quality Standards

Federal law establishes minimum air quality standards for six air pollutants known as criteria pollutants. Violations of those standards trigger:

- Costly regulatory actions against businesses and consumers.
- Potential economic constraints.
- Possible severe financial sanctions against the state if problem areas are not cleaned up in a timely manner.

To prevent unhealthy air, we continuously measure air pollution levels and trends. For places not meeting air quality standards, we develop and implement area-specific cleanup plans and design strategies to prevent violations. We also have action

plans for cases of natural events that pollute the air, such as wildfires and windblown dust. Our goals are: for all areas of the state to meet minimum federal standards, and to reduce ambient air pollutant concentrations to levels that ensure air is healthy to breathe.

Expected Results

Air quality standards in Washington are met throughout the state to minimize public health problems linked to unsafe air.

- Measured air quality is good for 85 percent of all days and 99 percent of all measurements.
- Clean air, as classified and officially recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency, is attained and maintained and federal sanctions are avoided.
- Violations of ambient air quality standards are prevented.
- Strategies are designed and implemented to address fine particles in eastern Washington.
- Statewide, health-based goals for fine particle and ozone pollutants are adopted.

Performance Measures

- Number of areas in Washington measuring air quality levels that do not comply with federal air quality standards.
- Number of citizens living in areas that are not in attainment with federal air quality standards.
- Number of citizens exposed to levels of pollution that exceed the federal air quality standards.

Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources

Ecology issues permits to new and existing facilities to reduce air pollution from industrial and commercial sources. Our permit programs are mandated by either federal or state clean air laws and are designed to be self-supporting through fees.

Permits are conditioned and approved to make sure all federal and state laws are met, and that air quality, the environment, and public health are protected. We conduct compliance inspections to make sure permitted facilities are meeting their permit requirements. We also develop technical and policy direction on emerging industrial permit issues.

Air Quality Program

Stu Clark, Program Manager, 360.407.6880

Expected Results

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

- At least 10,000 tons of air emissions per year are reduced through permit conditions.
- 100 percent of permits meet timeliness targets.
- The regulated community is certain about the need, content, and time frames for permits.
- Local air pollution control agencies retain delegation and local control of federal permit programs.

Performance Measures

- Average Notice of Construction permit processing time.

Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Motor Vehicle Emissions

Cars, trucks, construction equipment, locomotives, and marine vessels are responsible for over 60 percent of Washington's air pollution. Exhaust emissions from these sources harm public health, increase health care costs, and increase cancer and mortality rates.

Significant reductions in emissions from these sources must be achieved to:

- Meet federal air quality standards.
- Avoid multi-million dollar control costs to businesses and citizens.
- Reduce or prevent harmful health effects.

Ecology is working to reduce public health and environmental threats from motor vehicle pollution through a vehicle emission check program of nearly two million cars and trucks. In addition, we promote transportation alternatives and cleaner motor vehicles and fuels through voluntary, regulatory, and incentive programs. An example is our program to retrofit school buses with emission controls to reduce exposure to toxic diesel exhaust.

Expected Results

- Air pollution emissions from motor vehicles is reduced.
- Pollution from approximately two million cars is prevented by operating an Inspection and Maintenance Program in three maintenance areas in the state.

- Diesel school buses and public fleet engines are retrofitted with appropriate air pollution controls.
- Strategies to reduce engine idling in high exposure areas (near schools and around truck stops) are developed and implemented.

Performance Measures

- Tons of motor vehicle emissions.
- Number of citizens exposed to air quality that does not meet "healthy" levels for ozone pollution.

Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Smoke

Regional smoke pollution is impacting many communities in central and eastern Washington. Smoke affects public health and quality of life. Ecology issues permits for agricultural, land clearing, fire training, and other outdoor burning to control smoke from these activities. Our goal, by 2010, is to achieve air quality levels in eastern and central Washington that experts agree protect human health.

We help people manage and reduce smoke from outdoor burning through:

- Posting daily burn forecasts.
- Responding to and resolving complaints related to smoke.
- Providing technical assistance to manage and prevent outdoor burning impacts.
- Designing and delivering wood stove education programs.
- Providing technical assistance, research, and demonstration projects to foster development and use of practical alternatives to burning.

Expected Results

- Public health threats from smoke and dust are managed and minimized.
- Smoke impacts on communities from cereal grain stubble burning are reduced.
- Outdoor burning permit and smoke management systems are improved and streamlined.
- Local burning permit programs are audited to ensure effective and efficient operation.
- Practical alternatives and best management practices for burning are developed and used.

- Alternatives to back yard burning are identified and implemented through work with communities.

Performance Measures

- Number of citizens exposed to air quality that does not meet “healthy” levels for particle pollution.
- Number of times monitored particulate matter less than 2.5 microns exceeds healthy levels statewide (20µg/m³ over a 24-hour period).
- Number of wood stoves replaced with cleaner burning technologies.
- Percentage of population living where residential and land-clearing burning are banned.
- Percent increase in commercial composting and waste-to-product.

Reduce Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants

There are hundreds of toxic chemicals emitting millions of pounds of pollutants into the air annually in Washington. We have no standards and very few pollutant limits for these chemicals. Models and studies indicate that the level and extent of airborne toxics pose significant health and environmental risks, including cancer, other serious health effects, and death.

Ecology has identified 11 high-risk toxic air pollutants that are widespread in Washington. To significantly reduce potential risk to public health, we will:

- Complete a health assessment of agricultural burning smoke.
- Complete a health effects analysis of diesel soot.
- Collect and prepare annual air toxics emission inventories.
- Operate air toxics monitoring sites.
- Limit toxic emissions through permit conditions for commercial facilities, combustion processes, and outdoor burning.

Expected Results

- The public health threat from toxic air pollutants is minimized.
- Less than 60 percent of facility-reported toxics released to the environment (Worker & Community Right to Know, Toxics Release Inventory) are air emissions.
- Emissions of priority toxics are reduced by 50 percent by 2010 (2002 baseline).

- Diesel soot emissions are reduced by 20 percent by 2010 (2005 baseline).
- 2,000 additional school buses are equipped with new emission controls by 2009 (7,500 total buses retrofitted).
- 1,000 additional publicly-owned engines are equipped with new emission controls by 2009 (1,800 total engines retrofitted).
- Emission inventories and understanding of ambient concentrations and sources of priority toxics are improved.
- Appropriate strategies to reduce emissions of priority toxics are evaluated and started.

Performance Measures

- Tons of diesel soot emissions reduced statewide.
- Tons of diesel soot emissions reduced in counties contiguous to Puget Sound.
- Number of diesel vehicles (school buses and public sector equipment) retrofitted with pollution control equipment.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

A changing climate in Washington poses significant challenges for the state's economy, infrastructure, and environment. It also presents economic opportunities.

Executive Order 07-02, Washington's Climate Change Challenge, and the 2007 state Legislature direct state agencies to:

- Identify ways to reduce overall emissions of greenhouse gases in the state.
- Begin preparing and planning for the impacts of climate changes in the state.
- Encourage economic development and use of clean fuels, clean power, and other conservation and sustainable enterprises actions.

Expected Results

Through a comprehensive stakeholder process, recommendations will be made to the Governor and the 2008 Legislature to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- Reductions are sufficient to meet the reduction targets identified in the Washington Climate Change Challenge (Executive Order 07-02) and ESSB 6001.
- Regulations are completed for governing the greenhouse gases emission performance standard for long-term power supplies in

Air Quality Program

Stu Clark, Program Manager, 360.407.6880

Washington. This includes criteria for evaluating carbon dioxide sequestration proposals.

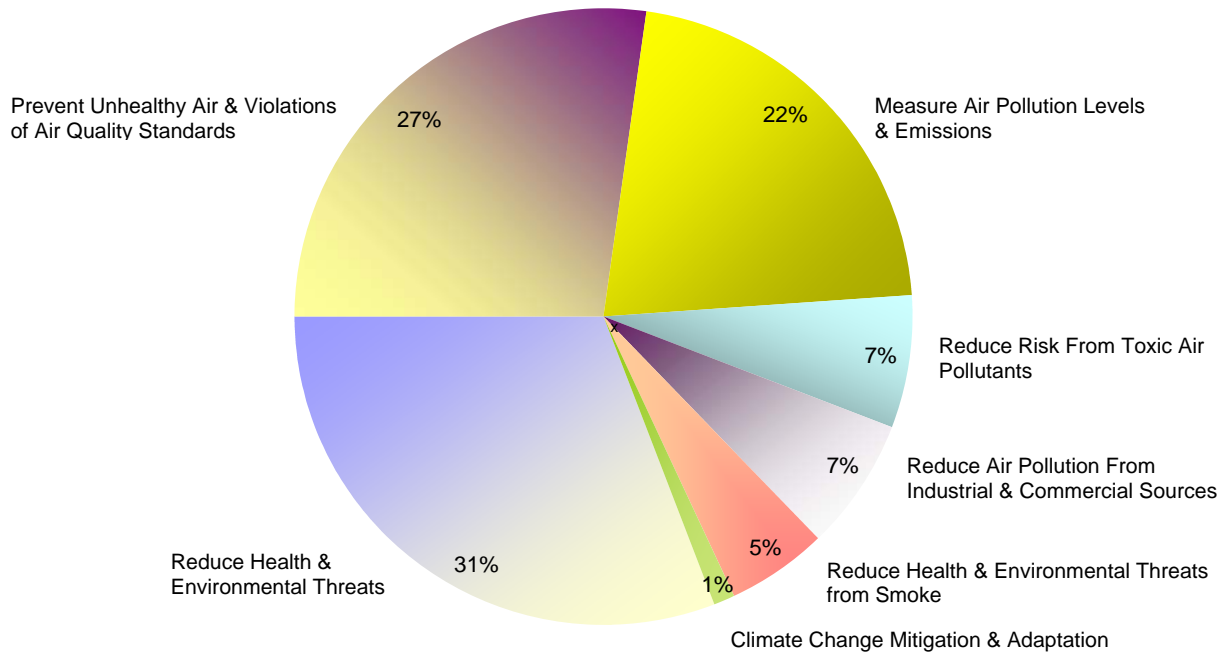
- Research and funding is coordinated to get appropriate, focused, and reliable scenario information on the impacts of climate change for planning and preparation.
- Specific steps are developed to prepare for the impacts of climate change on public health, agriculture, coastal resources, forestry, infrastructure, water quality, and water supply.
- Climate change impacts to state water resources (such as water supply) are monitored, and we are prepared for climate-driven drought and response actions.
- Comprehensive, reliable, sector-based inventories of statewide greenhouse gas emissions are produced.

Performance Measures

- Trends in statewide greenhouse gas emissions.
- Number of adaptation strategies identified through stakeholder process that are implemented.

Air Quality Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$37.3 Million; FTEs = 102.5



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Reduce Health & Environmental Threats from Motor Vehicle Emissions	\$11,558,797	27.0
Prevent Unhealthy Air & Violations of Air Quality Standards	10,148,188	13.5
Measure Air Pollution Levels & Emissions	8,070,280	25.0
Reduce Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants	2,606,249	9.0
Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial & Commercial Sources	2,584,470	16.0
Reduce Health & Environmental Threats from Smoke	1,902,540	12.0
Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation	463,610	0.0
Air Quality Operating Budget Total	\$37,334,134	102.5

Air Quality Program

Stu Clark, Program Manager, 360.407.6880

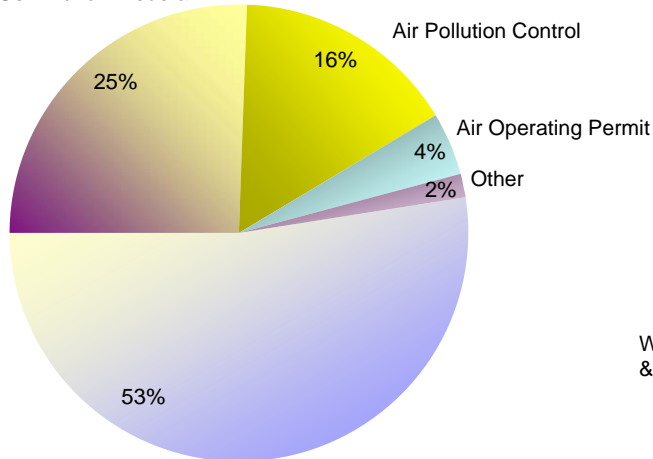
Air Quality Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$37.3 Million

FTEs = 102.5

Capital Budget = \$9.3 Million

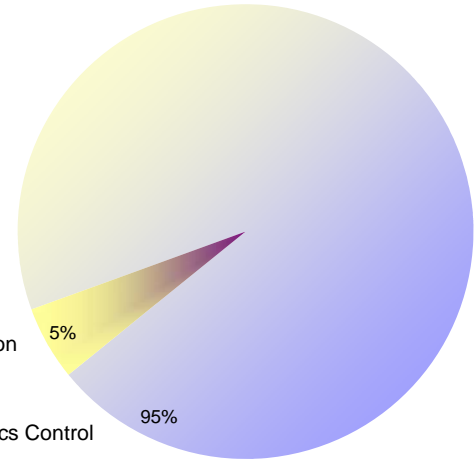
Gen. Fund – Federal



Gen. Fund – State

Wood Stove Education & Enforcement

Local Toxics Control



Other = Wood Stove Education & Enforcement (0.87), General Fund – Private/Local (0.87), and Special Grass Seed Burning Research (0.04%).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
General Fund – State	\$19,600,233	Ambient air monitoring, grants to local air authorities, new source permits, modeling & meteorology, emission inventory, vehicle emission testing.
General Fund – Federal	9,498,371	State & local air authority grants for ambient air monitoring, emission inventory, modeling, meteorology, & other air quality activities.
Air Pollution Control	5,979,003	Registration program, agricultural burning permitting, burning alternatives research, school bus retrofit program.
Air Operating Permit	1,591,047	Issuing permits to major air pollution sources, small business technical assistance.
Wood Stove Education & Enforcement	326,135	Enforcement & education on proper wood stove use, grants to local air authorities.
General Fund – Private/Local	325,345	Implement activities associated with a regional haze program, ambient air monitoring, telemetry system.
Special Grass Seed Burning Research	14,000	Research on alternatives to grass seed burning.
Operating Budget Total	\$37,334,134	
Capital Fund Sources		
Local Toxics Control	\$8,828,338	Diesel retrofit for school buses & public sector diesel engines.
Wood Stove Education & Enforcement	482,799	Wood stove change-out program.
Capital Budget Total	\$9,311,137	
Air Quality Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$46,645,271	



Ecology's Jessica Archer climbs a navigation marker in Willapa Bay to service oceanographic instruments and download water quality data.

Program Mission

The mission of the Environmental Assessment Program is to measure and assess environmental conditions in Washington State.

Environmental Threats

Ecology conducts monitoring programs and designs scientific studies to measure the quality of water, sediments, and fish tissue in marine and fresh waters across the state. We address both point and non-point pollution sources. We use this data to evaluate threats ranging from conventional pollutants, such as fecal coliform bacteria, nutrients and temperature, to toxic contaminants and invasive aquatic weeds.

Based on our monitoring data, we identify violations of water and sediment quality criteria and assess the condition of aquatic habitat and biological communities. In doing so, we may focus on impacts from individual sources or evaluate the combined impacts from multiple sources. Many of our monitoring programs and scientific studies are done to support clients in other Ecology programs.

Authorizing Laws

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Federal and local governments; state agencies.*
- *Tribes.*
- *Businesses.*
- *Environmental organizations.*
- *General public.*
- *Internal clients.*

Issues

Monitoring for Action

Ecology investigates and monitors rivers, streams, lakes, and marine waters threatened by pollution so we can take appropriate action to clean up, restore, and protect those resources. We design monitoring programs and studies to support pollution clean up efforts, guide regulatory actions (including permitting decisions, instream flow rule setting, etc.), and provide data to support critical management decisions.

Water Quality Improvement Studies (Total Maximum Daily Load Studies)

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires the state to develop Water Quality Improvement Plans (also known as Total Maximum Daily Loads) for water bodies that don't meet water quality standards. As part of a lawsuit agreement, a memorandum of agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires Ecology to develop nearly 1,500 water quality improvement plans by 2013. At current funding levels, meeting this goal while keeping up with newly discovered listings will be a challenge.

Marine Waters – Linking Models With Monitoring

For our marine waters, linking water quality and hydrodynamic (circulation) models to a carefully designed monitoring program could provide a powerful, new approach to assessing and predicting environmental impacts. We are currently using this approach in our South Puget Sound dissolved oxygen study. South Puget Sound is particularly vulnerable to pollutants due to the large number of sources and limited water circulation. When completed, this combined modeling/monitoring program will provide the data we need to specify measures to reduce pollutant discharge (e.g., denitrification requirements for wastewater treatment plants). Whidbey Basin is the next priority area where similar work is needed.

Stream Gauging

Watersheds across the state are requesting our assistance to initiate and maintain stream flow gauging. Watershed managers need stream flow data to support in-stream flow rule setting and compliance monitoring in response to watershed planning requirements and salmon restoration efforts.

Beach Monitoring

With grant funds from the EPA, Ecology is working with the Department of Health and local Health agencies to monitor bacterial contamination at many (but not all) marine swimming beaches in Washington State. Local health agencies use these data to determine when public beaches must be closed to protect swimmers from unsafe contamination. Because of federal grant shortfalls, only about 75 percent of at-risk beaches are currently monitored.

New Emerging Toxic Threats

Toxic chemicals are widespread in the environment, but analyses are costly and we can only afford to sample for a small number of chemical compounds. We sample toxic chemicals in several current monitoring locations but we need additional capacity to keep up with requests to screen for new toxic chemicals (like flame retardants, phthalates, new pesticides, and pharmaceuticals).

Monitoring for Success

In addition to targeting known sites and specific problem areas, we are frequently asked, “What is the overall health of the environment?” (E.g., “is the water getting cleaner or dirtier?”). Site-specific sampling only tells us about the conditions at a specific location. We also need to know whether the combined benefits of all our management actions and investments are making a difference against the cumulative impacts of pollution sources and environmental degradation across broad regions of the state (e.g., Puget Sound or the Columbia Basin).

To do this, Ecology needs carefully designed statistically reliable monitoring programs to help us measure progress toward our broad environmental goals (e.g., the restoration of Puget Sound or improving watershed health to support salmon recovery). Without such programs, Ecology won’t be able to answer the basic question, “Is the water quality and environmental condition of the state (or any region of interest) getting better or worse?”

Status & Trends In Freshwater

There is no existing statewide monitoring program that can provide statistically reliable estimates of the overall status, condition, or trends in freshwater quality and aquatic habitat. This means we can’t objectively measure the overall success or benefit of our combined investments in watershed restoration and water quality improvement. Ecology has submitted a proposal to the Legislature to initiate a status and trends monitoring effort.

Groundwater Monitoring

We have no program in place to systematically monitor groundwater quality or quantity. This represents a significant gap in our understanding of pollution sources and transport, and means we can’t predict how groundwater levels may change as a result of water withdrawals, surface flows, climate, and precipitation trends, etc. Without an adequate groundwater monitoring program, we will be unable to adequately manage drinking and irrigation water supplies or evaluate this important pollution pathway. We are currently developing a proposal for a program to fill this gap.

Urban Bay Sediment Monitoring

This newly funded program will provide baseline status and trends for toxics reduction efforts in

Elliot and Commencement Bays. It is the best way to measure the net effect of targeted clean up activities and compare local conditions to overall Puget Sound wide (PSAMP) sediment quality.

Biological Assessment

Most of our management actions are ultimately intended to benefit the living resources of our rivers, streams, lakes, and marine waters. It makes sense, therefore, to more directly assess the biological health of our waters. Monitoring benthic invertebrate communities, or phytoplankton abundance and distribution, can provide a more direct measure of environmental health than our usual chemical and physical parameters. We need to develop and better incorporate biological measures into our core monitoring programs.

Monitoring Coordination & Data Sharing

There are multiple organizations mandated or chartered to coordinate monitoring and data sharing including the Forum on Monitoring Watershed Health and Salmon Recovery, the Puget Sound Partnership, Puget Sound Monitoring Consortium, Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership, and others. Each of these groups is developing pathways to improve monitoring coordination, standardize field methods and protocols, standardize data sharing formats, and integrate monitoring at watershed, regional, and statewide levels. Coordination (or streamlining) among these groups is critical.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Conduct Environmental Studies for Pollution Source Identification and Control

Ecology conducts studies to address known or suspected pollution problems at specific sites and across regional areas. These studies support our work to protect water quality.

Ecology's studies range from simple water quality sampling for bacteria or dissolved oxygen, to very complex projects measuring toxic contaminants in fish tissues or pesticides in groundwater. Many of our projects are water quality impact studies in which we calculate the total maximum daily load (TMDL) of a pollutant a water body can absorb without causing violations of water quality

standards. We publish our study results in scientific reports used for regulatory decision making, policy development, and environmental health protection.

Expected Results

Scientific studies are conducted to assess pollution sources and environmental health.

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

Performance Measures

- Number of polluted waterbody segments and parameters evaluated in water quality improvement reports.

Ensure Environmental Laboratories Provide Quality Data

Ecology accredits environmental laboratories that submit data to us. Laboratory accreditation is a formal recognition by Ecology of a laboratory's capability to perform testing, measurement and/or calibration activities. The accreditation program covers analyses in all typical environmental matrices (water, sediment, tissue) including drinking water. Ecology's accreditation programs help ensure that environmental laboratories have the demonstrated capability to provide accurate and defensible data. Our laboratory accreditation program is the primary source of performance monitoring for the 480 labs in the accreditation program.

Expected Results

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

- Over 480 environmental laboratories in 29 states and three provinces, including 92 drinking water laboratories, are evaluated and accredited.
- Performance testing analyses for major permitted wastewater discharge laboratories are evaluated.
- Regulated laboratories maintain successful quality programs.
- Environmental and public health decisions are based on accurate and defensible scientific data.

Environmental Assessment Program

Rob Duff, Program Manager, 360.407.6699

Performance Measures

- Percentage of acceptable proficiency testing analyses completed by a subset of accredited permittee laboratories (of ~480 labs in the program).

Improve the Quality of Data Used for Environmental Decision Making

Sound environmental policy and regulatory decisions made by Ecology require accurate and timely data. We ensure our employees have guidance and training on how to develop quality assurance project plans, review project proposals, and develop sampling design requirements and interpretation of results. We require a quality assurance plan for all of our data-generation projects. We also require a quality assurance plan from our grant recipients who receive funding for work involving environmental data. Ecology scientists, modelers, statisticians, chemists, and other specialists interpret technical data, review grantee monitoring plans, and prepare information for policy decisions.

Expected Results

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

- Quality Assurance Project Plans are completed for all scientific studies before sampling begins.
- Environmental sampling and laboratory methods are described in formal Standard Operating Procedures.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of environmental monitoring field procedures covered by a formal Standard Operating Procedure.

Measure Contaminants in the Environment by Performing Laboratory Analyses

Ecology's Manchester Environmental Laboratory is a full-service environmental laboratory. Our lab provides technical, analytical, and sampling support for chemistry and microbiology for multiple projects conducted by Ecology.

Expected Results

- Ecology's full-service environmental testing laboratory provides defensible and accurate analytical and laboratory support to the decision making.

- Scientifically sound laboratory results are provided to clients for making environmental decisions.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of acceptable proficiency testing analyses completed by Ecology's Manchester Environmental Laboratory.
- Number of chemical analyses completed for clients by Ecology's Manchester Environmental Laboratory.

Monitor the Quality of State Waters and Measure Stream Flows Statewide

Ecology operates a statewide environmental monitoring network to:

- Assess the environmental status of major water bodies.
- Identify threatened or impaired waters.
- Evaluate changes and trends in water quality over time.

Ecology's sampling network includes monitoring stations in rivers, streams, and in-shore marine waters (Puget Sound and the major coastal estuaries). Ecology also measures stream flows in salmon-critical basins and key watersheds. We post stream flow data results in near real-time on our Web site.

Expected Results

Trends, conditions and changes in water quality of major freshwater rivers, Puget Sound, and the largest coastal estuaries are tracked.

- Monthly samples from approximately 82 freshwater and 35 marine water sites are collected.
- Stream flows at approximately 140 sites statewide (62 near real-time) are measured and reported.
- Real-time stream flow data is provided via the Web.
- Agency staff and the public are alerted to emerging water quality problems.
- The effectiveness of water clean up activities is tracked and assessed.

Performance Measures

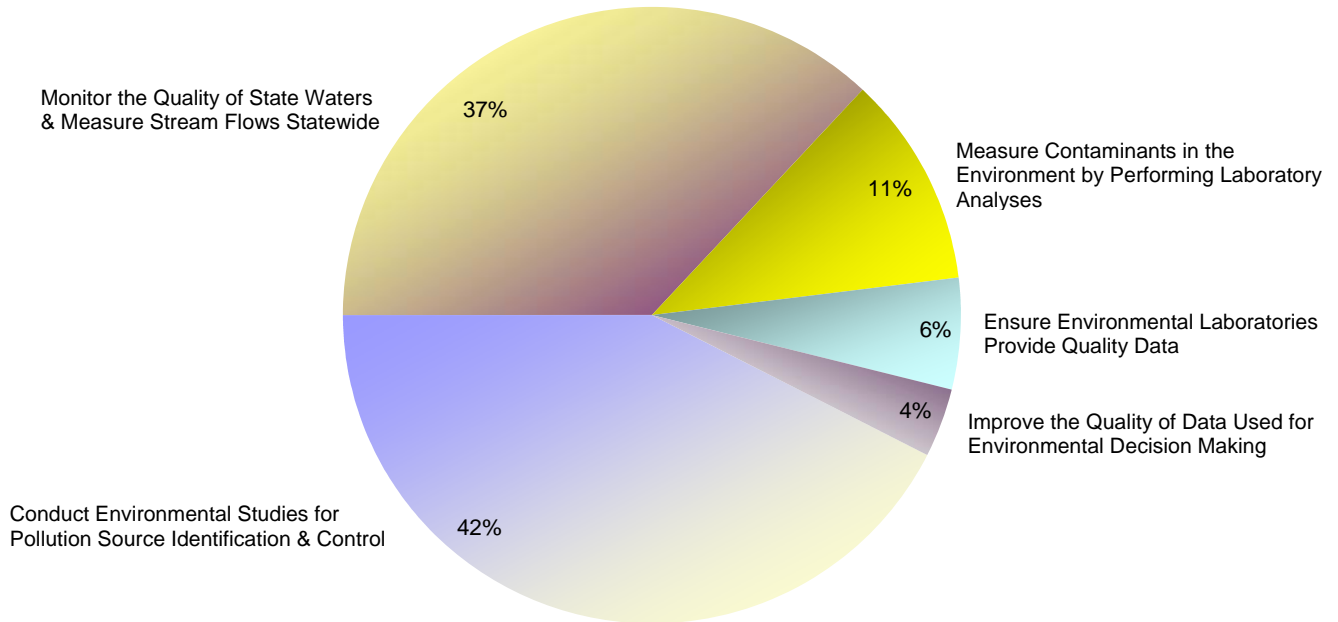
- Percentage of freshwater ambient monitoring stations meeting water quality criteria.
- Percentage of monitored stream flows above critical flow levels.

Environmental Assessment Program

Rob Duff, Program Manager, 360.407.6699

Environmental Assessment Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$29.5 Million; FTEs = 132.8



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Conduct Environmental Studies for Pollution Source Identification & Control	\$12,526,796	49.9
Monitor the Quality of State Waters & Measure Stream Flows Statewide	10,929,820	42.8
Measure Contaminants in the Environment by Performing Laboratory Analyses	3,275,347	28.6
Ensure Environmental Laboratories Provide Quality Data	1,758,028	7.1
Improve the Quality of Data Used for Environmental Decision Making	1,033,857	4.4
Environmental Assessment Operating Budget Total	\$29,523,848	132.8

Environmental Assessment Program

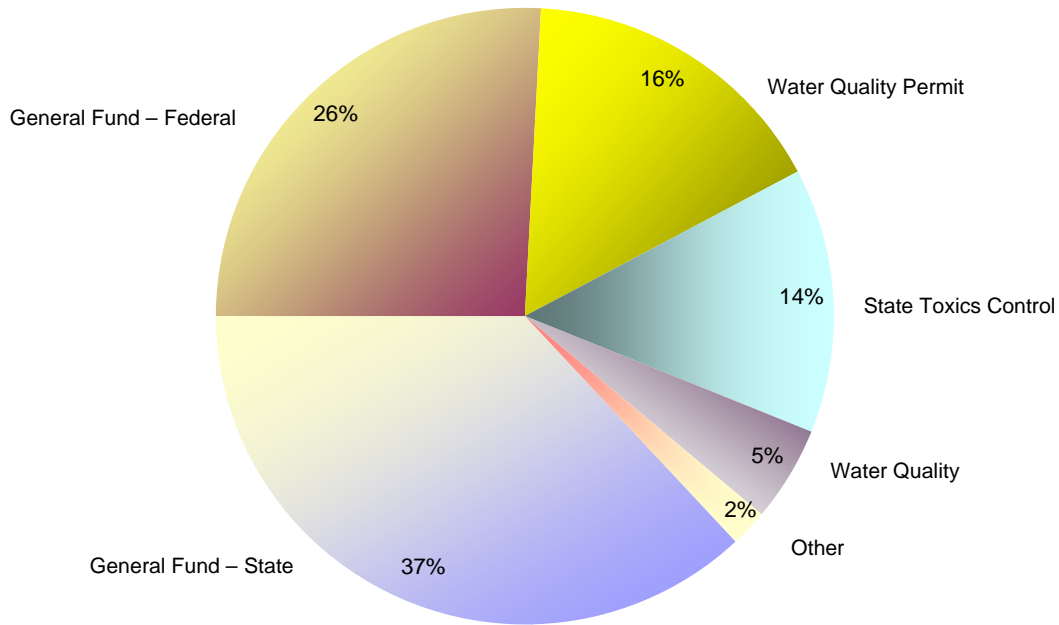
Rob Duff, Program Manager, 360.407.6699

Environmental Assessment Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$29.5 Million

FTEs = 132.8

No Capital Budget



Other = General Fund - Private/Local (1.11%), Freshwater Aquatic Weeds (0.77%), and Oil Spill Prevention (0.06%).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
General Fund - State	\$10,933,986	Water quality monitoring, marine sediment monitoring, streamflow monitoring, groundwater investigations, technical assistance, water clean up studies, laboratory accreditation, quality assurance.
General Fund - Federal	7,609,746	Water quality monitoring, marine sediment monitoring, water clean up studies, effectiveness monitoring.
Water Quality Permit	4,855,795	Water clean up studies, groundwater investigations, technical assistance, effectiveness monitoring, compliance monitoring.
State Toxics Control	4,082,924	Toxics monitoring, marine sediment monitoring, groundwater investigations, water clean up studies.
Water Quality	1,466,170	Streamflow monitoring, effectiveness monitoring.
General Fund - Private/Local	327,587	Water quality studies, laboratory analytical work.
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	228,640	Technical assistance, monitoring.
Oil Spill Prevention	19,000	Coordination of Puget Sound issues.
Operating Budget Total	\$29,523,848	
Environmental Assessment		
Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$29,523,848	



Bob Stillwell of International Aero Inc. shows Toxics Reduction staff member Tom Boucher a non-chemical paint stripping process they use.

Program Mission

The mission of the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is to foster sustainability, prevent pollution, and promote safe waste management.

Environmental Threats

There are inherent risks in using, storing, and disposing of hazardous chemicals. When chemicals are disposed, they become hazardous waste, and can be harmful to the environment or human health. Many of these wastes are persistent in the environment, remaining toxic for a very long time; and some can build up (bio-accumulate) in the food chain. Currently, about 4,356 facilities and businesses produce more than 281 million pounds of hazardous waste each year in Washington (2006 data).

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

Authorizing Laws

- *RCW 70.105 (1976), Washington's Hazardous Waste Management Act*
- *Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1980)*
- *WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations (2000)*
- *RCW 70.95, Hazardous Waste Reduction Act*

- *RCW 70.95C, State Solid Waste Act*
- *RCW 70.95E, Hazardous Waste Fees*
- *WAC 173-307, Pollution Prevention Plans (1991)*
- *WAC 173-305, Hazardous Waste Fees (1992)*
- *RCW 70.105D (1989), State Hazardous Waste Clean Up (MTCA)*
- *RCW 70.102.020, Hazardous Substance Information Act*
- *RCW 49.70, State Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act*
- *Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act*
- *RCW 15.54, Fertilizer Regulation Act (Clarifies the Department of Ecology's oversight authority over waste-derived fertilizers)*

Constituents and Interested Parties

- *General public.*
- *Local governments and other agencies.*
- *Business groups and associations.*
- *State agencies: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health; Washington State University.*
- *Regulated businesses and agencies.*
- *Tribes.*
- *Environmental groups.*
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).*

Issues

State Waste Reduction Plan

Ecology developed a state waste reduction plan in November 2004, which includes a vision of eliminating most wastes and toxics in one generation (30 years). This plan, referred to as the Beyond Waste Plan, was developed with solid and hazardous waste reduction and elimination goals in mind. Ecology staff, local government officials, and many others agree that reducing the use of toxic substances and the generation of wastes should be our main focus. Statewide strategic plans for hazardous waste and solid waste management are required by state law.

The focus of the Beyond Waste Plan is to make the transition from managing wastes to eliminating them from being generated in the first place. We

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

developed strategies to help us integrate solid waste and hazardous waste reduction efforts to protect the environment, human health, and the state's economic development. The strategies to reduce chemical use and waste generation will also help to inform efforts to improve Puget Sound by 2020.

The Beyond Waste Plan focuses on the following five initiatives:

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

Reducing Risk Through Increased Contact With Business

Face-to-face visits result in voluntary compliance rates of 90 percent or higher, and studies show that compliance rates drop after three years of no contact. Poor compliance equals more risk and harm to the environment. In the Urban Waters and Local Source Control initiatives, Ecology is conducting a multimedia technical assistance approach aimed at increasing the number of visits per year through focused inspections and coordination with local governments. Local government regulates smaller businesses to assure appropriate disposal of their waste and is a key resource for source control for these small businesses and the general public. Ecology is funding local government to work with these constituents, respond to issues covered by local ordinances, or refer them to Ecology for investigation or action as appropriate.

Chemical Action Plans

Ecology is working with other local, state, and federal entities to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, the generation of mercury waste and releases of mercury to the environment. Our focus has been to reduce or eliminate mercury waste from dental offices, schools, auto recycling, hospitals, and

certain products (batteries, auto switches, utility switches, thermometers, and fluorescent bulbs).

We are developing similar action plans to reduce lead and flame retardants in products and the environment. Our experience with chemical action plans has shown that finding safer alternatives is a key to successfully reducing the use of toxic substances. As a result, we also have a program that will help find safer chemical products.

Safer Chemical Alternatives

To reduce toxic threats, we need to identify safer alternatives for toxic or hazardous chemicals. This will help businesses, government, and citizens make better choices on what to use and buy. Ecology is working to (1) assess "safer alternatives" to help businesses reduce the amount of toxic chemicals they use; (2) identify less toxic products for state purchases; and (3) provide information so citizens can make informed choices related to consumer products. Identifying safer chemical alternatives for businesses and better informing the public on toxic chemical dangers and choices can reduce business and clean up costs, minimize public health risks, and result in non-regulatory reductions in the use of dangerous chemicals.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Improve Community Access to Hazardous Substance and Waste Information

Ecology gives local governments, other agencies, and the public information about the type, location, and source of hazardous chemicals in their communities. We collect information on:

- Chemical releases to air, land, and water.
- Chemicals stored by businesses.
- The amount of hazardous waste generated by businesses.

We respond to public inquiries about toxic chemicals and provide a Web site to let people know about toxic chemicals released in their community.

Expected Results

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

- Over 9,500 phone calls to the hazardous assistance hotline are responded to annually.
- "Shoptalk" newsletter is issued to 25,000 businesses.
- Forty publications for businesses are developed or revised yearly.
- The State Emergency Response Commission and local emergency planning committees get help from Ecology with data on chemicals and hazardous substances.
- 7,000 hazardous waste reports from businesses are collected and analyzed yearly.

Performance Measures

- Number of visits to Ecology hazardous waste Web sites.

Increase Compliance and Act on Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste

Ecology inspects facilities that generate hazardous waste to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. Technical assistance and inspections, combined with an effective enforcement program, are essential to ensuring compliance with hazardous waste laws. Our goal is voluntary compliance; however, for repeated refusal or inability of a facility to correct violations, we take enforcement actions.

Expected Results

Facility compliance in managing hazardous wastes is improved for the protection of public health and the environment.

- Improved compliance shown by an increase in the number of facilities that have few or no violations.
- 320 compliance inspections are conducted annually (including 15 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; 17 recyclers; and 70 large quantity hazardous waste generators).
- Nearly 180 complaints regarding hazardous wastes or substances are responded to.
- Environmental crimes (illegal dumping, falsifying records, etc.) are responded to and investigated.

Performance Measures

- Number of significant environmental threats resolved.

Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management Through Technical Assistance

Ecology provides education and technical assistance to thousands of businesses on safe hazardous waste management. We do this through workshops, guidance materials, site visits, and Web updates. Facilities that safely manage hazardous waste protect the public and the environment, and reduce the need for significant clean up costs.

Expected Results

Hazardous waste is safely managed, the public is protected, and businesses comply with state hazardous waste laws.

- 376 compliance technical assistance visits are conducted each year.
- Businesses get help determining how to manage their wastes safely.
- Annual workshops are held to explain regulatory requirements and best management practices.
- More facilities achieve and stay in compliance with regulatory requirements.
- New businesses get visits from agency staff to explain hazardous waste requirements.

Performance Measures

- Number of waste reduction technical assistance visits to prioritized business sectors.

Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution Through Permitting, Closure, and Corrective Action

Fifteen facilities in the state are currently permitted to treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste. These facilities are required to have closure plans to make sure human health and the environment are protected when these facilities close. Environmental contamination found at any time before closure requires a corrective action clean up plan. Ecology is currently working on 27 high-priority corrective action clean up sites.

Expected Results

Facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes are constructed and operated properly to prevent soil, water, or air contamination.

- Protective permits for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities are issued.
- Eight percent yearly increase in the complete clean up or remediation at 27 high-priority facilities.

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

- Improved compliance at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- No new abandoned facilities requiring clean up.
- Proper financial assurance requirements are in place at used oil processors and recyclers to fund potential future clean ups at abandoned facilities.

Performance Measures

- Percent progress toward completed corrective action activities.

Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste and the Use of Toxic Substances through Technical Assistance

Ecology works with businesses to voluntarily reduce their hazardous waste generation and use of toxic substances. Businesses that generate more than 2,640 pounds of hazardous waste each year are required to prepare plans for voluntary reduction. We provide technical assistance and innovative programs to help businesses do source and waste-generation reduction. One of these programs, Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency, focuses on improvements in industries that have the highest rate of waste generation and non-compliance to help them achieve energy savings, water conservation, and reduced hazardous waste production. We partnered with the Washington Manufacturing Association to offer a new program, "Lean and Green," to help businesses use lean manufacturing techniques to improve their bottom line and the environment.

Expected Results

Hazardous waste generation is reduced by two percent each year (approximately five million pounds), resulting in clean up and disposal cost savings for businesses, reduced public exposure, and fewer clean ups.

- Quantifiable savings in energy, processed water conservation, and reduced hazardous waste at businesses that volunteer for assistance through the Toxics Reduction Engineering Efficiency and Lean and Green programs.
- Business sectors that have the highest rate of contamination and non-compliance (electroplaters, printed circuit boards, and aerospace parts manufacturers) receive focused assistance and inspections.

- Progress is made on purchasing environmentally preferable products and services at state and local government agencies.
- Businesses are recognized through the Annual Governor's Award for pollution prevention and sustainability practices.

Performance Measures

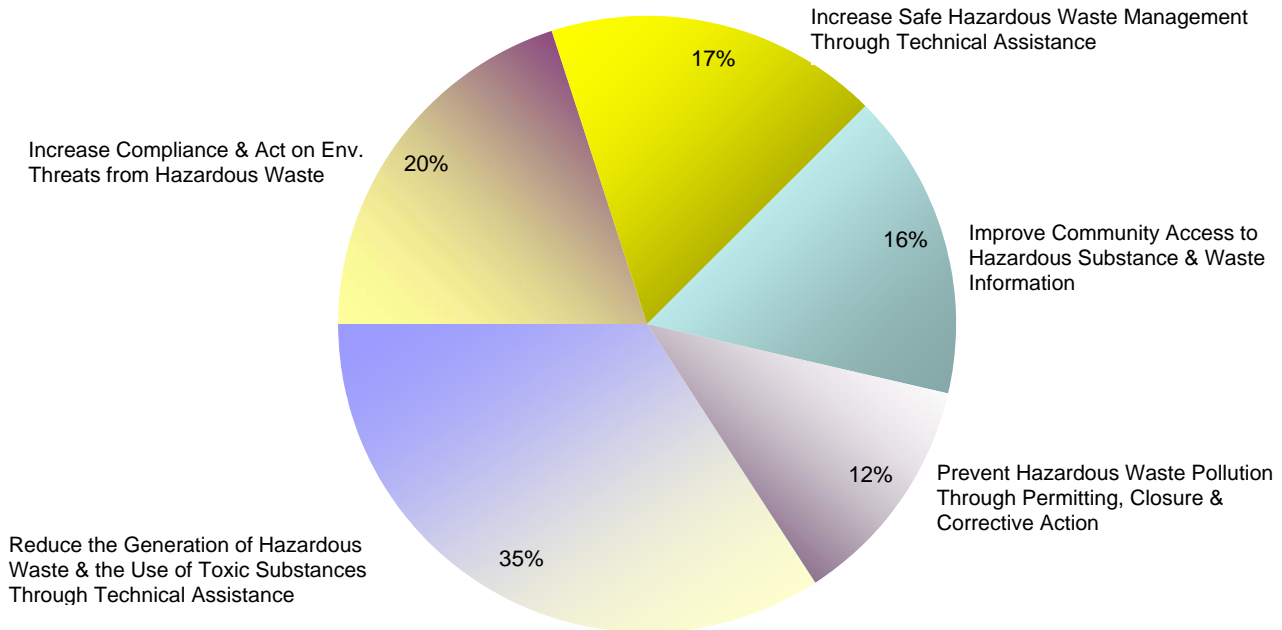
- Annual pounds of hazardous waste generated (in millions).

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$27.7 Million; FTEs = 122.5



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste & the Use of Toxic Substances Through Technical Assistance	\$9,424,488	31.0
Increase Compliance & Act on Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste	5,565,436	25.0
Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management Through Technical Assistance	4,836,832	21.0
Improve Community Access to Hazardous Substance & Waste Information	4,468,501	28.5
Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution Through Permitting, Closure & Corrective Action	3,396,218	17.0
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Operating Budget Total	\$27,691,475	122.5

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

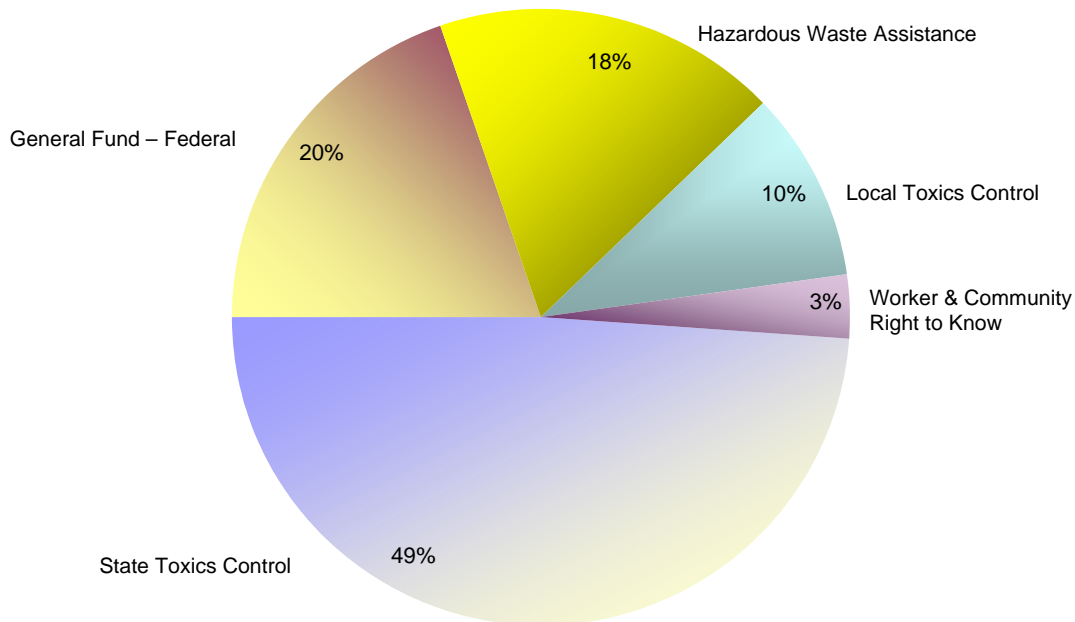
Operating Budget = \$27.7 Million

Pie shown below is operating budget ONLY.

Capital Budget = \$0.2 Million

Funded entirely by State Toxics Control Account.

FTEs = 122.5



General Fund - Private/Local (0.17%) not shown in operating budget pie above (too small for display).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
State Toxics Control	\$13,502,302	Promote pollution prevention & safe waste management, primarily through technical assistance to businesses, inspections of large quantity generators of hazardous waste & permitted treatment, storage & disposal facilities, & hazardous waste clean ups. Conduct criminal investigations & enforcement actions.
General Fund - Federal	5,438,017	Grant funds received from EPA to implement federal Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) & pollution prevention innovations.
Hazardous Waste Assistance	5,018,357	Provide technical assistance to hazardous waste generators & hazardous substance users.
Local Toxics Control	2,766,677	Review & analyze waste-derived fertilizers as part of the fertilizer registration process. Fund & train local government specialists to provide assistance in waste management & reduction & source control in Puget Sound counties. Identify safer chemical alternatives for toxic or hazardous chemicals to help businesses, governments & citizens make better choices on what to use & buy.
Worker & Community Right to Know	919,331	Compile information on hazardous substance use & make this information available to citizens & other public entities.
General Fund - Private/Local	46,791	Promote pollution prevention & safe waste management, primarily through technical assistance to businesses.
Operating Budget Total	\$27,691,475	

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

Capital Fund Sources

State Toxics Control	\$224,400	Remove switches containing mercury from motor vehicles to avoid contamination of the environment when the vehicles are scrapped.
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Capital Budget Total	\$224,400	
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Haz. Waste & Toxics Reduction

Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$27,915,875
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Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Darin Rice, Program Manager, 360.407.6702

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Joe Caggiano, Jacqueline Shea, and Zelma Jackson take samples of Columbia River sediments.

Program Mission

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

Environmental Threats

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

- Removing and vitrifying (changing into glass) an estimated 53 million gallons of radioactive and chemically hazardous waste in Hanford's 177 underground storage tanks.
- Removing the residual sludge after removal of 2,100 tons of disintegrating nuclear fuel rods stored in concrete basins near the Columbia River.
- Providing groundwater monitoring for approximately 190 square miles of contaminated groundwater that flows toward and eventually enters the Columbia River. Approximately 80 square miles of contaminated groundwater currently exceed federal and state drinking water standards.
- Operating and closing 50 hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal sites, ranging from small demolition sites to half-mile long, concrete buildings.
- Cleaning up 1,500 waste sites, ranging from liquid waste disposal ditches to former reactor

facilities, including 9.35 million tons of contaminated soil adjacent to the Columbia River.

Authorizing Laws

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

Up until the late 1980s, the USDOE was not required to comply with hazardous waste, air, or water pollution standards. The Tri-Party Agreement serves to bring the Hanford Site into compliance with the same rules that regulate private industry. Authorizing laws include:

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Congress, USDOE, EPA, the Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board, and US Fish and Wildlife Service.*
- *Environmental Council of States, National Governors Association, Western Governors' Association, USDOE's State and Tribal Government Working Group, and the Oregon Office of Energy.*
- *Tribes: As the state's lead for natural resource damage assessments at the Hanford Site, Ecology works with the Yakama, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian nations.*

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- *Franklin, Benton, and Grant counties and the cities of Pasco, Richland, Kennewick, Benton City, and West Richland.*
- *Hanford Advisory Board, Heart of America Northwest, Hanford Watch of Oregon, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Washington League of Women Voters, and Columbia Riverkeeper.*
- *Tri-Cities area businesses, labor groups, and citizens.*
- *Washington State Departments of Health and Fish and Wildlife and the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste.*

Issues

Slowed Progress in Site Clean Up

The United States Department of Energy (USDOE) Environmental Management Program is the largest environmental program in the nation. The cleanup of the Hanford Site is one of the largest elements of this program. The USDOE has missed several major clean up milestones and will not meet many critical, near-future milestones due to federal funding reductions. We are engaged with the USDOE in negotiations, but may initiate litigation to address the missed milestones and establish an enforceable and achievable plan to get back on schedule in cleaning up Hanford. Those negotiations are ongoing, and the end-point commitments of many Tri-Party Agreement objectives are likely to change as a result of the negotiations.

Tank Waste Clean Up

The cleanup of underground tanks at the Hanford Site will be one of the longest, most costly public works projects ever undertaken. A key element of the cleanup work has been retrieving radioactive wastes from failing and aging single shell storage tanks and placing the waste in interim, stable storage tanks for eventual treatment and storage.

Construction of a tank waste treatment facility by USDOE is roughly 33 percent complete. However, the construction schedule has been repeatedly delayed. Ecology is actively pressing for construction to resume. The current requirement is for USDOE to begin operations of the treatment facility by 2011. USDOE's new proposal is for operation by 2019.

Continuation of Hanford Cleanup Progress

Cleanup progress has started on major contaminated Hanford facilities. Ecology is working with the USDOE to continue seeking ways to maintain progress on the stabilization and decommissioning of these facilities to reduce hazards to workers and the environment. Progress must be maintained on issuing closure or final operating permits for waste transportation, storage, and disposal at the Hanford Site.

Protection of the Columbia River

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

Decisions about Additional Waste Storage or Treatment at Hanford

Many recent and pending national decisions center on Hanford as a potential storage, treatment, and disposal site for not only for the wastes and materials created on-site, but also wastes from many other sites in the country. As a result of a settlement agreement, the USDOE cannot currently import low-level mixed or transuranic wastes from other USDOE sites to Hanford. At the same time, long-term plans for Hanford clean up include shipping transuranic and high-level wastes, spent nuclear fuel, and surplus plutonium to other sites for disposal. Ecology is participating in national forums that deal with these issues to advise state policy makers on responses to these cleanup plans.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford

Ecology protects public health and natural resources by working to restore the public use of air, soil, and water at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. This restoration results from cleaning up contaminated sites from past nuclear production activities. Ecology ensures that radioactive and hazardous contaminants are removed, residual contaminants

are contained and monitored, and mitigation of natural resource damage on Hanford occurs.

Expected Results

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

- By 2009, 15 percent of the hexavalent chromium present in the groundwater plume in the Hanford Site 100 Area will be remediated before it reaches the Columbia River.
- Clean up of contaminated waste sites adjacent to the Columbia River continue.

Performance Measures

- Tons of radioactive and/or chemically contaminated soil and debris removed and securely disposed at Hanford.

Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford

Ecology oversees decommissioning the large, complex, and high-risk facilities throughout the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, including nuclear reactors and chemical processing facilities used for nuclear weapons material production. Transition of these facilities to safe and stable conditions requires coordination of multiple regulatory and technical requirements.

In addition, Ecology has regulatory oversight of waste management activities at three facilities not under the management of the US Department of Energy (Energy Northwest, AREVA, and the US Navy's Puget Sound Naval Shipyard).

Expected Results

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

- Six of 19 high priority contaminated buildings in the 300 Area will be removed.
- 27 percent of the decontamination and decommissioning effort at the Plutonium Finishing Plant will be completed (target completion is by 2016).
- Continued removal of ancillary buildings in the 100-N Area and decontamination and stabilization of the 100-N Reactor.

Performance Measures

- Percent completion of the decontamination and decommissioning of the Plutonium Finishing Plant at Hanford (final completion by 2016).

Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High Level Radioactive Tank Waste

Ecology protects public health and natural resources by providing regulatory oversight for the treatment and removal of highly radioactive tank waste at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. We focus on the design, permitting, construction, and operation of the Hanford Waste Treatment Plant, the Integrated Disposal Facility (a mixed, low-level waste landfill), and the immobilized high-level waste storage facility.

Expected Results

- 53 million gallons of high-level radioactive mixed waste from Hanford's interim storage tanks will be retrieved and treated.
- Construction of The Hanford Tank Waste Treatment Plant that has been significantly delayed will be resumed.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of the Hanford tank waste treatment plant construction completed.

Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford

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

Expected Results

Public health and environmental risk from the highly toxic, mixed radioactive and hazardous tank waste is reduced and tank wastes are safely managed until treated and properly disposed.

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- Four single-shell tanks are emptied and waste is stored safely.
- A permit is issued for the Double Shell Tank Farms.

Performance Measures

- Number of tanks containing radioactive hazardous waste emptied at Hanford's "C-Tank Farm."

Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford

Ecology provides regulatory oversight for the safe storage, treatment, and disposal of liquid and solid dangerous and radioactive mixed wastes at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, as well as at radioactive mixed-waste sites throughout the state. We regulate the management of this historic and ongoing waste stream, and ensure the retrieval, treatment, and safe disposal of high-risk transuranic and high-activity wastes currently buried in shallow, unlined trenches.

Expected Results

2.6 billion gallons of liquid wastewater and 35 million cubic feet of solid wastes will be treated and disposed of by 2017 to significantly reduce the risks posed to Hanford workers and the environment.

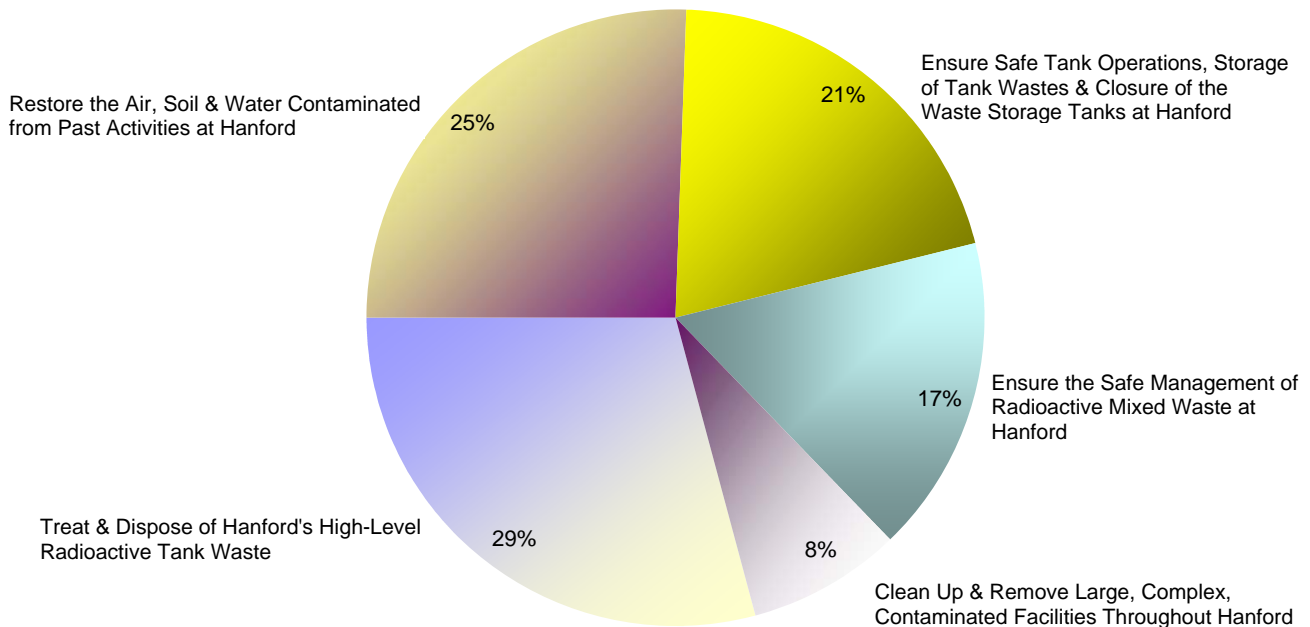
- Closure decisions for the commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site are made.
- 4,900 cubic meters of transuranic waste are retrieved from the low-level burial grounds at Hanford.
- 2,445 cubic meters of mixed low-level waste are treated for disposal.
- 2,400 cubic meters of contact handled transuranic mixed waste are treated or certified for disposal.
- 600 cubic meters of contact and remote handled mixed low-level waste are treated.

Performance Measures

- Cubic meters of transuranic waste removed from the low-level burial grounds at Hanford.

**Nuclear Waste Program 07-09 Biennium Budget
By Activities**

Operating Budget = \$21.8 Million; FTEs = 80.2



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Treat & Dispose of Hanford's High-Level Radioactive Tank Waste	\$6,361,941	24.0
Restore the Air, Soil & Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford	5,549,630	18.2
Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes & Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford	4,474,520	17.0
Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	3,639,259	14.0
Clean Up & Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities Throughout Hanford	1,744,974	7.0
Nuclear Waste Operating Budget Total	\$21,770,324	80.2

Nuclear Waste Program

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Nuclear Waste Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

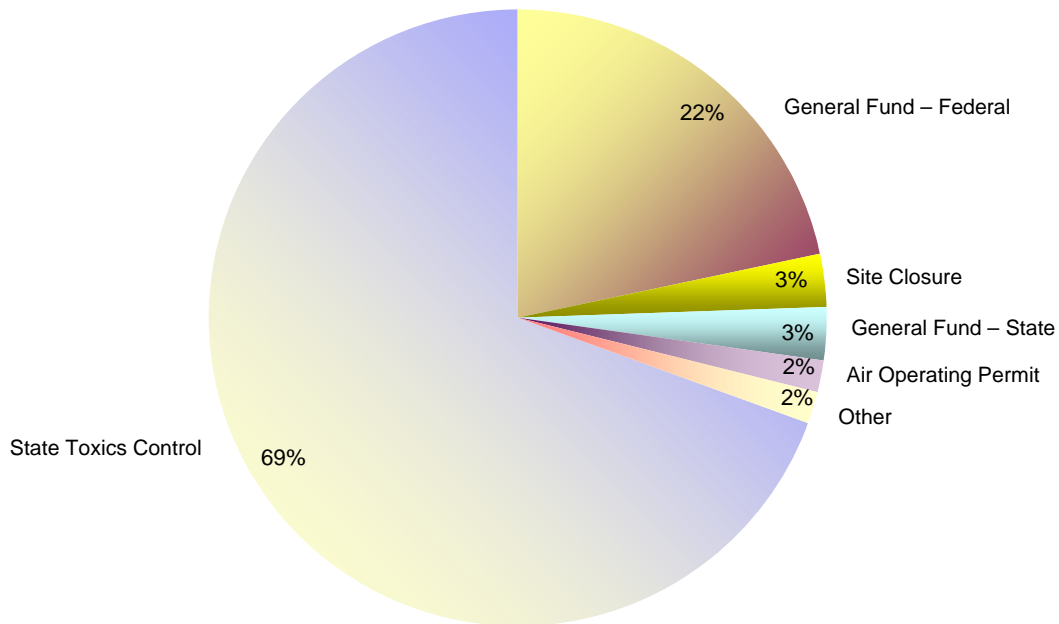
Operating Budget = \$21.8 Million

Pie shown below is operating budget ONLY.

Capital Budget = \$1.9 Million

Funded entirely by Site Closure Account.

FTEs = 80.2



Other = Water Quality Permit (0.87%) and General Fund - Private/Local (0.75%).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
State Toxics Control	\$15,125,183	Oversee management of hazardous & radioactive mixed wastes on Hanford & other mixed waste facilities. Provide regulatory assistance to US Department of Energy (USDOE) & US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) & implement the provisions of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement & Consent Order & the Hazardous Waste Management Act. (Note: \$4,602,696 & 8.4 FTEs are unallotted & not reflected in program totals.)
General Fund - Federal	4,707,372	Oversee removal of radiological & chemical contaminate on Hanford, provide regulatory assistance to USDOE & USEPA & implement the provisions of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement & Consent Order.
Site Closure	607,272	Disposal permit issuance & policy oversight for commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal within the state & the Northwest Interstate Compact on low-level radioactive waste management.
General Fund - State	580,198	Regulation of air pollutants at new or modified Hanford facilities subject to the Clean Air Act (\$88,198). Remaining funds (\$492,000) support the appeal associated with the I-297 litigation.
Air Operating Permit	396,356	Conduct permitting & compliance assurance activities for air emissions sources on the Hanford site.

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Water Quality Permit	190,089	Actions needed to maintain safe facilities that treat wastewater discharges on the Hanford Site.
General Fund – Private/Local	163,854	All moneys except the \$600 required for Ecology's annual prime lease payment to USDOE are passed through to Benton County.
Operating Budget Total	\$21,770,324	
Capital Fund Sources		
Site Closure	\$1,920,000	Investigation, closure, & decommissioning of the Hanford low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.
Capital Budget Total	\$1,920,000	
Nuclear Waste Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$23,690,324	

Nuclear Waste Program

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Olympia-based WCC Crew rebuilds trails that were washed out during the November 2006 floods near the Carbon River at Mount Rainier. From L to R: Ted Dewees (supervisor), Paul Griffith, Samantha Harvell, Tricia Bays, and Samuel Lanz.

Program Mission

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

Environmental Threats

Washington's quality of life is defined by its beautiful environment. Our state is bestowed with an abundance of shorelines, rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, floodplains and marine waters. These priceless natural treasures attract people to the state. Ironically, population growth and development threaten the very resources that create the allure. In the last 100 years, many once-intact shoreline, floodplain, and wetland systems have been damaged or completely destroyed. Current regulations (and how they are implemented) sometimes allow development that damages or destroys these important resources.

The challenge facing our citizens and communities is defining appropriate and sustainable development for the 21st century while ensuring the health of watersheds, adequate water supplies, and restoration of Puget Sound. As population growth continues to pressure remaining natural habitats, we must find more effective ways to preserve them and their connections to other functioning habitats.

Authorizing Laws

- *RCW 90.58, Shoreline Management Act*
- *RCW 90.82, Watershed Planning Act*

- *RCW 86.16, Floodplain Management Act*
- *RCW 86.26, State Participation in Flood Control Maintenance*
- *RCW 90.71, Puget Sound Water Quality Program*
- *RCW 43.220, Washington Conservation Corps (WCC)*
- *RCW 90.48, Water Pollution Control Act*
- *RCW 43.21C, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)*
- *RCW 90.84, Wetlands Mitigation Banking*
- *RCW 90.03.265 and 43.21a.690, Cost Reimbursement*
- *RCW 43.42, Office of Regulatory Assistance*
- *RCW 90.36A, Growth Management Act*
- *RCW 43.143, Ocean Resource Management Act*
- *RCW 78.56, Metals, Mining and Milling Act*
- *Federal Clean Water Act*
- *Federal Coastal Zone Management Act*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Local government.*
- *State and federal resource agencies.*
- *Tribes.*
- *Business.*
- *Environmental organizations.*
- *Not-for-profit organizations.*
- *Citizens.*
- *Property owners.*

Issues

Shoreline Master Program Updates

Shoreline Master Programs are our most important tool for reaching shoreline protection and restoration goals. They are developed through a partnership between the state and local governments and include the goals, policies, and regulations for managing shorelines. They help us protect and restore important habitats, keep water clean, protect homes and property from shoreline hazards, and provide opportunities for public access.

All local governments with shorelines must update their Shoreline Master Programs by 2014. The Washington State Legislature adopted a schedule and began providing funding for this in 2003. To date, one-third of updates are complete or are underway. Ecology places a high priority on

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shoreline program updates and provides grants and technical support to communities throughout the state.

Sustaining Our Remaining Wetlands

Wetlands provide many benefits to people, fish, and wildlife. They filter pollutants, provide habitat, store flood waters, recharge aquifers, and maintain water flows during dry periods. With population growth, our state has lost more than a third of its wetlands. To stop this loss, laws require mitigation to replace lost wetlands and their functions. However, mitigation only works part of the time. Ecology organized the new Environmental Mitigation that Works initiative to turn around the failure of wetland mitigation.

This biennium, we will focus on two key areas: improving the way we do mitigation now, and providing alternatives for more ecologically significant mitigation. Our priorities are:

- A new compliance program to make sure the mitigation we approve is successful.
- Complete the wetland banking rule and reduce the time needed for establishing a wetland bank.
- Support alternative mitigation approaches such as in-lieu fees and advance mitigation.
- Provide technical training to communities.
- Test a new tool for selecting the best mitigation sites.

Watershed Planning and Implementation

The Watershed Planning Act provides a framework for state, local, and tribal governments to create watershed plans that address local water needs, reduce pollution, and protect fish habitat. Ecology manages grants to help locals move their watershed plans through each phase—from planning to implementation—to ensure plans and priority action items are carried out and to get a return on the major planning investment.

Out of 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) statewide:

- 28 WRIAs have approved plans and are receiving Phase 4 Implementation funds.
- Five WRIAs have approved plans by their county boards and are close to Phase 4 Implementation.
- One WRIAs' plan has been approved by the planning unit.

- Six WRIAs are expected to complete plans in the next two years.

- Two have just begun the planning process.

- The rest have either elected not to use or have stopped the Watershed Planning Act process.

We will be working with the grant recipients to make sure funded projects achieve their intended results. We also provide technical assistance to watershed groups that have recommended instream flows for adequate water for farms, fish, and people. In the Puget Sound region, we help watershed planning groups integrate watershed, salmon recovery, and other environmental plans.

Protecting Puget Sound Habitat

Habitat protection is a priority for Puget Sound restoration. An astonishing one-third of the Sound's shoreline has been altered by bulkheads, rip rap or concrete walls. Many wetlands and floodplains have been lost to cutting, grading and filling for homes, businesses, towns, cities, and transportation. With another million people expected to move into Puget Sound area by 2025, we must become smarter and more effective in protecting our functioning shorelines and upland habitats. In this biennium, Ecology will help counties and cities update their rules that protect shorelines and other important habitats such as shoreline master programs and critical area ordinances. We will improve the effectiveness of wetland mitigation, and we will provide trainings and work in partnerships to promote appropriate development.

Climate Change and Preparing for Sea Level Rise

One aspect of climate change is the anticipated rise in sea level. Nearly 40 communities along our 2,300 miles of shoreline are threatened by rising sea levels. Climate change is predicted to bring higher tides, stronger storms, bigger waves, increased flooding, heavier rains, smaller snow packs, and engulf low-lying shorelines.

Understanding and preparing for climate change is a strategic priority for Ecology. We are supporting local community planning for sea level rise and flood protection. We will share technical guidance and provide grants for local government planning through the Flood Control Assistance Account Program grants and Shoreline Master

Program grants to support hazard assessments and prepare for sea level rise.

Ocean and Coastal Health

Washington has two coasts with distinct issues, resources, communities, and needs: the outer coast and Puget Sound. While Puget Sound tends to have greater problems with water pollution, stormwater runoff, and toxic sediments, our outer coast is not immune from troubling forces. On the outer coast, these forces include aquatic invasive species, toxic algal blooms that routinely close shellfish harvesting and threaten human health and wildlife, and shoreline erosion that threatens infrastructure and property.

Ecology will work with other agencies and stakeholders to improve coastal and ocean resource management primarily on Washington's outer coast through the State Ocean Caucus, Ocean Policy Advisory Group, and other regional and international partnerships. Through all of these partnerships, we will focus on:

- Improving basic research, monitoring, and education on our ocean resources.
- Advancing erosion and sediment management.
- Supporting development of sustainable coastal communities.
- Understanding potential impacts of new proposed ocean uses and developing appropriate strategies to manage these activities.
- Coordinating implementation of other recommendations in Washington's Ocean Action Plan.

Shellfish Aquaculture Rules and Guidelines

Shellfish aquaculture is gaining greater attention in western Washington for a variety of reasons including economic, water quality, and land use issues. A shellfish aquaculture bill passed by the 2007 Washington State Legislature gives Ecology two years to refine aquaculture permitting processes and guidelines. Ecology is facilitating a broad-based 14-member Shellfish Aquaculture Regulatory Committee to advise us on geoduck aquaculture issues. By the end of the biennium, Ecology must adopt rules for geoduck aquaculture siting and operations to include in the Shoreline Master Program guidelines.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Protect and Manage Shorelines in Partnership with Local Governments

The Shoreline Management Act is a joint program between local and state governments for managing shorelines to provide habitat for fish and wildlife, and minimizing flooding and property damage. Local governments develop and manage local Shoreline Master Programs, and Ecology provides support and oversight through:

- Developing guidelines for local shoreline programs.
- Providing technical assistance to local governments and applicants on shoreline planning and permitting activities.
- Reviewing and approving amendments to local shoreline master programs.
- Reviewing permits to ensure resources are protected and the law is followed.

Ecology works with local governments on permit compliance by responding to public inquiries and complaints, making field visits, providing compliance-related technical assistance, and issuing notices of correction, orders, and penalties.

Expected Results

State shorelines are protected, restored, and managed consistent with state and local laws.

- Local governments get technical and financial assistance to update their shoreline master plans.
- Permits approved by local government are consistent with their shoreline master plans.

Performance Measures

- Number of communities that have submitted updated shoreline master plans.

Protect Water Quality by Reviewing and Conditioning Construction Projects

The federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone Management Act set up water and coastal protection programs. Ecology reviews construction proposals that may impact streams, lakes, rivers, wetlands, shorelines, or marine waters. We implement these laws in four ways:

- Offer technical assistance to applicants from the beginning to the end of the permit process.

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- Provide applicants a joint multi-agency permit application.
- Coordinate with other regulatory agencies that have interests in proposals.
- Make permit decisions that protect water, sediments, fish, and shellfish habitat.

This allows Ecology to participate in federal permitting activities to ensure that state water quality interests are identified and considered.

Expected Results

Water quality, habitat, and aquatic life are protected and managed consistent with federal, state and local laws.

- Applicants get technical help on reducing impacts and permit issues.
- Decisions are timely, efficient, thorough and consistent.
- The average number of days it takes to make a 401 certification decision is reduced.
- Projects comply with permit conditions.

Performance Measures

- Number of days to make 401 certification decisions.

Protect, Restore, and Manage Wetlands

The Water Pollution Control Act and Shoreline Management Act set frameworks for wetlands protection. Local governments write wetland protection and mitigation rules into local Shoreline Master Programs and Critical Area Ordinances. Ecology provides support to local government and carries out independent wetland protection and restoration programs in the following ways:

- Providing technical assistance to local governments to implement wetland protection programs.
- Developing mitigation requirements for state water quality certifications that offset unavoidable impacts to wetlands.
- Inspecting, monitoring, and collecting data on wetlands and mitigation sites.
- Coordinating state policies, rules, and guidelines for wetland management, banking, protection, and conservation.
- Assisting individuals and organizations create and maintain wetland conservation and stewardship programs.

Properly functioning wetlands protect water quality, reduce flooding, provide aquifer recharge for drinking water and other uses, and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

Expected Results

Wetlands are protected, restored, replaced, and managed consistent with state and local permits and laws.

- Local governments and other parties get technical assistance to carry out local wetland protection efforts.
- Wetland losses are fully replaced by improving the success rate of wetland mitigation.
- Approved mitigation achieves compliance through meaningful performance standards and monitoring project success.

Performance Measures

- Average time to establish a wetland bank.
- Percentage of sites visited within 18 months after receiving as-built reports.

Provide Technical and Financial Assistance for Local Watershed Planning and Implementation

In 1998, the Watershed Planning Act set a framework for state, local, and tribal governments to create watershed plans that address water needs, reduce water pollution, and protect aquatic habitat. Ecology is involved in four ways:

- Supplying technical assistance to local groups during planning and implementation.
- Providing financial assistance to local groups.
- Adopting county-approved watershed actions into state rules and agency activities.

Expected Results

Future instream and out-of-stream needs are managed consistent with adopted watershed plans.

- Local planning groups get technical and financial assistance for plan implementation and updates.
- Local, state, and tribal organizations and stakeholders participate in solving water issues.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of watersheds in the implementation stage of watershed planning.

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

The Flood Plain Management Act sets up programs to reduce flood damage. Local governments develop and manage local floodplain restrictions, and Ecology provides support to local governments and carries out independent prevention and response programs through:

- Providing grants and technical help to local governments for flood management planning and flood reduction projects.
- Administering the National Flood Insurance Program, which helps over 250 cities and towns enrolled in this program.
- Doing outreach on recognizing and reducing potential flooding hazards.

In this role, Ecology makes regularly scheduled technical assistance visits to communities and assesses local regulatory programs for compliance with state and federal requirements. Proper flood control planning and projects protect both private and public property, as well as natural resources and fish and wildlife habitat.

Expected Results

Local flood hazard management plans and flood control projects reduce flood damage to property and the environment.

- Local governments get technical and financial help to maintain flood management programs and respond to flooding.
- Flood-prone communities are better prepared for responding to flooding emergencies.

Performance Measures

- Number of flood-prone communities receiving direct support on regulatory issues, flood hazard reduction, and the protection of floodplain functions and values.

Provide Technical Assistance on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review

The State Environmental Policy Act sets up a joint program between local and state governments designed to ensure environmental impacts from private or public actions are considered by government officials. Local and state governments review project impacts and determine how projects can be done with minimal impacts. Ecology provides technical support and carries out independent actions through:

- Conducting training and giving technical assistance to local and state government.
- Maintaining the SEPA register which catalogs SEPA projects across the state.
- Coordinating the SEPA process when Ecology is the decision making agency.

SEPA provides an opportunity for local citizen involvement in the environmental review process and provides developers an opportunity to identify mitigation opportunities that help overall project approval and minimize development costs.

Expected Results

The public has input into projects that may have environmental impacts.

- Local governments and state agencies get technical assistance on how to apply SEPA in their communities.
- Local and state decision makers use the SEPA process to analyze and mitigate environmental impacts of proposals.

Performance Measures

- Number of SEPA workshops provided.
- Percentage of SEPA workshop participants who said they intend to apply what they learned in their work.

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

The Coastal Zone Management Act sets up estuarine reserves that are jointly managed by state and federal governments. The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is one of 27 national reserves established to protect estuaries for research and education through:

- Operating the Breazeale Interpretive Center and research facility.
- Providing classes for teachers, students and adults on Puget Sound ecology, watersheds, wetlands and coastal management.
- Presenting technical and professional trainings and workshops.
- Conducting scientific research.

The reserve also provides funding and technical support to local Marine Resource Committees as part of the Northwest Straits Initiative and administers the Northwest Straits Marine Commission.

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Expected Results

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

- Students, teachers, professionals, and researchers participate in education and training programs.
- Coastal ecosystem research is carried out and shared with government and academic organizations.
- Coastal and land-use managers and planners are trained to carry out environmental policies and rules in Western Washington.
- Volunteers and professionals carry out Puget Sound restoration activities, including derelict gear removal, marine debris collection, and habitat enhancements.

Performance Measures

- Number of teachers, students, adults, and professionals participating in Puget Sound education and training programs through the Padilla Bay Reserve.
- Percentage of Puget Sound and Coastal Training Workshop participants who said they intend to apply what they learned in their work.
- Acres of derelict fishing nets removed from Puget Sound.

Restore Watersheds by Supporting Community-Based Projects with the Washington Conservation Corps

The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) was established in 1983 to conserve, rehabilitate, and enhance the state's natural and environmental resources while providing educational opportunities and meaningful work experiences for young adults (ages 18-25). Ecology manages the WCC program through:

- Creating partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, private entities, and nonprofit groups to complete conservation projects. These include stream and riparian restoration, wetlands restoration and enhancement, soil stabilization, other forest restoration activities, fencing, and trail work.
- Providing emergency response and hazard mitigation services to local communities.

Expected Results

- Local communities get help from WCC crews to carry out conservation and emergency response projects.

Performance Measures

- Acres of habitat restored.

Provide Streamlined Project Permitting for Transportation Projects

A contract between the Department of Ecology and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is set up to support environmental permitting for state transportation projects. WSDOT submits transportation project applications and documents, and a dedicated agency team facilitates the permit process. This expedited permit review process was designed to address traffic congestion and allow businesses to efficiently transport products in Washington.

Expected Results

- State transportation projects meet environmental laws.
- Washington Department of Transportation gets technical help on reducing impacts and receives timely decisions.
- Projects achieve compliance with permit conditions.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of WSDOT environmental documents submitted to Ecology's transportation liaison program that are reviewed or approved within agreed upon time frames.

Provide Regulatory Assistance for Significant Projects and Small Businesses

A contract between the Department of Ecology and the Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance (ORA) is set up to support permit assistance services. ORA provides funding, and Ecology provides staff and direct services to businesses and the public through:

- Operating a service center for call-in and walk-in permit information.
- Developing and maintaining an on-line permit assistance resource center.
- Offering regional case managers for more complex and complicated projects.

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Expected Results

- People and businesses who contact the Office of Regulatory Assistance receive permit information.
- Helpful information is available to applicants on environmental permits. This includes Web-based tools, directories, fact sheets, guidance, and other materials.

Performance Measures

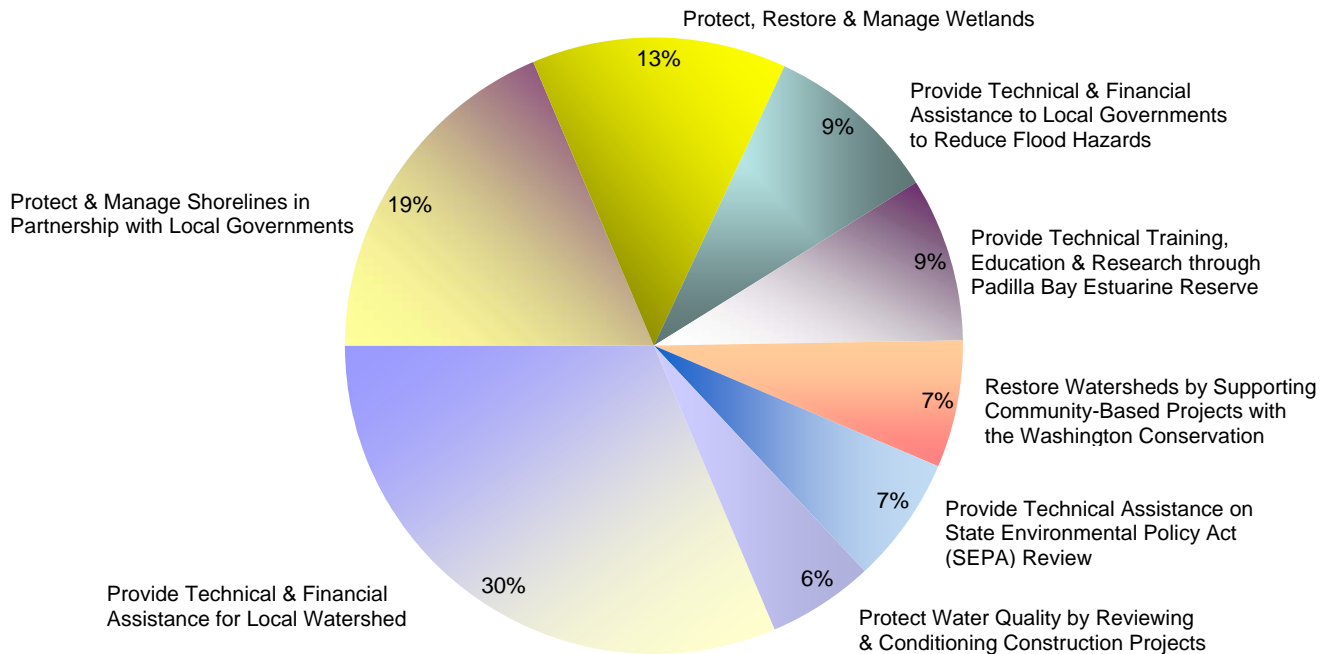
- Number of applicants or customers provided permit assistance information by the Office of Regulatory Assistance Service Center.

Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Program

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Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$72.0 Million; FTEs = 161.9



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Provide Technical & Financial Assistance for Local Watershed Planning & Implementation	\$22,625,102	19.2
Protect & Manage Shorelines in Partnership with Local Governments	13,405,801	40.1
Protect, Restore & Manage Wetlands	9,481,674	24.6
Provide Technical & Financial Assistance to Local Governments to Reduce Flood Hazards	6,622,366	8.5
Provide Technical Training, Education & Research through Padilla Bay Estuarine Reserve	6,198,267	12.4
Restore Watersheds by Supporting Community-Based Projects with the Washington Conservation Corps	4,868,554	33.0
Provide Technical Assistance on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review	4,820,580	5.5
Protect Water Quality by Reviewing & Conditioning Construction Projects	3,982,514	18.6
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Operating Budget Total	\$72,004,858	161.9

Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Program

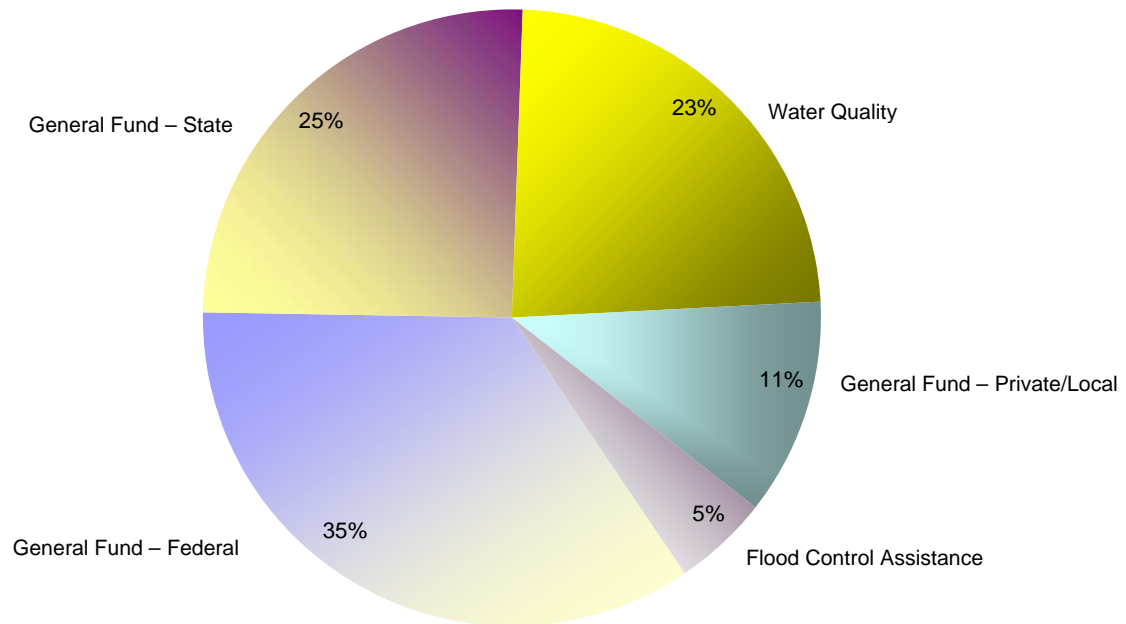
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Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$72.0 Million

FTEs = 161.9

No Capital Budget



State Toxics Control (0.26%) not shown in operating budget pie above (too small for display).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
General Fund – Federal	\$24,838,960	Primary grant – National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Zone Management (CZM). Shoreline planning, implementation, enforcement, water quality certifications, & technical/financial assistance to local governments. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grants for wetlands & Puget Sound. Federal grant for coastal erosion. Various Padilla Bay operating, data collection, & analysis grants. Washington Conservation Corp (WCC). State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood management federal grant. EPA Performance Partnership Grant for water quality certifications. FEMA Floodplain Map Modernization Grant.
General Fund – State	18,301,405	Shoreline management planning, implementation, enforcement, & technical assistance & planning grants to local governments. Wetlands Protection & Puget Sound Action Team Plan implementation requirements. Match for CZM & wetlands federal grants. SEPA. Office of Regulatory Assistance. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). Water quality certifications. Ocean policy review. Padilla Bay. Environmental Compliance grants. Watershed implementation grants. Shellfish aquaculture regulatory committee. Wetlands banking & environmental mitigation. Wetland technical assistance.

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Water Quality	16,830,177	Washington Conservation Corps. Watershed assessments, streamflow monitoring, watershed coordination assistance. Watershed planning & implementation grants. Water quality certifications.
General Fund – Private/Local	8,180,564	Coastal erosion. Permit & project review & backfill outsourcing contracts. Padilla Bay. Washington Conservation Corps.
Flood Control Assistance	3,668,042	Administer Flood Control Assistance program. Grants to local governments for comprehensive flood mitigation projects, flood hazard mitigation plans, repair of damaged dikes & levees, emergency flood response.
State Toxics Control	185,710	Water quality certifications. Dredging.
Operating Budget Total	\$72,004,858	

Shorelands & Env. Assistance Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$72,004,858	
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Vicki Colgan from the northwest regional office sorting waste.

Program Mission

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

Environmental Threats

As Washington's population grows, so does the amount of waste it produces. What people don't recycle, compost, or reuse, they throw away. In the past, some of the largest toxic waste cleanup sites in Washington were former solid waste landfills that failed to contain the hazardous materials people had dumped there. Ecology works to minimize contamination to the state's groundwater, surface water, and air that result from improper waste disposal.

Despite success in recycling, composting, reusing, and reducing wastes, our reliance on raw material use is increasing every year. Growing consumption of earth resources threatens the environment's natural ability to regenerate oxygen, such as the functions provided by forests. In addition, certain materials used in new consumer products have limited availability. Because wasted materials have significant impacts on climate, human health, the environment, and the economy, Ecology is leading the transition to more sustainable systems. We are investing in a closed-loop materials management cycle where today's waste becomes tomorrow's "raw material" feedstock.

In addition to solid waste management, Ecology works with pulp and paper, aluminum smelting, and oil refining businesses to make sure they manage

their activities to minimize air, land, and water impacts.

Authorizing Laws

- *RCW 70.93 – Waste Reduction, Recycling and Model Litter Control Act*
- *RCW 70.95 – Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycle*
- *RCW 70.95C – Waste Reduction*
- *RCW 70.95D – Solid Waste Incinerator*
- *RCW 70.95F – Labeling of Plastics*
- *RCW 70.95G – Packages Containing Metals*
- *RCW 70.95I – Used Oil Recycling*
- *RCW 70.95J – Municipal Sewage Sludge – Biosolids*
- *RCW 70.95K – Biomedical Waste*
- *RCW 70.95M – Mercury*
- *RCW 70.95N – Electronic Product Recycling*
- *RCW 70.132 – Beverage Containers*
- *RCW 70.138 – Incinerator Ash Residue*
- *RCW 70.105 – Hazardous Waste Management*
- *RCW 70.105D – Hazardous Waste Clean Up -- Model Toxics Control Act*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Federal, state, and local governments.*
- *Environmental organizations.*
- *Businesses.*
- *Citizens.*

Issues

Waste Reduction

Waste prevention and diversion from landfill disposal (or recycling) are potent strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conserving energy. Products that enter the waste stream have energy impacts and associated greenhouse gas emissions at each stage of the life cycle—extraction, manufacturing, and disposal.

Decomposing waste in a landfill produces methane, a greenhouse gas more potent than carbon dioxide. Waste prevention and recycling reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills, lowering the greenhouse gases emitted during decomposition.

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

Laurie Davies, Program Manager, 360.407.6103

Additionally, when transporting waste to a landfill, greenhouse gases are emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels are also required for extracting and processing raw materials necessary to replace disposed materials with new products. Manufacturing products from recycled materials typically requires less energy than manufacturing from virgin materials. Waste prevention and recycling delay the need to extract some raw materials, lowering greenhouse gases emitted during extraction. Waste prevention means more efficient resource use, and making products from recycled materials requires less energy. Both lower greenhouse gases emitted during manufacturing.

As an additional benefit to climate change impacts, waste prevention and diversion can help store carbon. Carbon storage increases when wood products are source reduced and recycled. Carbon storage also increases when organic materials are composted and added to the soil.

Washington's measured diversion efforts for 2006 reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over three million tons or over 1,000 pounds per person in Washington State. This is similar to removing 2.5 million passenger cars from the roadway each year—over half of the passenger cars in Washington.

The 7.6 million tons of material diverted from disposal in Washington in 2006 saved over 116 trillion BTUs of energy. This is equal to about half of all energy used in homes in the state annually.

Recycling

Conservation of resources through recycling is key to a sustainable economy and environment. The recycling rate in Washington State is at the highest level ever. At the same time, total waste generation, particularly waste disposal, is also at an all time high. When products and materials are thrown away, they have lost their value within the economy. Most products become waste within six weeks of purchase. Ecology is working to improve recycling and reuse of materials in those products to a higher and better use than disposal.

Electronics Recycling

The Legislature passed the Electronic Product Recycling law in 2006. The law requires manufacturers of televisions and computers to provide

recycling services to consumers at no charge. Electronic products are the fastest growing category of waste. These products contain valuable material richer in content than raw ore. They also contain hazardous materials that need to be handled appropriately to protect human health and the environment. Ecology is working with manufacturers to have recycling services in full operation throughout the state by January 1, 2009. We are writing and enforcing new rules to carry out this law.

State Solid Waste Management Plan – “Beyond Waste”

Beyond Waste—Ecology's long-range strategy plan for reducing waste and toxic materials—is used to protect the environment and human health. The plan's first phase includes providing assistance to increase green building and recycling of organic materials. Ecology is also developing programs to help businesses reduce wastes and toxic materials, an essential step in protecting Puget Sound. To build market demand for less harmful products, we are promoting state and local government purchasing of environmentally preferable products.

Funding Local Solid Waste Management Programs

Local governments have primary responsibility for managing solid waste in Washington. Ecology provides state grant funds through the Coordinated Prevention Grant Program to help local governments manage a broad range of solid waste management programs. In addition, user fees based on disposal pay for local government solid waste infrastructure and programs. These grant monies are appropriated from the Local Toxics Control Account.

Ecology, along with the State Solid Waste Advisory Committee, evaluates the effectiveness of solid waste management financing for both current needs and the future. A growing concern is a reduction in local funding as solid waste disposal decreases. Disposal-related fees and surcharges subsidize much of the funding for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and other activities.

Environmental Footprint Project

Ecology has received a federal innovation grant from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to explore how to more effectively regulate

facilities with multiple permits and impacts. The grant supports work to develop a measurement tool that includes environmental, economic, and social indicators consistent with the Beyond Waste vision of sustainability. Four facilities (Simpson-Tacoma, Grays Harbor Paper, Boise White Paper in Wallula, and Nippon Paper) have all agreed to participate in the project. Footprints for the four facilities are expected to be completed by spring 2009 (the draft will be completed spring 2008).

Chemical Policy

Certain toxins are persistent (last a long time) in the environment and bioaccumulate (build up) in animals. Ecology completed a Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBT) rule in January 2007 that lays out a path to reduce health impacts of PBTs on our citizens. Ecology is working with other states and local governments to implement programs that can effectively reduce threats posed by PBTs in products and the environment.

Biosolids Management

Biosolids are an unavoidable product of wastewater treatment, yet they do contain nutrients essential for plant growth. However, biosolids also contain small amounts of pollutants and some microorganisms that must be properly treated or managed.

Ecology provides oversight and assistance for operators of sewage treatment plants and other facilities that generate, treat, and use biosolids. Ecology designed the program to protect public health and the environment while encouraging the beneficial use of a valuable resource through land application of treated material.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Eliminate Waste, Promote Material Reuse, and Safely Manage Trash

Waste reduction and recycling conserves resources and saves money in both public and private sectors. Ecology provides a 30-year vision for reducing waste and toxic materials, technical assistance on pollution prevention strategies, assistance in establishing and operating local recycling programs, better management of building materials (new and waste), and implementation of an organic materials reuse strategy.

Expected Results

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

- Implementation of a long-term strategic plan that leverages resources to reduce solid waste generation and increases recovery and use of valuable materials from wastes.
- Increased reuse of construction and demolition materials, organic matter, compost, and sludge (biosolids).
- Decreased amounts of waste disposed of at waste disposal facilities.
- Reduced generation and use of toxic materials by citizens and industries by focusing on moderate risk waste (hazardous waste generated from households and small businesses).
- Electronic product recycling program (televisions and computers) is developed and implemented.

Performance Measures

- Tons of solid waste generated.
- Tons of solid waste disposed.
- Tons of material recycled (including organic wastes).
- Number of registered collectors of recycled electronics.
- Number of collection locations in operation.

Prevent and Pick Up Litter

Litter control efforts include a litter prevention campaign, Ecology Youth Corps litter pickup crews, Community Litter Clean Up contracts, and coordination with other state and local efforts to maximize litter pickup. Litter prevention and pickup helps to keep Washington green, supports tourism, and provides employment opportunities for youth. The hazards posed by litter are real and sometimes deadly.

Road debris and unsecured loads from trucks have caused several fatalities in the last few years. While strict enforcement and stiff fines continue to be a primary deterrent, the “litter and it will hurt” campaign launched in 2002 is also using a safety message to reduce littering. In the spring of 2007, Ecology re-launched the “litter and it will hurt” campaign with a new focus on reducing potentially dangerous litter, such as unsecured loads and lit

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

Laurie Davies, Program Manager, 360.407.6103

cigarette butts. Ecology's Youth Corps, together with local government and state agency partners, picks up 6.6 million pounds of litter each year. This work is made possible through the Model Litter Control, Waste Reduction and Recycling Act.

Expected Results

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

- 6,500 tons of litter are picked up with local partners.
- 800 youth are employed in litter pickup.
- 30,000 litter hotline calls are responded to.
- Litter citations increased by 10 percent.
- Litter survey will start in fall 2008.
- \$2.6 million in grants is provided to local governments to clean up litter and illegal dumps.
- Litter is picked up on over 60,000 miles of roads.

Performance Measures

- Road cleanliness rating.
- Pounds of litter picked up.

Fund Local Efforts to Clean Toxic Sites, Manage and Reduce Waste

Ecology protects public health and promotes resource recovery through the administration of three capital grant programs.

Coordinated Prevention Grants support local government activities related to landfill regulation to protect groundwater, recycling and reuse programs, hazardous substance use reduction and moderate risk waste collection (hazardous waste generated from households and small businesses). New initiatives focus on reuse of organic materials and waste and toxicity reduction for building.

Remedial Action Grants provide funding to local governments to clean up property contaminated by hazardous substances, to protect human health and environmental resources such as groundwater. Restored properties can then be redeveloped.

Public Participation Grants provide funding for interest groups to inform citizens of local clean ups and for waste reduction efforts.

Expected Results

Over \$95 million in grants is provided to local governments and managed leveraging

approximately \$42 million in local government resources.

- Technical assistance is provided through 160 agreements with local governments on about 400 projects.
- Over 25 million pounds of moderate risk waste is collected each biennium for proper recycling or disposal at moderate risk waste collection facilities funded through Coordinated Prevention Grants.
- Grant funds provided to local jurisdictional health departments is managed to ensure that approximately 350 solid waste facilities statewide comply with regulatory standards.
- Funding for toxic sites and drinking water system cleanup is provided and managed.
- Citizens have access and information related to cleanup of contaminated sites.

Performance Measures

- Tons of household and small quantity generator hazardous wastes recycled or properly disposed of.
- Number of Remedial Action Grant funded hazardous waste cleanup projects completed.
- Number of Public Participation Grants awarded to non-governmental organizations for cleanup oversight.
- Number of funding grants and contracts managed by the Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program (SWFAP).

Provide a One-Stop Oversight to Large Industrial Facilities

Ecology provides a single point of contact for petroleum refineries, pulp and paper mills, and aluminum smelters. Rather than having multiple inspectors work on many environmental issues at a facility, one engineer is the single point of contact for air, water and waste permits and compliance at these industries.

Expected Results

Pulp and paper facilities, oil refineries, and aluminum smelters have an improved compliance rate with environmental standards through one-stop environmental permitting, compliance, and technical assistance.

- Assurance that at least 90 percent of permits are up-to-date at all times.

- Plant permits comply with federal standards to drive down emissions over time.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of major industrial permit actions that meet Ecology timeline goals.
- Amount of pollution generated by industrial sector (paper mills, metal smelters, petroleum processing).

Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment

Persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) are a particular group of chemicals that can significantly affect the health of humans, fish, and wildlife.

Ecology developed, and the Legislature funded in the 2001-03 Biennium, implementation of a long-term strategy designed to reduce PBTs in Washington's environment over the coming years. This strategy will coordinate agency-wide efforts, engage other key organizations and interest groups, and provide for public education and information on reducing PBTs in the environment.

Expected Results

- Public health and environmental impacts associated with PBTs are minimized and strategies are developed and implemented to reduce and eliminate these harmful chemicals.
- A chemical action plan for lead and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons is developed and implemented during the 2007-2009 biennium.

Performance Measures

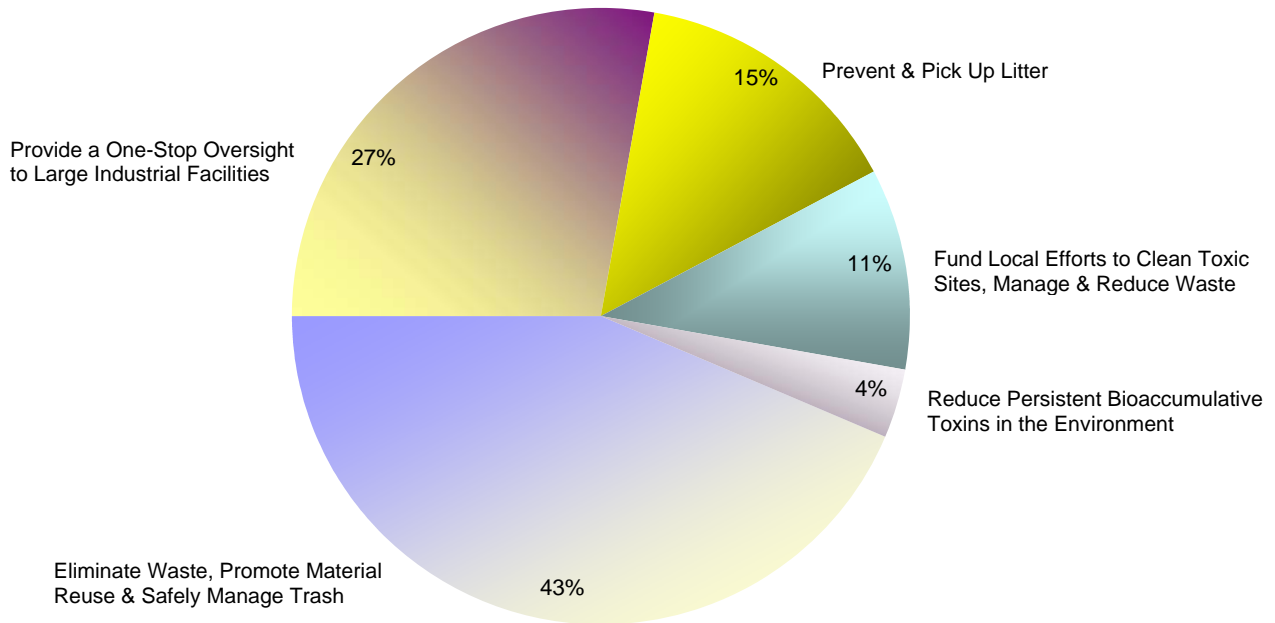
- Number of chemical action plans completed within the biennium.

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

Laurie Davies, Program Manager, 360.407.6103

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$36.6 Million; FTEs = 101.7



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Eliminate Waste, Promote Material Reuse & Safely Manage Trash	\$15,937,071	38.8
Provide a One-Stop Oversight to Large Industrial Facilities	10,194,075	35.0
Prevent & Pick Up Litter	5,313,175	8.8
Fund Local Efforts to Clean Toxic Sites, Manage & Reduce Waste	3,893,670	16.0
Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment	1,289,598	3.1
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Operating Budget Total	\$36,627,589	101.7

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

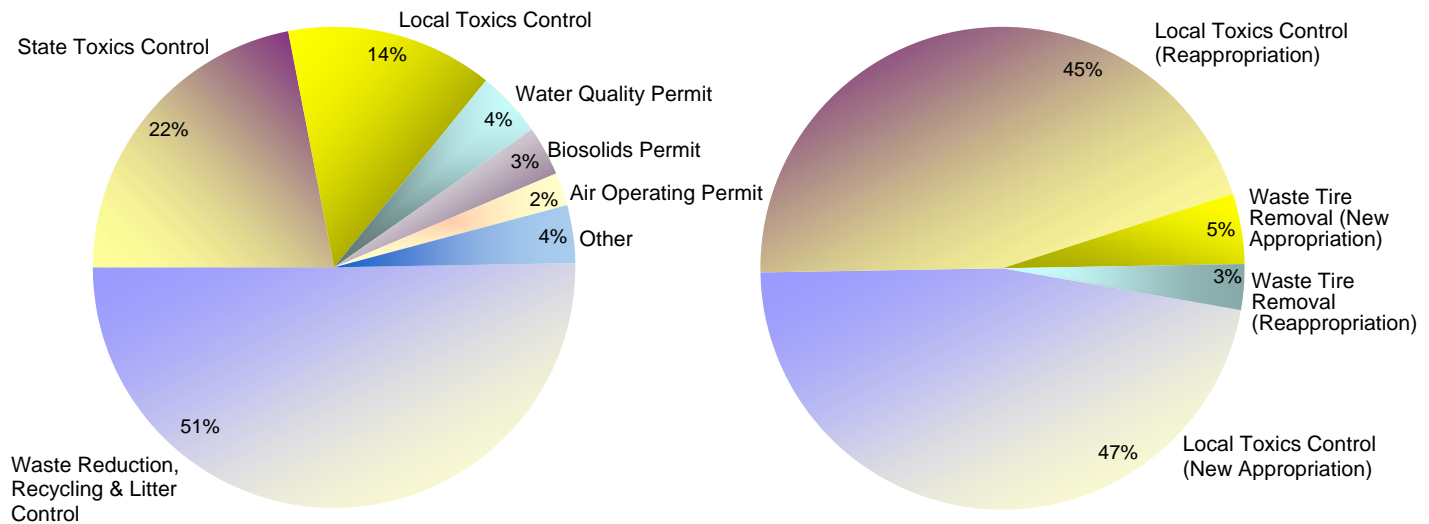
Laurie Davies, Program Manager, 360.407.6103

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$36.6 Million

FTEs = 101.7

Capital Budget = \$106.3 Million



Other = Environmental Excellence (1.38%), General Fund – State (1.22%), Electronic Products Recycling (0.90%), General Fund – Federal (0.32%), and General Fund – Private/Local (0.14%).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
Waste Reduction, Recycling & Litter Control	\$18,425,763	Supports the Ecology Youth Corps & other efforts to clean up litter, litter prevention campaign, & litter survey (50%); recycle hotline, technical assistance in waste reduction, pollution prevention initiatives, & recycling (30%); litter grants to local governments (20%).
State Toxics Control	8,019,348	Provide technical assistance to local health departments, pollution prevention initiatives, regulatory reform, industrial dangerous waste & clean up activities; public participation grants.
Local Toxics Control	5,092,005	Technical assistance & grants are provided to local governments for local solid waste planning & oversight of solid waste facilities; public participation grants.
Water Quality Permit	1,641,843	Industrial water quality permitting, inspections, & sediment source control.
Biosolids Permit	1,191,590	Develop & implement the biosolids program.
Air Operating Permit	808,550	Industrial air quality permitting, inspections, & enforcement.
Environmental Excellence	504,000	Appropriation authority for potential innovative pollution reduction projects.
General Fund – State	447,429	Water quality permit enforcement actions, Industrial new source review, & seaweed removal.
Electronic Products Recycling	330,490	Develop & implement the electronic products recycling program.
General Fund – Federal	116,571	Composting workshops, footprint & biosolids Workshops.
General Fund – Private/Local	50,000	Appropriation authority for potential projects with local communities.
Operating Budget Total	\$36,627,589	

Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

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Capital Fund Sources		
Local Toxics Control (New Appropriation)	\$49,947,211	Grants to local governments for contaminated site clean ups & waste prevention.
Local Toxics Control (Reappropriation)	48,110,458	Grants to local governments for contaminated site clean ups & waste prevention.
Waste Tire Removal (New Appropriation)	4,961,471	Clean up waste tire piles.
Waste Tire Removal (Reappropriation)	3,299,168	Clean up waste tire piles.
Capital Budget Total	\$106,318,308	

Solid Waste & Fincl. Assistance Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$142,945,897
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Jim Sachet discussing the cleanup of the S.S. Catala with reporter Kathleen Wolgemuth.

Program Mission

The mission of the Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program is to protect Washington's environment, public health, and safety through a comprehensive spill prevention, preparedness, and response program. The program focuses on prevention of oil spills to Washington waters and land, as well as planning for an effective response to oil and hazardous substance spills whenever they occur.

Environmental Threats

Over 20 billion gallons of oil and hazardous chemicals are transported through Washington State each year by ship, barge, pipeline, rail, and road. Accidents, equipment failure, and human error can all lead to unintended and potentially disastrous consequences. Oil and chemical spills can threaten some of the most productive and valuable ecosystems in the world. These incidents can kill fish, birds, and marine animals and contaminate beaches and shellfish. All spills whether on land or water can threaten public health, safety, the environment, and ultimately damage the state's economy and quality of life.

Authorizing Laws

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

Specific Washington laws include:

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

Ecology works closely with people interested in environmental protection, emergency response organizations, the oil industry, the maritime shipping companies, and other transportation industries, and other users of Washington's waters. These include:

- *Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, including the US Coast Guard, US Environmental Protection Agency, and local emergency management agencies.*
- *The governments of Canada, British Columbia, Oregon, and Idaho.*
- *Commercial vessel owners and operators worldwide, marine transportation trade associations, public ports, and maritime trade unions.*
- *Oil refineries, marine oil terminals, oil pipelines, and oil trucking companies.*
- *Spill response cooperatives and contractors.*
- *The Puget Sound Partnership, environmental organizations and the general public.*
- *The Oil Spill Advisory Council.*

Issues

Obtain Sustainable Funding for Program Operations

The 5-cent-per-barrel tax on imported oil provides 60 percent of the operating budget for spills program work. The proportion of this commodity based tax (4 cents) going to program administration has remained constant since the early 1990s. There are several problems with this funding mechanism:

- This commodity tax is based upon the volume of oil coming into the state. This volume has not kept pace with increased costs and inflation.

Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program

Dale Jensen, Program Manager, 360.407.7450

- The tax structure allows for periodic large, unanticipated tax credits which are not predictable and can seriously deplete the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA).
- The Oil Spill Prevention Account is now over-appropriated with recent funding for the Oil Spill Advisory Council (OSAC) and the oil transfer regulations.

As a result of expenditures exceeding revenues, Ecology projects a budget shortfall in the Oil Spill Prevention Account beginning in the fall of 2009. In anticipation of this problem, the 2007 Legislature directed the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to conduct a study and report back with recommendations to the Legislature in September 2008. Our goal is to develop a long-term, viable funding solution during the 2009 session.

Expand the Scope of Our Work

Federal preemption under the Supremacy Clause of the US Constitution limits state authority to conduct important spill prevention activities in the marine transportation field. Washington has pressed the boundary of federal preemption and had two oil spill prevention authority-related cases decided by the US Supreme Court. Ecology is pursuing a number of strategies to accomplish high-priority oil spill prevention initiatives in the maritime field while keeping within Constitutional limits. Initiatives include:

- Seek delegated authority from the United States Coast Guard for qualified and experienced state personnel to conduct key prevention activities.
- Expand our cooperative partnership with the US Coast Guard.
- Leverage efforts with the Puget Sound Partnership and Oil Spill Advisory Council.
- Work with the federal delegation to request federal oil spill legislation to improve maritime safety while preserving state authority.
- Improve and make the Voluntary Best Achievable Protection program available to all deep-draft commercial ships.

Complete the Emergency Response System for the Strait of Juan de Fuca

In 1991, the Legislature directed the Washington state Office of Marine Safety to protect the state's

critical coastal natural, economic and cultural resources through an undefined Emergency Response System for the Strait of Juan de Fuca (ERS). Ecology plans to formally define the scope of the ERS and continue to pursue significant progress on related initiatives. Ecology will work closely with the Oil Spill Advisory Council, local tribal nations and key stakeholders accomplish the following ERS objectives:

- Station a fully funded, year round (70-ton bollard pull) standby emergency response tug stationed at Neah Bay.
- Implement the state's Oil Spill Contingency Plan Rules.
- Request that the "federal high volume port line" be moved from Port Angeles to Neah Bay to expand federal response requirements on the outer coast.
- Request that the federally designated Area to be Avoided (ATBA) off the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary is effective in excluding all vessels required to have a federally approved vessel oil spill response plans.

Expand Oil Spill Prevention Initiatives

We will document the need for and seek stakeholder support for the following initiatives:

- Seek delegated authority from the United States Coast Guard to conduct vessel and facility to provide a stronger approach for preventing spills in Washington waters.
- Review the feasibility of applying the successful Texas Land Office model to prevent the dumping of oily wastewater into state and international waters by providing for bilge water and oil reception facilities in Puget Sound Ports and Marinas.
- Continue to strengthen efforts to engage non-regulated entities and facilities such as hydroelectric dams, railroads and tanker trucks to prevent and prepare for spills.
- Increase inspections and educational visits to marinas and boat yards that are considered Oil Transfer Facilities.
- Perform spill prevention inspections for oil handling facilities that do not transfer over water.
- Review the feasibility of options to expand the derelict vessel program to address the backlog of

small and large abandoned vessels that pose a threat to state waters and shorelines.

Enhance Oil Spill Readiness

Ecology will continue to improve oil spill management and oil recovery efficiency through advanced planning and application of state-of-the-art technologies. These efforts include:

- Improve response equipment tracking through the Western Regional Resource List (WRRL) database. This is a central repository where all major response contractors maintain current and accurate equipment lists, including shoreline cleanup resources and non-dedicated workboats.
- Systematic verification of response equipment availability and contractor readiness. Over the next 6 years, Ecology will schedule detailed inspections and conduct unannounced drills to verify, inspect or deploy all response equipment in the state.
- Conduct “orphan drills” where state and federal agencies will expand their ability to manage major spill incidents, even if the responsible party is unknown, unwilling or unable to manage the cleanup. This initiative will test the effectiveness of the program’s Incident Management Assist Team (IMAT) and strengthen the use of Unified Command organizations by multiple agencies.
- Improve the state’s ability to apply helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to detect and track oil spills, and to direct on-water spill recovery operations. Continued refinement is necessary as there are limitations to the effectiveness of current technology during night operations, fog and major storms.

Strengthen Delivery of Public Education and Outreach Services

Ecology has identified the need to increase the number of in-depth casualty and oil spill investigations, and to expand efforts to disseminate the technical findings to applicable industries. We will expand field visits to ports and marinas statewide, and increase participation in the Clean Marina program. To help us improve public education, we will:

- Reinstigate a spill prevention campaign to include the commercial fishing fleet’s

preparation for seasonal departure to Alaskan fishing grounds.

- Redesign our web site to improve its use in distributing information to interested stakeholders and the public.

Review Tug Escort Standards for Loaded Tankers

The 2003 Legislature directed Ecology to complete, “an evaluation of tug escort requirements for laden tankers to determine if the current escort system requirements... should be modified.” A detailed technical report was completed in December 2004. Ecology anticipates completing additional work on “human factors” associated with spill events, with advice from the Oil Spill Advisory Council, when funding becomes available.

Health of Puget Sound and Other State Waters

As the Spills Program looks forward, we will be working with the Puget Sound Partnership to meet the goal of a healthy Puget Sound by 2020 through a state-of-the-art spill program. The program is also striving to approach the legislative zero-oil spill goal, and to ensure a rapid and aggressive response to significant spills. Some of the items outlined below are critical to achieving these goals. The following items are not new to us, but as we observed events following the November 7, 2007, Cosco Busan Oil Spill in San Francisco, the need for action has become more prominent. We will be seeking to make progress on the following, some of which may require additional funding and/or new statutory authority:

- Volunteer Management Program – Ecology would implement a program with full coordination and management of network of volunteers throughout the state for use in event of major spill.
- Bird Rescue and Rehabilitation – Currently the capability to rescue and rehabilitate oiled wildlife is very limited. A collaborative partnership between industry, state and federal government is needed to fund a fully effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation program.
- Vessels of Opportunity – Ecology conducted a study in 2005 into the feasibility of using commercial fishing and other vessels to augment oil spill response capabilities during major

incidents. We will be making recommendations to the Legislature and stakeholders for how to implement a well-organized comprehensive program. Similar programs exist in Alaska and to a lesser extent in California.

- **Financial Responsibility** – Washington state law provides for unlimited liability parties responsible for oil spills. However, recent spills demonstrate that private sector proof of financial responsibility (insurance) is not adequate for certain large spills. Ecology will pursue a two-part approach to the issue of financial liability for non-tank vessels.
- **Oil Spill Response Account** – The money in this account is used to cover the potential spill in which a responsible party can not be found or a known spiller is unwilling or unable to execute their responsibilities. The Legislature set the account cap in 1991 at \$25 million and over time it has been reduced to the point where today it is \$9 million. However, the cost to respond to spills has increased every year. At this time the amount in the current account is not adequate to fund a potential major spill.
- **Rule Making** – The state currently has authority to regulate certain vessel companies to ensure they have adequate financial abilities (financial responsibility) to pay for potential spills. Ecology will evaluate the adequacy of current regulations. If the assessment concludes there is inadequate coverage, we would need a legislative fix to increase the liability cap prior to rulemaking.
- **State Pilotage Programs** – Washington currently has a Pilotage Commission responsible for overseeing state pilots in Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Grays Harbor. However, the Columbia River is regulated by the Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots. Current Oregon legislation does not call for membership from outside of Oregon. In order for a collaborative partnership to be beneficial to both Oregon and Washington in managing this strategic waterway, and state economic/port development interests, a legislative or regulatory change is needed to require Washington membership on the Board or preferably to create a joint pilotage commission.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents

Operators of large commercial vessels and oil handling facilities are required to maintain state-approved oil spill contingency plans to ensure they can rapidly and effectively respond to major oil spills. State planning standards ensure equipment and response personnel are strategically staged throughout the state. Our core activities include:

- Review and approval of spill contingency plans and assurance that plan holders and spill response contractors maintain their readiness through scheduled and unannounced drills.
- Partnerships with other agencies to maintain a regional contingency plan that guides how spills are managed in the Northwest.
- Development of Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) in consultation with other natural resource experts and communities.

Expected Results

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

- Enhanced regional spill response team partnerships and capabilities.
- Oil spill contingency plans are approved.
- One new inland Geographic Response Plan is developed.
- Three existing marine Geographic Response Plans are updated.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of response equipment inspected, tested and/or verified.

Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities

Ecology works with the regulated community and others to minimize the environmental threat of oil spills from vessels and oil handling facilities. We do this by focusing on the human and organizational factors that can lead to spills. Our core activities include:

- Inspecting facilities, vessels and oil-handling facility transfers.

Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program

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- Boarding vessels for educational and compliance purposes.
- Overseeing oil transfer operations.
- Requiring and reviewing facility operations manuals and prevention plans.
- Dispatching the Neah Bay rescue tug to ships in difficulty.
- Assisting and recognizing oil tanker and barge companies for achieving best achievable protection.
- Investigating near-miss and actual accidents to identify new prevention strategies.

Expected Results

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

- Reduced number of spills where 25 or more gallons of oil enter surface waters.
- Reduced total volume of oil entering surface waters.
- Reduced percentage of vessel incidents that can lead to spills (e.g., propulsion & steering losses).
- Neah Bay rescue tug helps vessels as needed.
- Increased prevention emphasis on non-regulated oil tankers and tank barges.
- Intentional waste oil discharges from vessels are eliminated.

Performance Measures

- Number of oil spills that enter surface waters (25-10,000 gallons).
- Total volume of oil that enter surface waters (25-10,000 gallons).
- Percentage of large regulated vessels entering state waters that have spills and casualties.

Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills

Oil and hazardous materials spills present a danger to human health and the environment. Ecology is responsible for rapidly responding to and overseeing the clean up of oil spills, hazardous material incidents, methamphetamine drug labs, and assisting other "first response" organizations. Our core activities include:

- Deliver 24-hours-a-day, statewide response services from five field offices.

- Maintain access to a network of aerial observation platforms.
- Work with local governments, tribes and other entities that received spill equipment "caches" to enhance the rapid containment of oil spills.
- Build partnerships with local government, industry and public to ensure effective response actions.
- Coordinate with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for methamphetamine drug lab cleanup and compliance actions for violations related to oil and hazardous material spills.

Expected Results

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

- Spill response capability is maintained 24-hours-a-day and 7-days-a-week throughout the state.
- All oil spills are responded to no later than within 24-hours from the time they are reported.
- Serious spills receive a rapid and aggressive response.
- Approximately 3,800 annual spill reports are managed.

Performance Measures

- Average effective response time for spills over 25 gallons.

Restore Public Natural Resources Damaged by Oil Spills

Ecology leads a multi-agency natural resource agency trustee committee to assess damages from oil spills to publicly-owned natural resources. Our core activities include:

- Complete Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA) on 100 percent of oil spills where 25 or more gallons reach surface waters.
- Seek fair compensation from the responsible parties.
- Chair the Coastal Protection Committee to ensure that compensation funds are used for projects to restore the environmental damage and ensure priority wildlife habitat is restored and/or protected.

Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program

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- Conduct site follow-up visits to ensure accountability for project success after projects are completed.

Expected Results

- The environmental impacts from oil spills to publicly-owned natural resources are partially mitigated (compensated for) using funding from damage assessments.
- Restore or protect priority wildlife habitat using natural resource damage funds.

Performance Measures

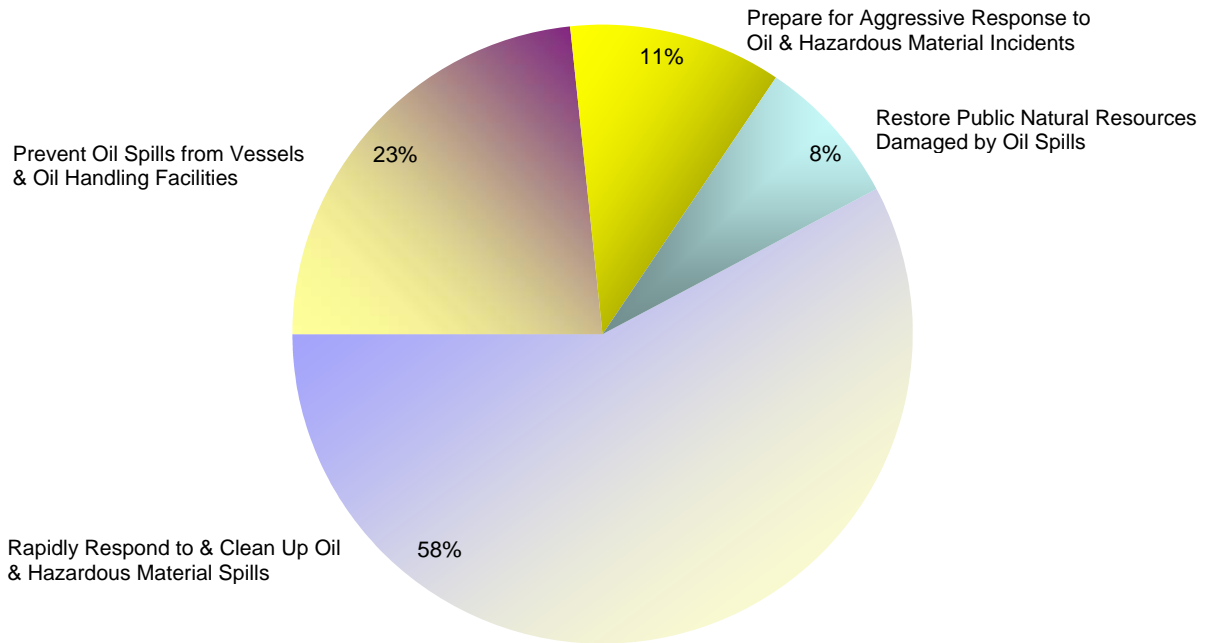
- Amount of dollars recovered from oil spill damages.
- Amount of dollars leveraged to use for restoration and conservation.

Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program

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Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$29.1 Million; FTEs = 77.7



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Rapidly Respond to & Clean Up Oil & Hazardous Material Spills	\$16,814,405	33.4
Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels & Oil Handling Facilities	6,798,008	27.5
Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil & Hazardous Material Incidents	3,250,362	14.5
Restore Public Natural Resources Damaged by Oil Spills	2,244,208	2.3
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Operating Budget Total	\$29,106,983	77.7

Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program

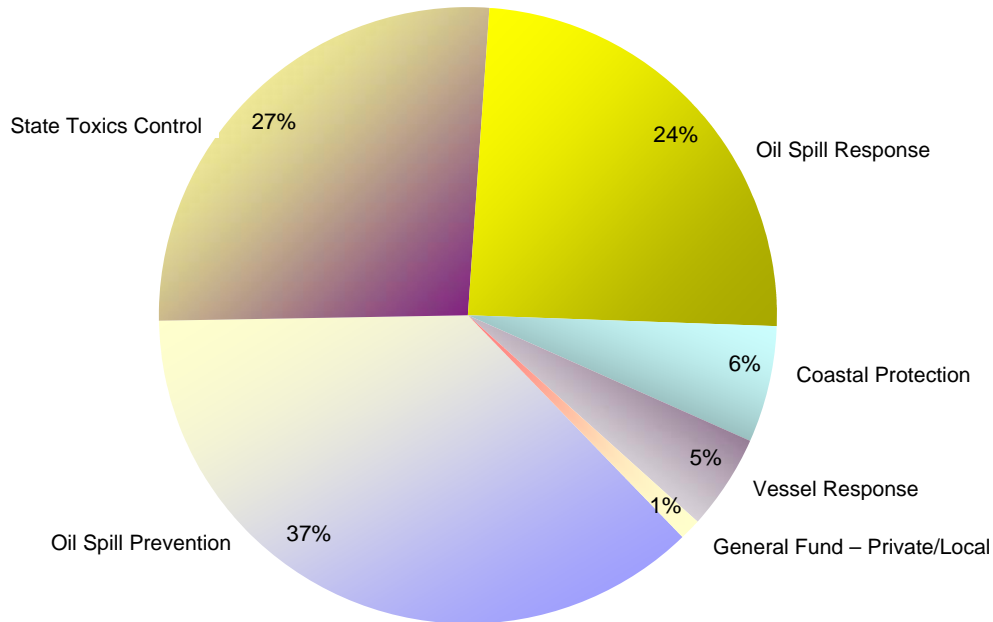
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Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$29.1 Million

FTEs = 77.7

No Capital Budget



General Fund - State (0.10%) not shown in operating budget pie above (too small for display).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
Oil Spill Prevention	\$10,715,484	Oil spill prevention, preparedness, & response work.
State Toxics Control	7,731,629	Hazardous material & oil spill response work including drug lab clean up.
Oil Spill Response	7,078,000	Oil spill clean up where state response costs are expected to exceed \$50,000.
Coastal Protection	1,776,000	Restoration of natural resources damaged by oil spills & non-personnel related oil projects, research, & studies.
Vessel Response	1,438,000	Standby Emergency Response Tug stationed at Neah Bay.
General Fund - Private/Local	337,870	British Columbia & Pacific States oil spill task force.
General Fund - State	30,000	Provided to convene a stakeholder group to recommend establishing a sustainable statewide regional Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, & Explosive (CBRNE) hazardous material response capability.
Operating Budget Total	\$29,106,983	
Spill Prev., Prep. & Resp. Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$29,106,983	



Ecology's Christina Zerby inspects one of the Tiger Oil cleanup sites.

Program Mission

The mission of the Toxics Cleanup Program is to remove and keep contaminants out of the environment.

Environmental Threats

Ecology has identified over 10,500 toxics-contaminated sites with toxics since the mid-1980's. Roughly 5,000 of these sites were the result of underground storage tanks leaking into the environment and contaminating the soil and/or groundwater. Of the 10,500 contaminated sites, 58 percent require no further clean up action and 25 percent are in the process of being cleaned up.

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

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

We clean up contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment. It's also important to note that restoring contaminated property and putting it back into productive use preserves undeveloped lands, enhances redevelopment, and reduces further declines in state resources, such as fish and shellfish habitat.

Authorizing Laws

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

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

- *The Legislature.*
- *State, federal, and local governments.*
- *Conservation and environmental groups.*
- *Business and individuals engaged in the clean up of contaminated sites.*
- *Ports.*
- *Insurance and petroleum companies.*
- *Tribes.*
- *Lenders, developers, realtors.*
- *Owners of contaminated sites.*
- *Water purveyors.*
- *Citizens interested in, living near, or affected by contaminated sites.*
- *Tank owners and operators.*
- *Homes and businesses affected by leaking underground storage tanks.*
- *Underground storage tank service providers.*

Issues

Puget Sound Initiative

In December 2005, Governor Gregoire launched an initiative to revitalize efforts to protect and restore Puget Sound. We have focused efforts on ranking and prioritizing Puget Sound sites waiting to be cleaned up, taken on-the-ground actions to speed up cleanups, and are bringing stronger restoration plans into clean up efforts. The program defines Puget Sound sites as those within one-half mile of the Sound.

Ecology is using a combination of strategies including a focus on "aquatic pairs." These are contaminated sites on or in the Sound that are at

Toxics Cleanup Program

Jim Pendowski, Program Manager, 360.407.7177

risk of recontamination from an upland source. These pairs have been prioritized and evaluated for risk. We are coordinating with the Water Quality Program on upland source control and with the Department of Natural Resources on contaminated aquatic site cleanup and source control to restore natural resources, including geoducks, other shellfish, and habitat.

Urban Waters Initiative

Ecology has identified three urban areas to focus coordinated efforts to control chemical pollution sources: Spokane River, the Lower Duwamish Waterway and Commencement Bay. These urban waters are contaminated with chemicals from industrial sources, contaminated sites, stormwater, municipal wastewater, and businesses that use hazardous materials.

- The Spokane River has elevated concentrations of metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxins/furans. Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) concentrations in fish are the highest in the state. Our primary work here is controlling metals from the Coeur d'Alene Basin Superfund site in Idaho, to reduce the metals on the beaches and impacts to fish.
- The Lower Duwamish Waterway has been contaminated by industrial activity, combined sewer overflows, and more than 100 storm drains. Our primary work is identifying specific sources of contamination and addressing upland site cleanups to support the cleanup of contaminated sediments.
- Commencement Bay has been contaminated by large, single-point polluters and by thousands of homeowners, small businesses, and vehicles. Some previously cleaned-up sites in Commencement Bay are being re-contaminated from these sources. We are providing technical assistance to the public and local governments on site cleanups to reduce recontamination.

Managing Capital

The funding for local government cleanup grants has grown significantly, tripling in the last five years. In the same way, funding for orphaned, abandoned, Puget Sound, and area-wide contaminated sites has more than doubled during that time. While funding to manage clean ups has

increased 200-300 percent, staff available to manage these clean ups has increased by less than 10 percent. Staff are at capacity to manage the additional cleanup opportunities created by the funding increase. The majority of the additional cleanups are being conducted in the Puget Sound area.

Rebuilding the Voluntary Cleanup Program

We have a program to help site owners voluntarily clean up their contaminated sites. Growing use of the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) creates a challenge. In 2005, we held two internal workshops to determine how to improve the VCP process for site owners and our site managers. We did a workload analysis to understand site-load capacity of staff and invited people representing different interests to provide feedback during this development phase.

These workshops resulted in reconstructing the VCP. In less than two years, we've set expectations for public response times for significant documents, created a workload overflow strategy, and built a billing system. This year we will continue work with mentoring and training to help our staff manage sites that have more than cleanup issues.

Five-Year Review of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Standards

Every five years, we review MTCA to make sure cleanup standards stay current with changes in science. We also use this opportunity to review the entire rule. We have engaged stakeholders in scoping meetings and informal comments on rule changes are already coming in. These comments will be useful as we will look at state priorities and agency resources, and begin work on the rule. The time frame for updating the rule will depend on the comments we receive. Typically, the rule revision process takes 18 months to two years.

Asarco Bankruptcy

Large areas of western Washington are contaminated with low-to-moderate levels of arsenic and lead from the Asarco smelters in the Everett and Tacoma areas. The state of Washington has cleanups at three Asarco-owned sites—the two smelters and the B&L Woodwaste site. Contamination from the smelters has also included homes in the smelter area. The state is paying for cleanups at these

homes and for some of the cleanup costs at these three sites. Asarco had also paid for some site cleanup costs.

Asarco filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, the largest environmental bankruptcy ever filed in the United States. Washington has been able to reach settlements for some cleanup costs and for some natural resource damage costs.

The state is awaiting judgment on the outcome of a bankruptcy trial in 2007. With the increase in copper prices, there is a real likelihood that Washington will receive a sizable financial judgment.

Lake Roosevelt / Upper Columbia River

Lake Roosevelt, created by the construction of Grand Coulee Dam, is the largest reservoir, by volume, in the state of Washington. It extends approximately 150 miles from the Grand Coulee Dam to near the United States-Canada border. Metals such as zinc, cadmium, lead, copper, and mercury are present in Lake Roosevelt sediments and beaches at elevated concentrations. Studies also show metals and other chemicals at elevated levels in fish. The primary source of metals is attributed to the Teck Cominco lead-zinc smelting complex in Trail, British Columbia.

In 2003, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to Teck Cominco, requiring the company to study the extent of contamination in the reservoir and river between Grand Coulee Dam and the international border. Teck Cominco did not comply. The Colville Confederated Tribes filed a citizens' suit, later joined by the state of Washington, to compel them to comply. In 2006, EPA and Teck Cominco entered into a settlement contract in which Teck Cominco agreed to complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study. Ecology, along with other tribal and federal government entities, is presently advising EPA in their oversight of the study.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Cleanup the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic)

Ecology protects public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated upland sites and contaminated sediments in the aquatic

environment. Our resources are first focused on cleaning up contaminated sites that pose the greatest risk to public health and the environment. These include sites where contamination:

- Threatens drinking water.
- Exists in a large quantity.
- Is very toxic.
- May affect a water body or the environmental health of sediments.
- May affect people that are living, working, or recreating near the site.

Contamination may be in the soil, sediments, underground water, air, drinking water, and/or surface water.

Expected Results

The number of contaminated sites cleaned up increases by three percent each year.

- Public and environmental health is protected.
- Cleaned sites are ready for redevelopment and job creation.

Performance Measures

- Number of known toxics contaminated sites with clean up actions completed.

Manage Underground Storage Tanks to Minimize Releases

Ecology currently regulates over 10,000 active tanks on over 3,600 different properties, including gas stations, industries, commercial properties, and governmental entities. Ecology ensures that tanks are installed, managed, and monitored in accordance with federal standards and in a manner that prevents releases into the environment. Properly managing such tanks saves millions in cleanup costs and prevents contamination of limited drinking water and other groundwater resources.

Expected Results

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

- Decreased number of reported releases from underground storage tanks over time.
- Increased number of leaking underground storage sites that are cleaned up.

Toxics Cleanup Program

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- Increased percentage of underground storage tanks inspected that pass compliance for leak detection.

Performance Measures

- Average number of underground storage tank inspections completed per inspector.

Services to Site Owners that Volunteer to Clean Up their Contaminated Sites

Ecology provides services to site owners or operators who initiate cleanup of their contaminated sites. Voluntary cleanups can be conducted in a variety of ways: completely independent of Ecology; independent with some agency assistance or review; or with agency oversight under a signed legal agreement (an agreed order or consent decree). The voluntary cleanup program minimizes the need for state funding and promotes local economic benefit through the redevelopment of contaminated properties.

Expected Results

Three percent increase in the number of contaminated sites that are voluntarily cleaned up by site owners and prospective buyers using private funding.

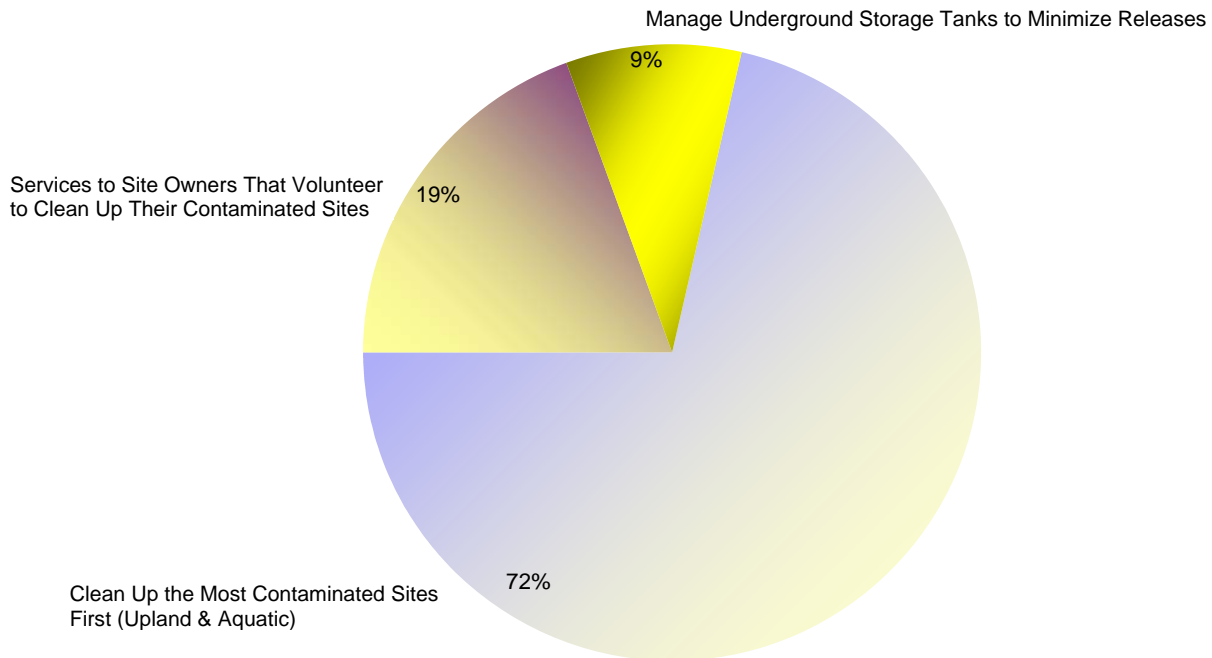
- Decreased response time from Ecology to site owners and prospective buyers.
- Increased number of determinations made on final cleanup reports submitted by parties who voluntarily cleaned up sites.

Performance Measures

- Average number of days to provide an assessment of a plan or report received from a Voluntary Cleanup Program applicant.

**Toxics Cleanup Program 07-09 Biennium Budget
 By Activities**

Operating Budget = \$48.2 Million; FTEs = 167.3



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland & Aquatic)	\$34,353,107	124.2
Services to Site Owners that Volunteer to Clean Up Their Contaminated Sites	9,355,379	23.5
Manage Underground Storage Tanks to Minimize Releases	4,454,824	19.6
Toxics Cleanup Operating Budget Total	\$48,163,310	167.3

Toxics Cleanup Program

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Toxics Cleanup Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

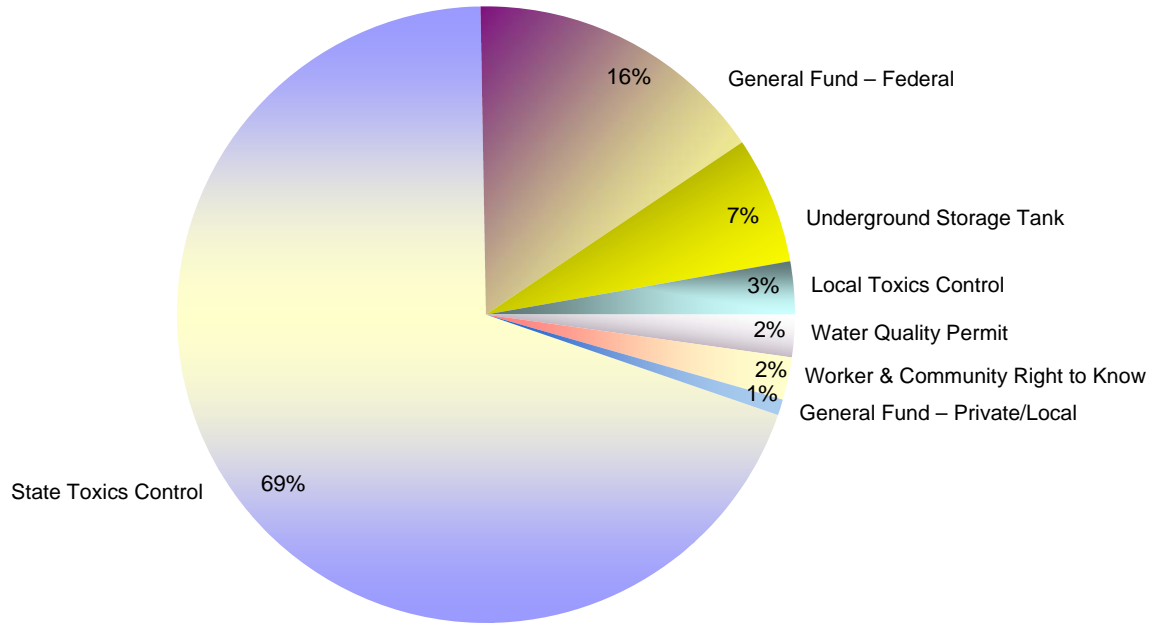
Operating Budget = \$48.2 Million

Pie shown below is operating budget ONLY.

Capital Budget = \$25.5 Million

Funded entirely by State Toxics Control Account.

FTEs = 167.3



Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
State Toxics Control	\$33,464,369	Clean up toxic sites, investigate & rank new toxic sites, prepayment clean up, technical assistance, site information management, & natural resource damage assessment.
General Fund – Federal	7,633,010	Grants funds received from EPA & Dept. of Defense for clean up at National Priorities List sites & federal Superfund sites at military facilities & technical assistance/clean up related to leaking underground storage tanks.
Underground Storage Tank	3,245,488	Pollution prevention, inspection, & permitting activities related to underground storage tanks.
Local Toxics Control	1,275,401	Technical assistance, oversight, & administration of the Local Toxics Control Account Remedial Action Grant Program.
Water Quality Permit	1,136,585	Sediment source control.
Worker & Community Right to Know	1,058,702	Public information compilation & dissemination.
General Fund – Private/Local	349,755	Activities related to the clean up of leaking underground storage tanks.
Operating Budget Total	\$48,163,310	

Toxics Cleanup Program

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Capital Fund Sources		
State Toxics Control	\$25,504,693	Investigate & clean up toxic sites. (\$6,938,000 reappropriation, \$18,000,000 new, which includes \$14,879,000 for the Puget Sound Initiative, \$3,059,000 for area wide soil remediation, & \$7,000,000 for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Skykomish Clean Up.)
Capital Budget Total	\$25,504,693	
Toxics Clean Up		
Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$73,668,003	

Toxics Cleanup Program

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Mark Henley conducts a Class II inspection of King County's West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant. A secondary clarifier is in the background.

Program Mission

The mission of the Water Quality Program is to protect and restore Washington's waters.

Environmental Threats

Water pollution threatens lakes, estuaries, streams, and groundwater across Washington State. Fish, shellfish and other aquatic animals require clean water to survive. Water quality impacts to rivers and streams include high water temperature, low dissolved oxygen, low pH, toxics and bacteria. Several sources contribute to poor water quality, chief among them being stormwater. Urban and rural stormwater runoff is the water that runs off roads, pavement and roofs during rainstorms or snow melt. Stormwater can also come from hard grassy surfaces. Stormwater flows over land to surface water bodies: streams, lakes, and wetlands.

- Pollutants in stormwater are metals, oil and grease, organic toxins toxic to aquatic plants and animals.
- Stormwater flows erode stream channels, destroying spawning beds.
- On paved and hard surfaces, more water flows away during the wet season contributing to low summer base flows. This leads to drying out the habitat for salmon rearing.

Federal law requires states to identify sources of pollution in waters that fail to meet state water quality standards, and to develop Water Quality Improvement Reports to address those pollutants. The Water Quality Improvement Project (TMDL) establishes limits on pollutants that can be

discharged to the waterbody and still allow state standards to be met.

Toxic pollution is a growing concern threatening water quality. Ecology is studying sources of toxic pollution and developing action strategies to clean up and protect water quality. As Washington's population continues to increase, so will these potential sources of water pollution. In spite of our efforts to date, Washington already has a significant number of water bodies, marine sediments and groundwater polluted by an array of contaminants.

Authorizing Laws

- *RCW 90.48, Water Pollution Control Act*
- *Federal Clean Water Act*
- *Federal Safe Drinking Water Act*
- *RCW 76.09, Forest Practices Act*
- *RCW 90.71, Puget Sound Water Quality Protection*
- *RCW 70.146, Water Pollution Control Facilities Financing Act*
- *RCW 70.105D, Model Toxics Control Act*
- *RCW 43.21A.650, Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account*
- *RCW 90.64, Dairy Nutrient Management Act*
- *RCW 90.46, Reclaimed Water Use*
- *RCW 90.50A, Water Pollution Control Facilities Federal Capitalization Grants*
- *RCW 90.42, Water Resources Management Act*
- *RCW 90.54, Water Resources Act of 1971*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Citizens & special interest groups.*
- *Local governments, cities, counties.*
- *Businesses & industries.*
- *Environmental organizations.*
- *State & federal governments/agencies.*
- *Tribes & tribal governments.*
- *Conservation districts.*

Issues

Point Source Water Pollution

In response to an agency survey of permittees, we are taking a number of steps to assist permit applicants. We will address three specific areas:

- Help applicants better understand the regulatory process and expectations.

Water Quality Program

Dave Peeler, Program Manager, 360.407.6405

- Make timely and predictable decisions.
- Improve the permit process.

These improvements are designed to streamline our application processes and ensure higher levels of compliance, thereby improving water quality.

Clean Up Polluted Waters

Ecology adopted new water quality standards in 2003, and is waiting for approval by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Once we receive EPA's approval, Ecology will help local communities and businesses implement the new standards. We will also publish an updated list of polluted water bodies in the winter of 2007-2008.

Non-Point Source Water Pollution

Assisted by a broad range of agencies, tribes, local governments, and interest groups, Ecology administers the state's non-point source management plan. The plan includes an analysis of Washington's efforts to address non-point pollution; identifies actions needed to improve the effectiveness of existing programs; and introduces some new approaches.

Stormwater

Ecology assists local governments in building stormwater programs in cities and counties. We issued new stormwater permits in 2007 covering municipalities (120 local governments) and construction projects (over 2,000 developers and contractors). We provide:

- Implementation guidance and training through various associations.
- Technical assistance to individual permittees.
- Financial assistance to local governments to increase compliance with permit requirements.
- Technical assistance to industrial stormwater permittees (about 1,000) to help reduce contaminated stormwater run-off from their sites.

Financial Assistance

Ecology will distribute over \$225 million in water quality grants and loans this biennium. We will streamline our administrative processes to speed up project completions. We will capture environmental data and demonstrate the environmental benefits of the grant and loan program.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Clean Up Polluted Waters

The federal Clean Water Act requires Ecology to develop water quality standards and to identify water bodies that fail to meet those standards. Ecology does this by reviewing thousands of water quality data samples and publishing an integrated water quality assessment report. This report lists the water bodies that do not meet standards. Ecology then works with local interests to prepare water quality improvement reports to reduce pollution, establish conditions in discharge permits and non-point source management plans, and monitor the effectiveness of the improvement report.

Expected Results

Water quality improvement reports are in place to protect public health and the environment.

- 1,500 contaminated water body segments are managed on 650 water bodies (Washington's legal commitments specified in a Memorandum of Agreement prompted by a lawsuit).
- 50 water improvement reports and associated technical reports are submitted each year to the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Local communities get help implementing water quality improvement reports.
- An updated list of water bodies failing to meet water quality standards is developed.

Performance Measures

- Number of Water Quality Improvement Reports submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Control Stormwater Pollution

Ecology prepares tools, provides assistance, and offers compliance strategies to control the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff from development and industrial activities. We provide training and assistance to communities and industries on stormwater manuals and the Western Washington hydrology model. Ecology works with local governments and other stakeholders to implement a municipal stormwater program and permitting system.

Expected Results

Reduced contamination of streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and groundwater due to stormwater runoff from roads and other impervious surfaces.

- 3,500 construction and industrial stormwater dischargers that require permits are managed.
- New permit applicants get a response within 60 days of application receipt.
- 120 municipal stormwater permits are managed.
- Permittees get Web-based information and support for low-impact development, emerging treatment technologies, and permit technical assistance.

Performance Measures

- Number of days to make construction stormwater permit decisions.

Prevent Point Source Water Pollution

Ecology protects Washington's water by regulating point source discharges of pollutants to surface and groundwaters. This is done with a wastewater permit program for sewage treatment plants and an industrial discharge program for other industries. A permit is a rigorous set of limits, monitoring requirements, or management practices, usually specific to a discharge, which is designed to ensure that a facility can meet treatment standards and water quality limits. The permit is followed by regular inspections and site visits.

Expected Results

Fewer wastewater discharges and lower toxicity through administering the permit program for 2,300 permit holders.

- 100 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharge permits are issued or renewed each year.
- Permit backlog is reduced.
- New permit applicants get responses within 60 days.
- General permits are developed and managed on schedule for 1,500 dischargers.
- 700 site visits are done each year.
- 2,000 wastewater plant operators get certification.
- Communities get help increasing the production and use of reclaimed wastewater.
- Number of repeat violators (five or more violations per year) is reduced.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of active water quality discharge permits (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits) that are up-to-date.

Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance

Ecology provides grants, low-interest loans, and technical assistance to local governments, state agencies, and tribes to enable them to build, upgrade, repair, or replace facilities to improve and protect water quality. This includes meeting the state's obligation to manage the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund in perpetuity. Ecology also funds non-point source control projects such as watershed planning, stormwater management, freshwater aquatic weed management, education, and agricultural best management practices. Grants are targeted to non-point source problems and communities where needed wastewater facilities projects would be a financial hardship for taxpayers.

Expected Results

Public funds dedicated to improving water quality are managed in a responsible way to protect public health and the environment.

- Water quality is improved by awarding \$100 million in water quality grants and loans per year to local communities.
- Seventy new grants and loans are awarded each year for projects under existing and ongoing financial assistance programs that demonstrate clear benefits for the environment.
- 140 additional grants are awarded in fiscal year 2008 for stormwater projects, based on newly appropriated funds.
- 390 existing grants and loans are managed each year.
- Local governments get support through implementing revised grant and loan program rules that address updated water quality needs, the State Revolving Fund loan program, balanced funding allocations, and design-build alternative contracting options.
- Environmental benefits are documented and illustrated through data generated from grants and loans.

Water Quality Program

Dave Peeler, Program Manager, 360.407.6405

Performance Measures

- Number of failing septic systems repaired or replaced in Puget Sound watershed.

Reduce Non-Point Source Water Pollution

Non-point source pollution (polluted runoff) is the leading cause of water pollution and poses a major health and economic threat. Non-point pollution comes from diverse human activities such as land development, agricultural practices, homeowners, and runoff from roads. These sources of pollution cause problems such as fecal coliform bacteria, elevated water temperature and toxic pollution.

Ecology addresses these problems through raising awareness, encouraging community action, providing funding; and supporting local decision makers. Ecology also coordinates with other stakeholders through the Washington State Non-point Workgroup, the Forest Practices Technical Assistance group, and the Agricultural Technical Assistance group.

Expected Results

Protection of surface and groundwater is improved through community implementation of the state's Water Quality Management Plan to Control Non-point Pollution and water quality improvement reports.

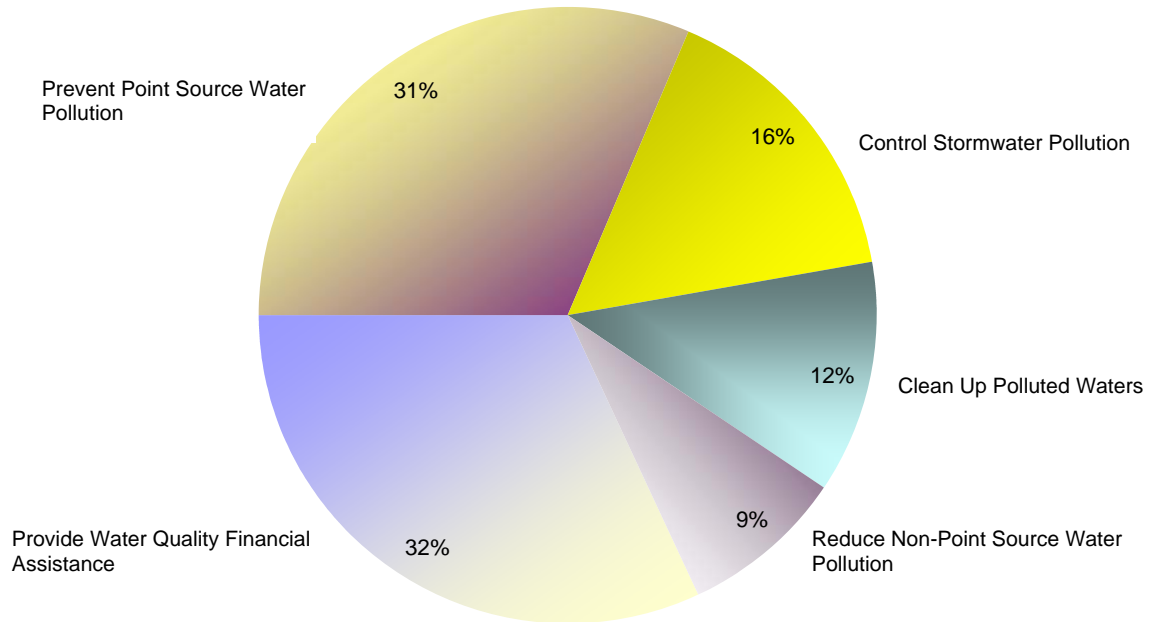
- Local communities and groups get help from Ecology to implement water quality improvement reports and other strategies to clean up polluted waters.
- The Department of Natural Resources and the forestry industry get help to manage 12 million acres of state-owned and privately-owned forests.
- The Department of Agriculture gets help to manage water quality problems generated by agricultural uses.
- Best management practices necessary to address non-point pollution problems are implemented.
- State and federal grants are available to, and used efficiently by, local governments.
- The number of stream miles restored or protected is increased through work with local communities and other agencies.

Performance Measures

- Number of bacteria in the Union River (measured as Billions of Colony Forming Units per day at Timberline Drive).

Water Quality Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$72.9 Million; FTEs = 254.5



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance	\$23,362,579	32.9
Prevent Point Source Water Pollution	22,734,039	100.0
Control Stormwater Pollution	11,684,727	54.5
Clean Up Polluted Waters	8,876,457	42.3
Reduce Non-Point Source Water Pollution	6,262,822	24.8
Water Quality Operating Budget Total	\$72,920,624	254.5

Water Quality Program

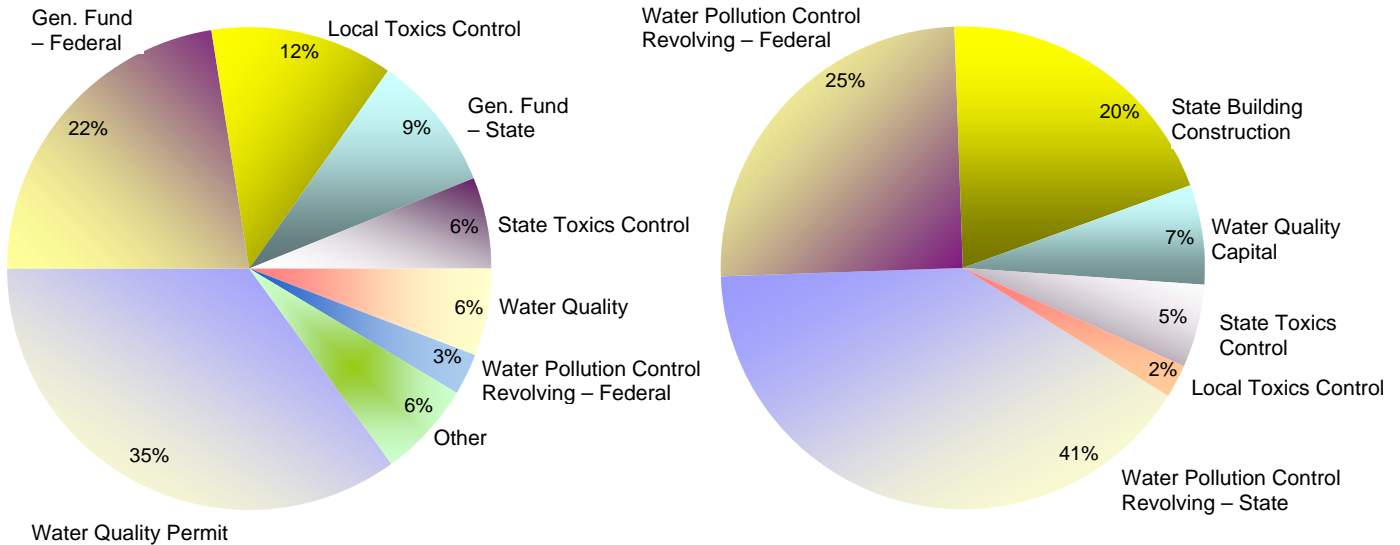
Dave Peeler, Program Manager, 360.407.6405

Water Quality Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$72.9 Million

FTEs = 254.5

Capital Budget = \$269.1 Million



Other = Freshwater Aquatic Weeds (1.92%), Reclamation (1.22%), General Fund – Private/Local (1.09%), Freshwater Aquatic Algae Control (0.70%), General Fund – State – Expanded Reclaimed Water (0.58%), Water Pollution Control Revolving – State (0.56%), General Fund – State – Puget Sound Partnership (0.21%), General Fund – State – Climate Change (0.19%), and Metals Mining (0.02%).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
Water Quality Permit	\$25,588,553	Issue & manage federal & state wastewater discharge permits.
General Fund – Federal	16,247,173	Numerous EPA grants for point & non-point source control; water clean up plans; management of water quality grants & loans to local governments; & groundwater protection.
Local Toxics Control	8,991,443	Grant & loan management to local governments for municipal stormwater programs, including but not limited to, implementation of Phase II municipal stormwater permits; stormwater source control for toxics in association with contaminated sediment sites & shellfish protection districts where stormwater is a significant contributor.
General Fund – State	6,688,043	Enforcement of permit requirements; Puget Sound Plan activities such as non-point source watershed management; forest practices compliance; water clean up plans; data management, & aquatic plant management. This funding is also utilized as state match needed to secure over \$5 million of federal funding.
State Toxics Control	4,472,642	Stormwater management; water quality standards; support to the Lower Columbia River Estuary Management Program; aquatic pesticides management.
Water Quality	4,196,829	Grant & loan management; technical assistance to local governments for wastewater treatment facilities & non-point source projects.
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal	2,011,473	Administer a loan program for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities. Activities include portfolio management & technical assistance to local governments for point, non-point, & estuary projects.

Water Quality Program

Dave Peeler, Program Manager, 360.407.6405

Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	1,398,756	Grants to local governments to prevent, remove, or manage invasive freshwater aquatic weeds.
Reclamation	887,934	Funding provided to implement SSB 5881, which would increase the hydropower license fees to fully cover the costs of Ecology & the Department of Fish & Wildlife to license, re-license, & monitor the effects of hydroelectric projects on water, fish & wildlife.
General Fund – Private/Local	792,198	Provide technical expertise to local government water quality projects such as King County's Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant & the City of SeaTac's Third Runway Project.
Freshwater Aquatic Algae Control	509,000	Grants to local governments to prevent, remove, or manage freshwater aquatic blue-green algae.
General Fund – State – Expanded Reclaimed Water	425,000	Funding provided to implement ESSB 6117, which revises the reclaimed water act to expand the management, conservation, & use of reclaimed water.
Water Pollution Control Revolving – State	407,690	Administer a loan program for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities. Activities include portfolio management & technical assistance to local governments for point, non-point, & estuary projects.
General Fund – State – Puget Sound Partnership	153,500	Funding provided to implement ESSB 5372, work in coordination with the newly formed state agency the Puget Sound Partnership to clean up & restore the environmental health of Puget Sound by the year 2020.
General Fund – State – Climate Change	136,390	Funding provided to implement ESSB 6001, which establishes state goals to reduce greenhouse gases emissions.
Metals Mining	14,000	Inspections required by Metals Mining Act.
Operating Budget Total	\$72,920,624	

Capital Fund Sources

Water Pollution Control Revolving – State	\$109,001,524	Loans for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities, non-point source control activities, & estuary management.
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal	67,060,732	Loans for constructing or replacing water pollution control facilities, non-point source control activities, & estuary management.
State Building Construction	54,020,591	Grants/loans for water pollution control facilities, non-point source control, & water quality improvement planning & implementation/activities. Grants for stormwater management implementation in Puget Sound. Grants for water reclamation in Puget Sound.
Water Quality Capital	18,101,758	Grants/loans for water pollution control facilities, non-point source control, & water quality improvement planning & implementation/activities. Grant to Hood Canal Coordinating Council for on-site septic replacement loan program.
State Toxics Control	14,650,937	Grants for stormwater management implementation outside of Puget Sound. Grants/loans for water pollution control facilities, non-point source control, & water quality improvement planning & implementation/activities.
Local Toxics Control	6,242,650	Stormwater management implementation grants for Puget Sound. Local toxic grants for stormwater improvement planning & implementation /activities.
Capital Budget Total	\$269,078,192	

Water Quality Operating & Capital Budget Total

\$341,998,816

Water Quality Program

Dave Peeler, Program Manager, 360.407.6405

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Chuck Lehotsky (left) and Kirk Sinclair measuring the groundwater level in a monitoring well near Scatter Creek in southern Thurston County.

Program Mission

The mission of the Water Resources Program is to support sustainable water resources management to meet the present and future water needs of people and the natural environment, in partnership with Washington communities.

Environmental Threats

Historically, Washington residents have enjoyed an abundance of clean and inexpensive water. However, water availability can no longer be taken for granted. Washington increasingly lacks water where and when it is needed for communities and the environment. Increased demand for water is due mainly to population and economic growth. At the same time, stream flows need to be restored to save fish from extinction.

There is increased awareness of water needs and availability. Many factors have combined to build the awareness:

- Threat of extinction to once abundant fish stocks and federal Endangered Species Act requirements.
- Frequent droughts resulting in dry streams, withered crops, dead fish, concern for wildfire hazards, and reduced hydropower production.
- Record low stream flows and declining aquifer and groundwater levels in some areas of the state.
- Lack of water for further allocation without impairing senior water rights, instream flows, or depleting aquifers in many areas of the state.

- Legal uncertainty related to the validity and extent of water rights and claims, including federal and Indian rights and claims.
- Lack of adopted instream flow levels for many state rivers and streams.
- Inadequate information on water availability, stream flows, and groundwater.
- A growing awareness and concern over the long-term effects of climate change on the water supply.

Authorizing Laws

- *RCW 90.03, Water Code (1917)*
- *RCW 90.44, Regulation of Public Ground Waters (1945)*
- *RCW 18.104, Water Well Construction Act (1971)*
- *RCW 90.14, Water Right Claims Registration and Relinquishment (1967)*
- *RCW 90.22, Minimum Water Flows and Levels (1969)*
- *RCW 90.54, Water Resources Act of 1971*
- *RCW 90.38 and 90.42, Trust Water Rights Program (1989 and 1991)*
- *RCW 90.80, Water Conservancy Boards (1997)*
- *RCW 90.82, Watershed Planning (1997)*
- *RCW 90.90, Columbia River Basin Water Supply*
- *RCW 43.99E, Water Supply Facilities – 1980 Bond (Referendum 38)*
- *RCW 43.83B, Water Supply Facilities*

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Agricultural groups; environmental organizations; local watershed planning & management groups.*
- *Business and industry.*
- *Local governments: cities, counties, utilities, irrigation districts, conservation districts.*
- *State and federal agencies.*
- *Indian tribes.*
- *People living near dams and owners of dams.*
- *Real estate developers, realtors and builders.*
- *Recreational water users; sport and commercial fishers.*
- *Water and power utilities.*
- *Water-right holders; well drillers.*

Issues

Improving Water Management Capacity

Several factors are leading us to improve water management:

- Increasing water demand.
- Frequent droughts.
- Better understanding and acceptance of water availability problems.
- Concern for how climate change could impact water supplies and the environment.

Ecology is working with stakeholders to update water management policies, and the Legislature provided funding to address the increased demand on and competition for water. These actions have resulted in some progress, but have also highlighted the gap between current water management capacity and other challenges:

- Setting instream flow requirements while providing for future water use, implementing local water management plans, and taking other actions to get water back into streams. An intensive effort is ongoing with local interests to set instream flows on streams and rivers.
- Implementing local watershed plans designed to meet water needs and protect water resources sustainability. We are working with local watershed planning units to help them successfully finish local planning. We are providing funding for plan implementation, including actions ranging from storage projects to compliance.
- Processing water rights change applications. We are focusing on change applications to help facilitate the sale, transfer, and changes in water use to better use existing water supplies.
- Finding innovative water supply solutions. As traditional water supplies become increasingly scarce, and acquiring new water rights is increasingly difficult, water users are turning to innovative water supply solutions. Ecology is working with stakeholders on innovative water supply solutions that include developing awareness of readily usable water limits and providing incentives and institutional capacity for new water efficiency technologies, water storage, reclaimed water, and stormwater management projects.

- Improving water use accountability. We are increasing water use metering and reporting; maintaining and expanding the stream gauging network; responding to local watershed requests for compliance service; and taking actions on water law violations.
- Providing clarity on water rights and claims. We are close to completing the Yakima River Basin Adjudication, which will bring clarity and certainty regarding the validity and extent of surface water rights and claims in the basin. We also are initiating water rights settlement discussions with at least three tribes.
- Improving the availability of water resource data and information. We are developing, maintaining, and enhancing our water management data systems. This includes mapping and keeping pace with increased demands of modern water management, public service expectations, and technology.

Activities, Results & Performance Measures

Adjudicate Water Rights

Adjudication reduces water right conflicts and supports sound water management by increasing certainty regarding validity and extent of water rights. Adjudication is a judicial determination of water rights and claims, including federal, tribal, and non-tribal claims. Ecology's current focus is completing the Yakima River Basin surface water adjudication and pre-adjudication work in the Spokane area and Colville watershed.

Expected Results

- Increased water rights certainty and reduced conflict.
- Major uncertainty regarding the validity and extent of the water rights in the Yakima Basin is removed.

Performance Measures

- Number of tribal water right settlement processes initiated.

Assess, Set, and Enhance Instream Flows

Ecology evaluates and sets instream flows that are fundamental to water resources management. Instream flows are used to determine how much water needs to remain in streams to meet

environmental needs, how much can be allocated, and when to regulate junior water users based on flow levels. Our goal is to restore and protect flows, while meeting out-of-stream needs.

Expected Results

Water availability is determined and water is sustained for current and future needs.

- Increased setting and enhancing of instream flows in critical water basins to benefit people, fish, farming and the environment.
- Six instream flow rules are proposed to be adopted (Walla Walla, Wenatchee, Lewis, Salmon-Washougal, Quilcene, Dungeness) working with local watershed groups.

Performance Measures

- Number of instream flow rules adopted.
- Acre-feet of water acquired for instream flow (statewide).
- Acre-feet of additional water acquired in Eastern Washington (Columbia River)

Ensure Dam Safety

Ecology protects life, property and the environment by overseeing the safety of Washington's dams. We do this by inspecting the structural integrity, flood and earthquake safety of existing state dams not managed by the federal government. We also approve and inspect new dam construction and repairs and take compliance and emergency actions.

Expected Results

Public and environmental health and safety is protected.

- Reduced risk of potentially catastrophic dam failures for the safety of people and property located below dams.

Performance Measures

- Number of dams inspected.

Manage Water Rights

Ecology allocates surface and groundwater resources to meet many needs for water. We make decisions on applications for new water rights and on applications for changes to existing water rights to reallocate water. To make these decisions, we assess many factors, including determining whether water is available and whether existing rights would be impaired. Ecology is responsible for managing an existing water rights portfolio of over 49,000

certificates, 3,000 permits and 166,000 claims.

Ecology embarked on a quality improvement effort for water rights permitting, including reports on the Web and standardization of permit language.

Expected Results

Water needs are met and existing water users and the environment are protected.

- Improved allocation of new water rights and changes to existing rights
- New municipal water right provisions are implemented with the Department of Health.
- Timely and sound decisions are made on applications for new water rights and changes to existing rights to (re)allocate water.

Performance Measures

- Number of water right change decisions completed.
- Number of new water right decisions completed.

Prepare and Respond to Drought

Ecology provides services to reduce the impact of droughts and to prepare for future droughts and climate change. When droughts are declared, our services include providing water via emergency transfers, water right changes, and temporary wells. Ecology also provides drought related information and financial assistance to local governments and we coordinate drought response efforts. We are also working with emerging information on climate change to monitor future water supply implications.

Expected Results

- Drought effects are monitored and, where feasible, mitigated (such as impacts to water supply and drought preparedness) through improved planning, communication, coordination, and loss prevention efforts.

Performance Measures

- Increased number of temporary water right permits processed during periods of drought.

Promote Compliance with Water Laws

Ecology helps ensure water users comply with the state's water laws. Our activities include water metering and reporting 90 percent of water use in 16 fish critical basins, along with education, technical assistance, and strategic enforcement in egregious cases.

Water Resources Program

Ken Slattery, Program Manager, 360.407.6602

Expected Results

Increased awareness of, and compliance with, the state's water laws so that legal water users and applicants for water rights are not impaired, water use remains sustainable, and the environment is protected.

- 90 percent of water use is metered and reported in 16 critical water basins.
- Water right holders receive compliance information, assistance, and strategic enforcement action.
- Water use on streams with flows set is regulated during low flow periods.

Performance Measures

- Number of compliance actions (non-metering).
- Percentage of water use metered in 16 critical basins.

Provide Water Resources Data and Information

The collection, management, and sharing of data and information is critical to local watershed groups, conservancy boards, businesses, local governments, nonprofit groups, the Legislature, other agencies, and the media. The data collected by Ecology supports daily operations, including making water allocation decisions; setting and achieving stream flows; identifying the location and characteristics of wells, dams, and water diversions; supporting compliance actions; metering; tracking progress; and communicating with constituents.

Expected Results

Sound water management is supported through improved agreement and more informed water resources decisions based on increasingly timely and accurate data and improved public access to information.

- Data and information systems are developed and maintained by increasing the numbers of external users (watershed groups, conservancy boards, businesses, etc.).
- Improved collection, preservation and availability of data and information for water allocation, dam safety, well construction, instream flows and communication.

Performance Measures

- There is no performance measure for this item.

Regulate Well Construction

Ecology protects consumers, well drillers, and the environment by licensing and regulating well drillers, investigating complaints, approving variances from construction standards, and providing continuing education to well drillers. Our work is accomplished in partnership with delegated counties delivering technical assistance to homeowners, well drillers, tribes, and local governments.

Expected Results

The public's safety, environment, and property are protected.

- Well drillers get licensing and training services.
- Well drilling is regulated.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of water supply wells inspected by delegated counties.

Support Local Watershed Management of Water Resources

Ecology works with other agencies, local watershed planning groups, and tribes to address water quantity issues under the Watershed Management Act. We provide technical support and studies for local watershed planning groups to develop and adopt local plans to serve as a basis for sound water management. We provide grants for studies and projects identified in watershed plans as needed for plan implementation.

Expected Results

Sound local watershed management plans are developed, adopted, and implemented with enough information and agreement to support sound water use and actions.

- 42 local watershed planning groups get technical support.
- Regional initiatives for central Puget Sound, Columbia and Yakima Rivers, Dungeness, Quincy-Odesa, and Spokane Aquifer get technical support.

Performance Measures

- Percentage of watersheds in the implementation (Phase 4) of watershed planning.

Support Water Use Efficiency

Ecology provides agricultural, commercial, industrial, and nonprofit water users with services

that deliver water savings. Our services include information, planning, and technical, engineering, and financial assistance. We also provide support for water re-use projects and to the Department of Health for municipal water conservation. We provide grants and loans to irrigation districts and individual irrigators to achieve greater efficiency and save water for stream flow improvement.

Expected Results

Increased water, energy and cost savings to protect the environment, increase business competitiveness and reduce pressure on water supplies and waste treatment facilities.

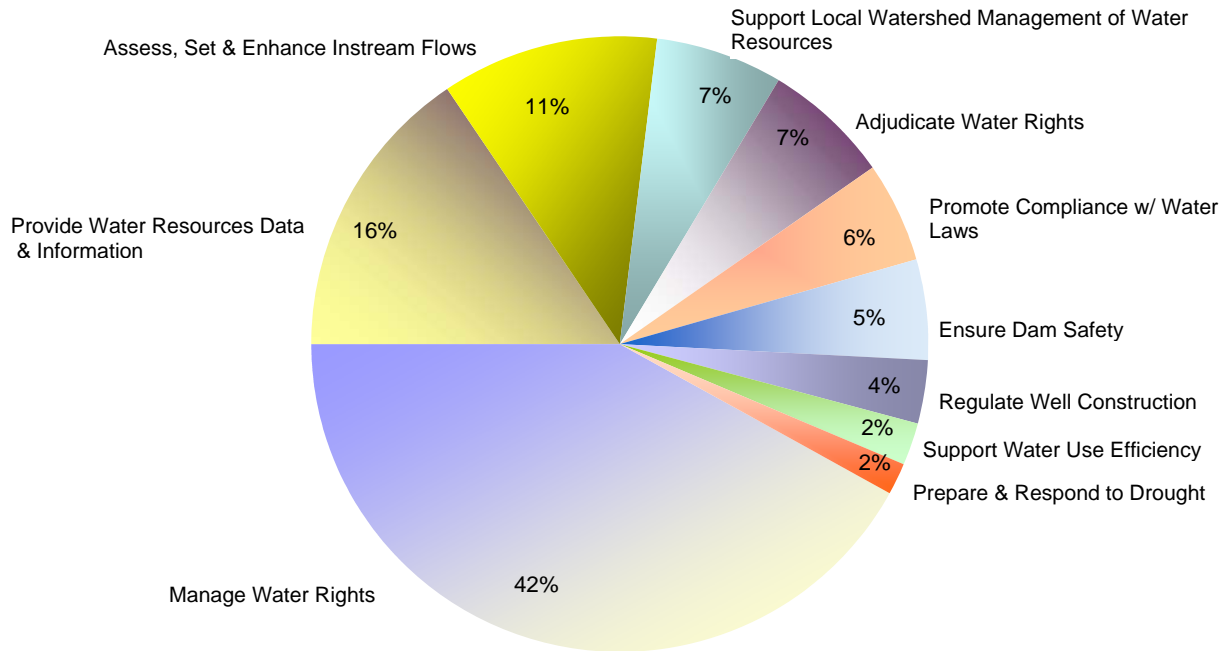
- Agricultural, commercial, industrial, and non-profit water users get technical support.
- Department of Health water conservation and reclaimed water efforts get support.

Performance Measures

- Volume of water acquired for instream flow (statewide).

**Water Resources Program 07-09 Biennium Budget
 By Activities**

Operating Budget = \$42.9 Million; FTEs = 170.3



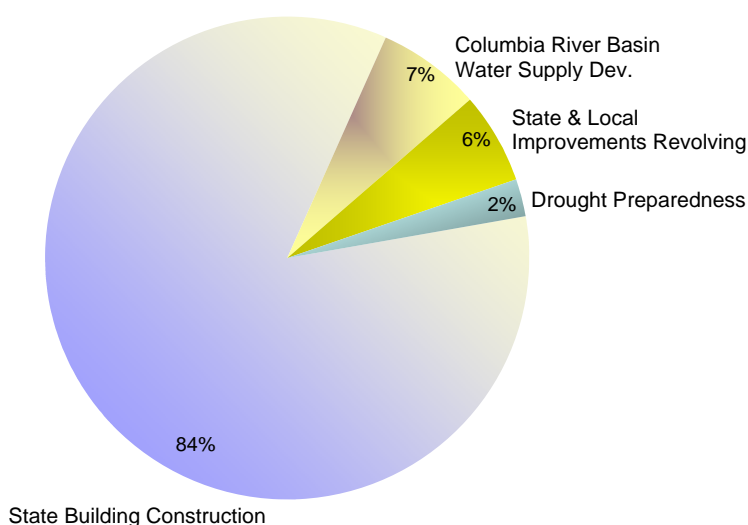
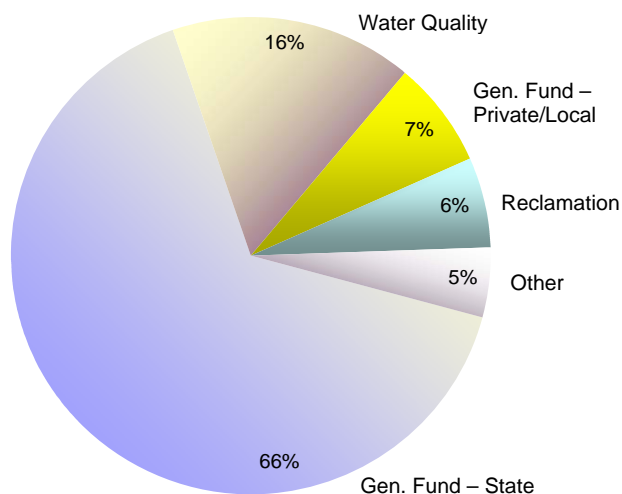
Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Manage Water Rights	\$17,940,610	65.9
Provide Water Resources Data & Information	6,763,103	29.2
Assess, Set & Enhance Instream Flows	4,863,366	19.0
Support Local Watershed Management of Water Resources	2,824,713	10.2
Adjudicate Water Rights	2,823,590	12.9
Promote Compliance with Water Laws	2,360,515	11.9
Ensure Dam Safety	2,198,645	8.4
Regulate Well Construction	1,507,879	8.5
Support Water Use Efficiency	904,301	4.3
Prepare & Respond to Drought	707,000	0
Water Resources Operating Budget Total	\$42,893,722	170.3

**Water Resources Program 07-09 Biennium Budget
By Fund Source**

Operating Budget = \$42.9 Million

FTEs = 170.3

Capital Budget = \$52.9 Million



Other = General Fund - State - Implement Watershed Plans (0.96%), State Emergency Water Projects Revolving (0.91%), State & Local Improvements Revolving - Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38) (0.82%), Basic Data (0.72%), General Fund - Federal (0.40%), State Drought Preparedness (0.27%), General Fund - State - Pilot Water Management (0.23%), General Fund - State - Reclaimed Water (0.17%), and General Fund - State - Northwest Indian Fisheries (0.12%).

Water Quality Capital (1.02%) not shown in capital budget pie above (too small for display).

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Uses
General Fund - State	\$28,130,309	Water rights decision making, county water conservancy board assistance, compliance, data management, public information, dam safety, water use efficiency, watershed support, instream flows, Yakima adjudication & Columbia River activities. Funding support for Chamokane Basin groundwater/surface water technical study by the US Geological Survey.
Water Quality	6,983,784	Water rights decision making, county water conservancy board assistance, compliance, data management, public information, water use efficiency, watershed support, instream flows, clarify water rights in Spokane area watersheds.
General Fund - Private/Local	3,120,845	Instream flows, water acquisition & cost reimbursement contracts for water rights processing.
Reclamation	2,687,490	Administration of the well construction oversight program, including revenue transfers to delegated counties with well construction management authority, compliance, well information systems. Hydropower dam licensing & contract with the US Geological Survey for stream gauging data collection & studies (\$326,566 proviso).

Water Resources Program

Ken Slattery, Program Manager, 360.407.6602

General Fund – State – Implement Watershed Plans	410,963	Colville & Entiat watershed support, water rights mapping & application processing. Statewide instream flow setting technical support.
State Emergency Water Projects Revolving	390,000	Drought relief activities; primarily permit staffing for Ecology. Grants to state agencies & others for drought relief activities.
State & Local Improvements Revolving – Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38) (Agricultural Water Supply Bond Funds)	350,623	Staff support for grants & loans for the improvement and/or construction of agricultural water supply facilities. Technical assistance to irrigation districts. Operation & maintenance of Zosel Dam (Lake Osoyoos in Okanogan County)
Basic Data	310,000	Pass through to the US Geological Survey for stream gauging data collection & studies.
General Fund – Federal	170,208	Dam safety scanning project & guidelines, Yakima Enhancement liaison. Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Study.
State Drought Preparedness	117,000	Drought relief projects & activities to prepare for future droughts.
General Fund – State – Pilot Water Management	100,000	Contract with the US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to facilitate solutions to water management problems.
General Fund – State – Reclaimed Water	72,500	Water right impairment & reclaimed water planning & procedure development.
General Fund – State – Northwest Indian Fisheries	50,000	Contract with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to facilitate solutions to water management problems.
Operating Budget Total	\$42,893,722	
Capital Fund Sources		
State Building Construction	\$44,239,500	Water measuring devices, on-farm irrigation efficiencies, water conveyance improvement or replacement, water storage investigations, water acquisition, watershed councils, agriculture water supply, Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plans, Columbia River feasibility studies & implementation.
State & Local Improvements Revolving – Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38)	3,540,000	Grants/loans for agricultural water supply facilities. Grants for on-farm water use efficiency improvements, water conveyance improvements & storage studies.
Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development	3,280,600	Grants for feasibility & construction of storage & water conservation projects. Purchase or leases of water rights.
State Drought Preparedness	1,300,000	Grants/loans for drought related agricultural & municipal water supply facilities projects. Purchase & lease of water rights to improve stream flows in fish critical streams.
Water Quality Capital	540,000	Grants for implementation of Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plans.
Capital Budget Total	\$52,900,100	
Water Resources Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$95,793,822	

Agency Administration Program

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David Workman, Communications & Education, 360.407.7004
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Patricia McLain, Financial Services, 360.407.7005
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Aaron Huntley configures an office cubicle for an Ecology employee.

Program Mission

The mission of the Agency Administration Program is to direct and sustain the agency's effort to accomplish its mission: to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of the people's air, land, and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Environmental Threats

Agency Administration helps Ecology's environmental programs meet the mission of Ecology to protect Washington's environment by:

- Providing information to citizens about environmental threats.
- Promoting good working relationships with members of the Legislature and tribes.
- Managing financial systems and issues.
- Providing human resource services.
- Providing high-quality information technology services.
- Providing safe and secure workplaces.

Authorizing Laws

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

Constituents/Interested Parties

- *Internal management and staff.*
- *Issues that affect other government agencies or private interests often require Agency Administration to work closely with a full range of groups interested in environmental issues.*

Issues

Facilities

The 32,000 square-foot stucco wall on the east side of Ecology's 14-year-old Lacey building must be rebuilt to maintain structural integrity. Our past repair attempts have failed to fix and stop the damage and mold growth from water seeping into the wall. The 2007 Legislature provided money to assess the damage and develop a repair strategy and budget estimate. We will be requesting over \$10 million to make the consultant's recommended repairs. If the repairs are not done, further damage will continue and increase the risk to employees' and visitors' health and safety.

We also need to replace our Northwest Regional Office in Bellevue with a more efficient and sustainable facility that will meet our long-term business needs. We have outgrown the facility, and it cannot be remodeled to accommodate more staff. The current building is also prone to flooding during heavy rains, and mold growth is affecting indoor air quality.

Information Management and Communication

Ecology has a risk management and strategic plan for improving our data management and making information more available to citizens and stakeholders. We are focused on the following issues:

- Improved Internet applications that will allow customers to do more on-line business with the agency.
- Improved Internet use to engage the public in commenting on and shaping policy proposals, and to streamline paperwork and reports for those we regulate.

- Improved availability and accessibility to information so citizens can evaluate the state of their environment and consider ways to make a meaningful contribution toward protecting and improving it.
- Information and educational resources that are easier for people, businesses, and communities to access and understand. These resources are developed to help people reduce their contributions to global climate change and to prepare for the changes that cannot be avoided, and to protect Washington's waters, including Puget Sound.

Human Resource Management

Ecology will be developing a new strategic plan for managing the workforce for optimal performance and achieving agency and programmatic goals. The plan will:

- Identify and implement human resources management best practices that foster solutions for managers and supervisors.
- Develop strategies to effectively recruit and retain a highly qualified, diverse work force.
- Design a human resources risk management plan to provide guidance in risk identification, assessment, prevention and mitigation.

Long-term Financial Stability

Ecology will be closely monitoring the State Toxics Control Account revenues that are highly variable depending on the price of crude oil. We will be updating strategies to manage the impact of revenue volatility. We will also identify long-term funding options for ongoing water related functions that have been initiated using temporary fund sources.

Activities & Results

(Note: These activities share results with Ecology's environmental programs across the agency.)

Office of Communication and Education

This office gives advice and guidance to management and staff on effective communication, education, and public involvement strategies related to environmental issues.

Governmental Relations

The Governmental Relations Office provides leadership, policy support, and coordination for federal and state legislative issues, as well as issues

that affect local governments, tribes, and British Columbia. This Office includes the Rules Unit, which provides rule development assistance and coordination, along with economic analysis, including Small Business Economic Impact Statements and cost/benefit studies.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Office provides a full scope of human resources support, including safety, equal employment opportunity, labor relations, and training and development. Human Resources ensures that appointments, recruitment, classification and pay, corrective/disciplinary actions, reduction-in-force actions, complaints, and grievances comply with federal and state employment laws, civil service rules, and agency policy. The Human Resources Office also helps implement collective bargaining agreements. The Office develops and monitors the agency's Affirmative Action Plan and coordinates diversity activities for Ecology, including helping to create a supportive work environment that reflects the diversity of the communities we serve.

Regional and Field Offices

Each of Ecology's four regional offices (Lacey, Yakima, Spokane, Bellevue) and field offices (Bellingham, Richland, Vancouver) has executive management representatives and provides core administrative support to regional office staff. This support includes areas of reception, mail, records management, complaint tracking, and central library functions. The Regional Directors in these offices help local communities and provide cross-program coordination and management of large, multiple-program environmental reviews and permitting projects. *(Note: Although these offices are budgeted in agency Administration, their work is mostly connected with environmental priorities.)*

Executive, Financial, and Administrative Services

Ecology leadership comes from the Executive Offices.

Financial Services provides centralized financial support in accounting, budget, contracts, purchasing, and inventory. This office also manages and coordinates strategic planning for Ecology, coordinates performance measurement, and develops environmental indicators.

The Administrative Services Office includes information management (desktop and network services, application development, and data administration), and facility and vehicle management and security. This office maintains Ecology's central records, responds to public-records requests, provides mail services, and manages extensive library resources at headquarters and in regions in the form of books, periodicals, and research.

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

Expected Results

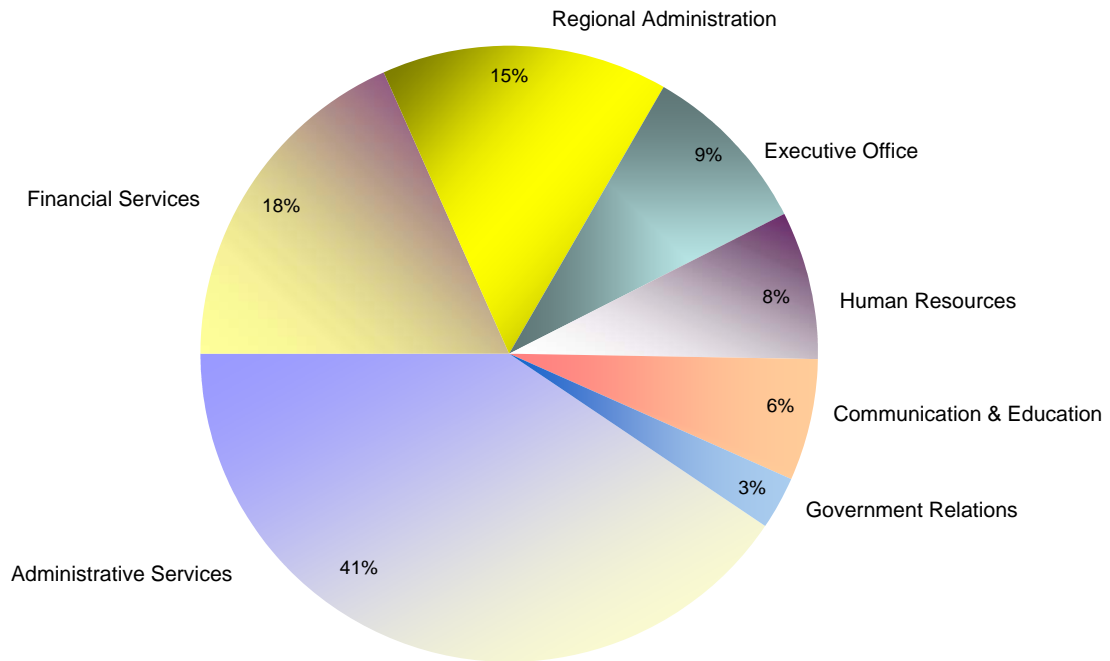
- Ecology managers, the Governor, State Auditor, Office of Financial Management, and the Legislature have confidence in Ecology and our financial information, and can use it to make crucial decisions affecting the environment.
- The public is informed about the work Ecology does, is educated about its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

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Agency Administration Program

Administration Program 07-09 Biennium Operating Budget By Activities

Operating Budget = \$49.6 Million; FTEs = 222.9



Activities	Dollars	FTEs
Administrative Services	\$20,183,546	81.5
Financial Services	9,203,130	49.9
Region Administration	7,406,918	42.2
Executive Office	4,634,958	12.4
Human Resources	3,810,861	18.1
Communication & Education	3,123,834	12.8
Governmental Relations	1,439,886	6.0
Agency Administration Operating Budget Total	\$49,803,133	222.9

Agency Administration Program

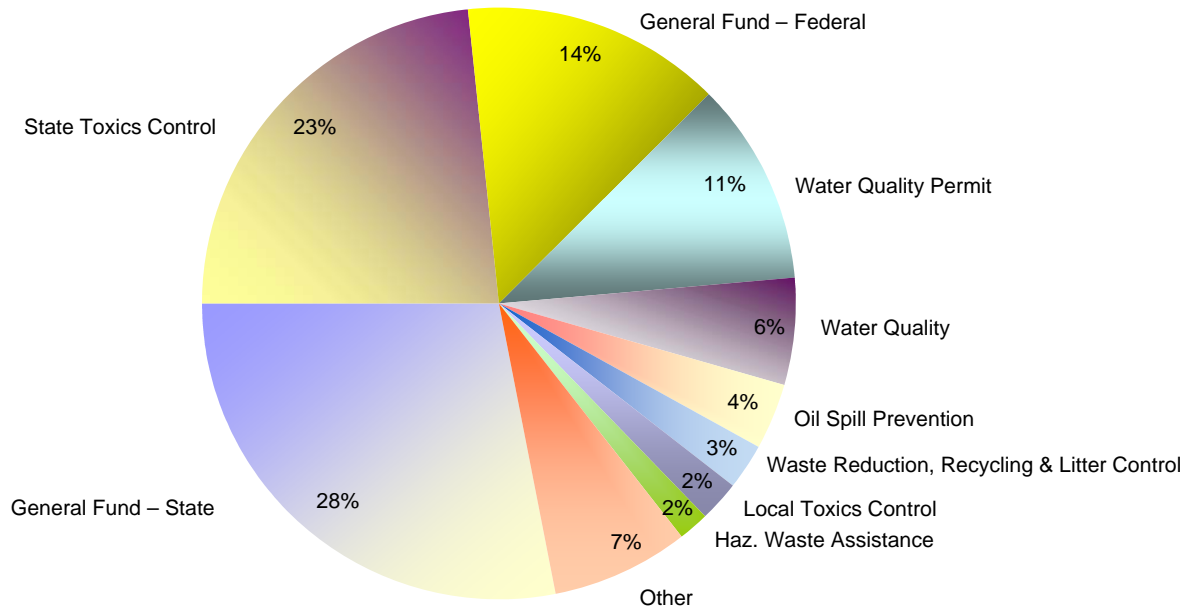
Administration Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source (FTEs = 222.9)

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

Operating Fund Sources	Amount	Capital Fund Sources	Amount
General Fund – State	\$13,911,043	State Building Construction	\$1,113,235
State Toxics Control	11,631,138	Local Toxics Control	160,689
General Fund – Federal	7,105,573	State Toxics Control	55,823
Water Quality Permit	5,487,135	Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development	39,416
Water Quality	2,907,040	Waste Tire Removal	38,529
Oil Spill Prevention	1,879,516	Water Quality Capital	37,463
Waste Reduction, Recycling & Litter Control	1,275,237	Wood Stove Education & Enforcement	17,201
Local Toxics Control	1,028,474	Capital Budget Total	\$1,462,356
Hazardous Waste Assistance	883,643		
Underground Storage Tank	531,512		
Reclamation	497,576		
Air Operating Permit	470,047	Operating & Capital Budget Total	\$51,265,489
Air Pollution Control	348,997		
General Fund – Private/Local	302,946		
Flood Control Assistance	292,958		
Worker & Community Right To Know	290,967		
Water Pollution Control Revolving – Federal	285,527		
Biosolids Permit	218,410		
Electronic Products Recycling	108,510		
Site Closure	94,728		
State & Local Improvements Revolving – Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38)	74,377		
Freshwater Aquatic Weeds	69,604		
Water Pollution Control Revolving – State	61,310		
Wood Stove Education & Enforcement	46,865		
Operating Budget Total	\$49,803,133		

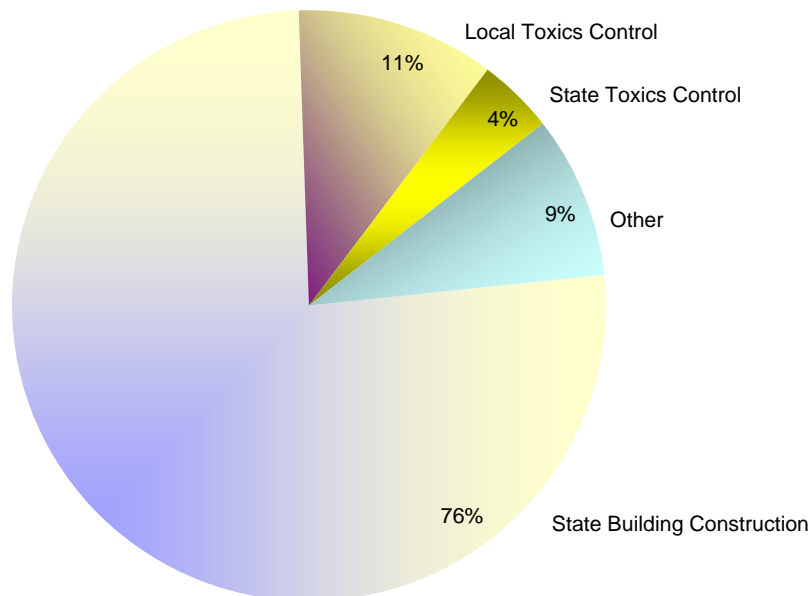
Agency Administration Program 07-09 Biennium Budget By Fund Source

Operating Budget = \$49.8 Million



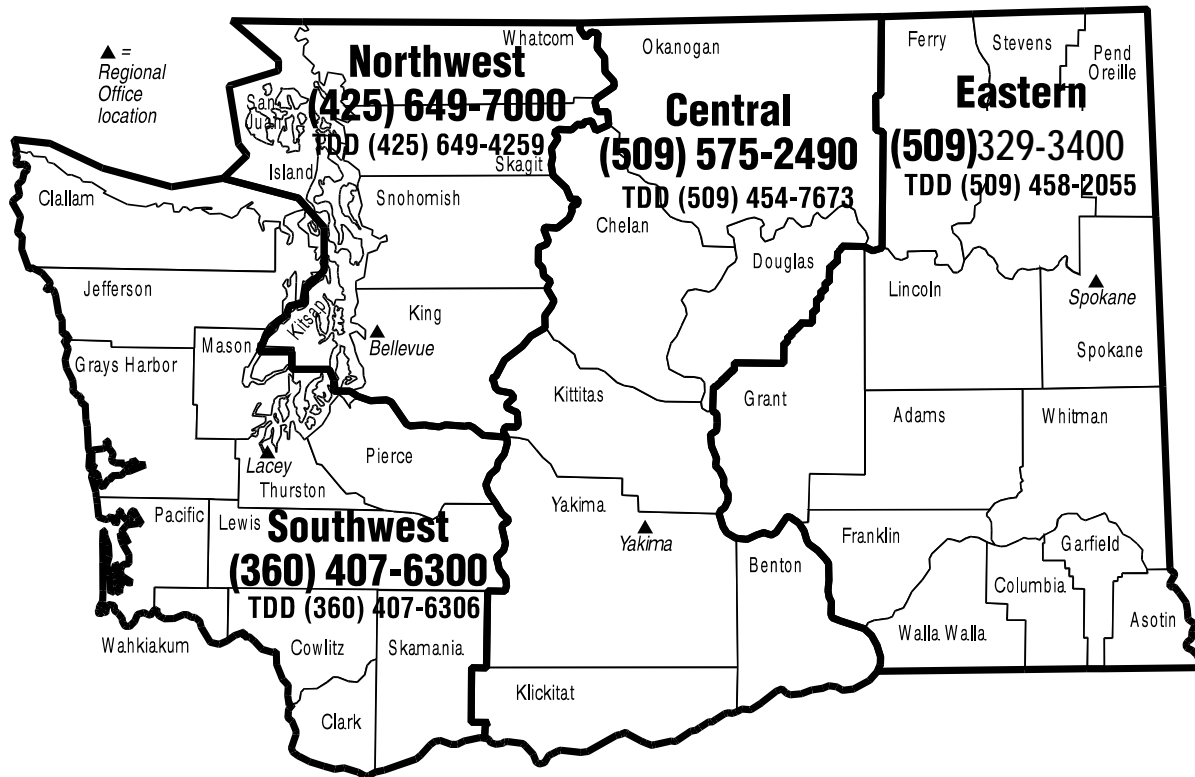
Other = Underground Storage Tank (1.07%), Reclamation (1.00%), Air Operating Permit (0.94%), Air Pollution Control (0.70%), General Fund - Private/Local (0.61%), Flood Control Assistance (0.59%), Worker & Community Right to Know (0.58%), Water Pollution Control Revolving - Federal (0.57%), Biosolids Permit (0.44%), Electronic Products Recycling (0.22%), Site Closure (0.19%), State & Local Improvements Revolving - Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38) (0.15%), Freshwater Aquatic Weeds (0.14%), Water Pollution Control Revolving - State (0.12%), and Wood Stove Education & Enforcement (0.09%).

Capital Budget = \$1.5 Million



Other = Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development (2.70%), Waste Tire Removal (2.63%), Water Quality (2.56%), and Wood Stove Education & Enforcement (1.18%).

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Contact Information

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Ecology Administered Accounts

The Department of Ecology uses 38 accounts and is the administering agency for 32 of these. This section is an inventory of the accounts Ecology administers. Each account description includes the RCW authority, fund manager, account purpose, the authorized uses, and the revenue source.

Following is a numeric listing of the accounts Ecology administers. For a more detailed description of each account, you can find additional information in the alphabetical listing.

02P – Flood Control Assistance Account	139 – Water Quality Account
023 – Special Grass Seed Burning Research Account	160 – Wood Stove Education and Enforcement Account
027 – Reclamation Account	173 – State Toxics Control Account
032 – State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account	174 – Local Toxics Control Account
044 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account	176 – Water Quality Permit Account
05W – State Drought Preparedness Account	182 – Underground Storage Tank Account
07C – Vessel Response Account	194 – Environmental Excellence Account
072 – State and Local Improvements Revolving Account – Water Supply Facilities (Ref. 38)	199 – Biosolids Permit Account
08R – Waste Tire Removal Account	207 – Hazardous Waste Assistance Account
10P – Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account	216 – Air Pollution Control Account
10A – Freshwater Aquatic Algae Control Account	217 – Oil Spill Prevention Account
10G – Water Rights Tracking System Account	219 – Air Operating Account
11J – Electronic Products Recycling Account	222 – Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account
11W – Water Quality Capital Account	223 – Oil Spill Response Account
116 – Basic Data Account	258 – Metals Mining Account
125 – Site Closure Account	408 – Coastal Protection Account
	500 – Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Account
	727 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Account

Fund descriptions in alphabetical order.

Air Operating Permit Account (Fund #219) (RCW 70.94.015)

Fund Manager: Air Quality Program. Contact Paige Boulé 360.407.6646

Purpose: To reduce air pollution from large industrial sources.

Authorized Use: To issue permits to major air pollution sources and for small business technical assistance as it relates to reducing air pollution.

Revenue Source: Permit fees from large industrial air pollution sources; fees are set based on emissions and complexity of source; fees are paid annually.

Air Pollution Control Account (Fund #216) (RCW 70.94.015)

Fund Manager: Air Quality Program. Contact Paige Boulé 360.407.6646

Purpose: To reduce air pollution from agricultural and outdoor burning and small industrial sources (for example, dry cleaners, rock crushers, coffee roasters) and from school buses.

Authorized Use: To issue permits for agricultural and outdoor burning, and small industrial air pollution sources; burning alternatives research; to retrofit school buses with air pollution control devices.

Revenue Source: Permit fees for burning (charged on a per-acre basis) and annual fees for small industrial air pollution sources; vehicle transfer fees are deposited in this account through FY 08 to fund school bus retrofits.

Ecology Administered Accounts

Basic Data Account (Fund #116) (RCW 43.21A.067)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To gather data on stream flow, groundwater and water quality data or other hydrographic information.

Authorized Use: The fund shall be expended on a matching basis with the United States Geological Survey for the purpose of obtaining additional basic information needed for an intelligent inventory of water resources in the state.

Revenue Source: Special purpose account for private individuals to receive stream flow data, groundwater, water quality data, or other hydrographic information. Ecology is required to contract the information requested with the United States Geological Survey.

Biosolids Permit Account (Fund #199) (RCW 79.95J.025)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero 360.407.6996

Purpose: To maximize the beneficial use of biosolids while at the same time protecting human health and the environment from pollutants and microorganisms that can be found in the material.

Authorized Use: To administer permit applications reviewing related plans and documents, monitoring, evaluating, conducting inspections, overseeing performance of delegated program elements, providing technical assistance and supporting overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities.

Revenue Source: Facilities that handle and manage biosolids in the state of Washington, including, but not limited to, wastewater treatment facilities, receiving-only facilities, and septage management facilities are required to pay an annual biosolids permit fee. This is an annual fee of 17 cents per residential equivalent. As of July 1, 2007 new facilities also pay a review fee of \$1,800.

Coastal Protection Account (Fund #408) (RCW 90.48.390)

Fund Manager: Spill, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program. Contact Kitty Hjelm 360.407.7454

Purpose: To provide funds for the restoration of natural resources and the enhancement of prevention, preparedness, and response activities related to oil and hazardous material spills.

Authorized Use: These funds are used for environmental restoration and enhancement projects, investigations of the longterm effects of oil spills, and the development and implementation of aquatic land geographic information systems.

Revenue Source: Penalty payments and payments from oil spill damage assessments received from parties responsible for oil spills and water pollution.

Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account (Fund #10P) (RCW 90.90.010)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To resolve water conflicts in the Columbia River.

Authorized Use: Two-thirds of the authorized funds are for the development of new storage opportunities; one-third of the authorized funds are for projects that conserve water.

Revenue Source: \$200 million of state bonds have been authorized for grants for new storage and conservation projects. (This account retains interest.)

Electronic Products Recycling Account (Fund #11J) (RCW 70.95N.130)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero
360.407.6996

Purpose: To provide the public with free collection, transportation, and recycling of covered electronic products, including televisions, computers, and monitors.

Authorized Use: To administer manufacturer registration fee collections, review and approve plans and plan revisions, monitor, evaluate, and implement the regulations set for the EPR program in rule.

Revenue Source: Manufacturers of televisions, computers, and monitors who sell their products within or into (as with internet sales) the state of Washington pay this tier structured fee based on their percentage of the total unit market share. Depending on the market for the time period in question, manufacturers may move from one tier to another. It is a seven tier structure, and in FY08 the fee ranges from \$0 in tier-7 to \$35,000 in tier-1.

Environmental Excellence Account (Fund #194) (RCW 43.21K.170)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero
360.407.6996

Purpose: To support innovative pollution reduction products.

Authorized Use: Dormant since fiscal year 2004.

Revenue Source: Fee and voluntary contributions for individually negotiated program agreement proposal.

Flood Control Assistance Account (Fund #02P) (RCW 86.26.007)

Fund Manager: Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program. Contact Gordon Wiggerhaus
360.407.6994

Purpose: To provide grants and technical assistance to local governments for flood damage reduction projects and comprehensive flood hazard management planning.

Authorized Use: Ecology administers the Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP), providing grants and technical assistance to local governments for flood damage reduction projects and comprehensive flood hazard management planning. Ecology staff assists in the development and approval of local Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plans, feasibility studies, public awareness programs and flood hazard warning programs. Ecology also inspects construction of flood damage reduction projects. Ecology is the state's coordinating agency for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and provides assistance and support to the 289 communities enrolled in the NFIP. Many of the projects funded through FCAAP grants require detailed hydrologic and engineering studies. Ecology staff must verify that these studies are properly done and meet standard practices.

Revenue Source: \$4,000,000 per biennium transfer from State General Fund as required by RCW 86.26.007.

Freshwater Aquatic Algae Control Account (Fund #10A) (RCW 43.21A.667)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Vince Chavez 360.407.7544

Purpose: To prevent, remove, or manage freshwater aquatic blue-green algae.

Authorized Use: To provide grants, grant management, and technical assistance to local governments for the prevention, removal, and management of freshwater aquatic blue-green algae.

Revenue Source: This fee is charged in conjunction with boat license collected by the Department of Licensing and is renewed annually. The charge is \$1 per license. Fee set by statute.

Ecology Administered Accounts

Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account (Fund #222) (RCW 43.21A.650)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Vince Chavez 360.407.7544

Purpose: To prevent and control/management of invasive freshwater aquatic weeds.

Authorized Use: To provide grants, grant management, and technical assistance to local governments for the prevention, removal, and management of invasive freshwater aquatic weeds.

Revenue Source: This fee is charged in conjunction with boat trailer license and is renewed annually. The charge is \$3 per license. Fee set by statute.

Hazardous Waste Assistance Account (Fund #207) (RCW 70.95E.080)

Fund Manager: Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program. Contact Donna Allen 360.407.6561

Purpose: To provide technical assistance and compliance education assistance to hazardous substance users and waste generators.

Authorized Use: Assist select businesses with the development and follow through of plans for reducing hazardous waste. Develop and distribute educational information on waste reduction to all businesses that generate hazardous waste.

Revenue Source: Annual fees charged to businesses that generate hazardous waste. (RCW 70.95E.020 and 70.95E.030)

Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA) (Fund #174) (RCW 70.105D.070)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero 360.407.6996

Purpose: To provide technical assistance to local governments for local solid waste planning and oversight of solid waste facilities. In addition, funds are granted to local governments under the Remedial Action Grant, Performance Partnership, and the Coordinated Prevention Grant programs. Remedial Action Grants are provided to cleanup hazardous sites throughout Washington state. Remedial Action grant categories include oversight remedial action grants, site hazard assessment grants, integrated planning grants, safe-drinking-water action grants, and area-wide groundwater remedial action grants. Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) pay the costs of technical experts to help citizens understand environmental problems and the cleanup process so they can make informed comments and be involved in the decision making process. Two types of PPGs that are available include hazardous-substance-release-site grants or waste management priorities implementation grants. Coordinated Prevention grants are meant to fund local government projects that prevent or minimize environmental contamination in ways that comply with state solid and hazardous waste laws and rules. The two types of grants are planning and implementation grants for solid and hazardous waste management and solid waste enforcement grants.

Authorized Use: To fund several grant programs including the remedial action grant program, the coordinated prevention program, and the public participation grant program; and to provide technical assistance to local governments.

Revenue Source: Revenue for the Local Toxics Control Account comes from the hazardous substance tax (HST). This tax is applied to all hazardous substances including petroleum products, pesticides, industrial chemicals, and acids on the first possession in the state of Washington. At this time, 96 percent of the HST revenue is from petroleum products. 53 percent of the total HST revenue is deposited for use into the Local Toxics Control Accounts. The other 47 percent goes to the State Toxics Control Account. Approximately \$136 million in revenue collections is estimated for deposit into the LTCA for the 07-09 biennium.

Metals Mining Account (Fund #258) (RCW 78.56.080)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Vince Chavez 360.407.7544

Purpose: To consider site-specific criteria in determining a preferred location of tailings facilities of metals mining and milling operations and incorporate the requirements of all known available and reasonable methods in order to maintain the highest possible standards to insure the purity of all waters of the state.

Authorized Use: To assess each active mining milling operation and to cover the costs of required inspections.

Revenue Source: This fee is collected from active metals mining and millings operations. Fees are negotiated individually based on required effort. Fees are annual with a variable charge due to the number and type of inspections required by the Metals Mining Act.

Oil Spill Prevention Account (Fund #217) (RCW 90.56.510)

Fund Manager: Spill, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program. Contact Kitty Hjelm 360.407.7454

Purpose: To provide funding for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities.

Authorized Use: These funds are used for: routine responses to spills; development of rules and policies; facility and vessel plan review and approval; spill drills; inspections; investigations; enforcement; interagency coordination and public outreach and education.

Revenue Source: A four-cent tax on the first possession of each barrel of petroleum imported into and consumed in Washington State.

Oil Spill Response Account (Fund #223) (RCW 90.56.500)

Fund Manager: Spill, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program. Contact Kitty Hjelm 360.407.7454

Purpose: To provide funds for responding to and cleaning up oil spills when state response costs are expected to exceed \$50,000.

Authorized Use: These funds are used for oil-spill-related response, oil spill containment, wildlife rescue, oil cleanup and disposal, and associated costs; natural resource damage assessment and related activities; interagency coordination and public information related to a response; appropriate travel, goods and services, contracts, and equipment related to a response.

Revenue Source: An additional one-cent tax on the first possession of each barrel of petroleum imported into and consumed in Washington State.

Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Account (Fund #500) (RCW 43.200.080)

Fund Manager: Nuclear Waste Program. Contact Steve Moore 360.407.7212

Purpose: To fund surveillance and maintenance of the Commercial Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal site after closure.

Authorized Use: Funds will be transferred to the Federal Government unless the State purchases the land at lease termination.

Revenue Source: Disposal fee of \$1.75 per cubic foot of disposed waste. Account earns interest. (This account retains interest.)

Reclamation Account (Fund #027) (RCW 89.16.020)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To regulate well drilling construction and support stream gauging collection data.

Authorized Use: Conduct a regulatory program for well construction as provided in RCW 18.104. Conduct Investigations and surveys of natural resources in cooperation with the federal government, or independently thereof, including stream gauging, hydrographic, topographic, river, underground water, mineral and geological surveys as provided in RCW 90.16.060.

Ecology Administered Accounts

Pay expenses associated with staff at the departments of ecology and fish and wildlife working on federal energy regulatory commission re-licensing and license implementation as provided in RCW 90.16.060.

Revenue Source: Fees for well drilling and well drillers license; and fees for power license fees. Well drilling fees are established in RCW 18.104.055 and power license fee is established in RCW 90.16.020.

Site Closure Account (Fund #125) (RCW 43.200.080)

Fund Manager: Nuclear Waste Program. Contact Steve Moore 360.407.7212

Purpose: To close the Commercial Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal site.

Authorized Use: Funds have been used for an environmental impact study, a site investigation, design of a cover for filled trenches, and will be used for final closure.

Revenue Source: Interest is earned on funds through the Treasurer. Repayment of a \$13.8 million fund transfer will be made by transfers from General Fund – State to the Site Closure Account annually beginning 07/01/2008. The first payment is \$960,000 and will be increased annually by the implicit price deflator until repayment is complete. (This account retains interest.)

Special Grass Seed Burning Research Account (Fund #023) (RCW 70.94.656)

Fund Manager: Air Quality Program. Contact Paige Boulé 360.407.6646

Purpose: To reduce air pollution from the burning of grasses grown for seed.

Authorized Use: Research on alternatives to grass seed field burning.

Revenue Source: Grass seed field burning permit fees, which is now limited to exceptions. Grass seed field burning was banned in the mid-1990s.

State and Local Improvements Revolving Account – Water Supply Facilities (Ref. 38) (Fund #072) (RCW 43.83B.030)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To provide grants and loans to public agriculture water supply facilities.

Authorized Use: Provides grants and loans to applicants for water supply facilities for agricultural use alone or in combination with fishery, recreational, or other beneficial uses of water to assist those entities in improving their efficiency of water use beyond current levels.

Revenue Source: The Legislature authorized \$75 million of general obligation bonds for water supply facilities. The revenue to this account is the proceeds from the sale of bonds plus the interest and principle on loans made from the account.

State Drought Preparedness Account (Fund #05W) (RCW 43.83B.430)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To provide assistance for drought preparedness.

Authorized Use: To provide grants and loans to public entities to alleviate drought conditions.

Revenue Source: Funds are only transferred when there is a state-declared drought. The last two State Drought declarations were in 2001 and 2005. In 2005, there was a transfer from the State Taxable Building Construction Account to Fund 05W. In 2001, there was a transfer from the State General Fund. Account 05W collects interest and principle on loans.

State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account (Fund #032) (RCW 43.83B.360)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To provide for emergency action during a drought declaration.

Authorized Use: To provide emergency powers to the Department of Ecology to enable it to take actions in a timely and expeditious manner that are designed to alleviate hardships and

reduce burdens on various water users and uses arising from drought conditions. As used in this chapter, "drought condition" means that the water supply for a geographical area or for a significant portion of a geographical area is 75 percent below normal and the water shortage is likely to create undue hardships for various water uses and users.

Revenue Source: \$18 million comes from general obligation loans. In 2001 and 2005, there were transfers from the State General Fund to fund 032. Account 032 collects interest and principle on loans.

State Toxics Control Account (Fund #173) (RCW 70.105D.070)

Fund Manager: Toxics Cleanup Program. Contact Jack Glatz 360.407.7220

Purpose: To effect cleanup of contaminated sites in the state. However, many other toxic pollution and contamination issues also qualify for funding under the Model Toxics Control Act law.

Authorized Use: Funding is used primarily for clean up of contamination, and prevention and management of toxics which pose a threat to the environment in the state.

Revenue Source: The State Toxics Control Account (STCA) provides funds to agencies whose responsibility it is to cleanup contaminated sites, improve hazardous waste management, and prevent future contamination. The Hazardous Substance Tax is the primary source of revenue for the STCA. This is a tax on hazardous substances at their first possession in the state of Washington. Currently, 96 percent of it comes from petroleum products and the remaining 4 percent from pesticides, industrial chemicals, acids, and other hazardous substances. By statute 47 percent of the Hazardous Substance Tax is deposited in the STCA. The other 53 percent is deposited in the Local Toxics Control Account. Currently this tax contributes approximately \$121 million of revenue to the STCA per biennium. In addition to funds from the Hazardous Substance Tax the STCA also accrues revenue through Cost Recovery, the process by which Ecology recovers expenditures or obtains reimbursements for its cost of providing cleanup oversight and approval for the cleanup of contamination at properties under a decree or order. Another method is cost recovery for technical assistance and the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), the action where Ecology collects costs from persons who request review of a planned or completed cleanup to determine whether or not there should be any further action taken. The VCP contributes about \$1.5 million of revenue to the STCA per biennium. Fines and penalties issued against persons or businesses which have not complied with environmental contamination and cleanup laws contribute about \$300,000 of revenue per biennium. Fees collected from facilities that manage mixed waste account for nearly \$12 million of revenue per biennium.

Underground Storage Tank Account (Fund #182) (RCW 90.76.100)

Fund Manager: Toxics Cleanup Program. Contact Jack Glatz 360.407.7220

Purpose: To prevent contamination into soil and groundwater and mitigate explosive hazards.

Authorized Use: To adopt and enforce rules establishing requirements for all underground storage tanks regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Revenue Source: Tank fees and fines for tank violations

Vessel Response Account (Fund #07C) (RCW 90.56.335)

Fund Manager: Spill, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program. Contact Kitty Hjelm 360.407.7454

Purpose: To provide funds for emergency vessel towing to prevent vessel casualties and major oil spills.

Authorized Use: Funds are used for a Standby Emergency Response Tug at Neah Bay.

Revenue Source: Funds come from existing vehicle title transfer fees collected by the Department of Licensing.

Ecology Administered Accounts

Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (Fund #044) (RCW 70.93.180)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero 360.407.6996

Purpose: To control and remove litter and develop public education programs concerning the litter problem. Recover and recycle waste materials related to litter.

Authorized Use: Litter Prevention and pick-up (through Ecology Youth Corps, contracts and grants with locals and other state agencies), Litter campaign, litter survey, administration of litter program, recycle hotline, technical assistance in waste reduction, recycling, and pollution prevention initiatives.

Revenue Source: Wholesalers and retailers in Washington state pay a litter tax of \$0.15 per \$1,000 of gross profit as set in statute for all sales of food for humans or pets, cigarettes and tobacco products, soft drinks, carbonated water, beer, wine, newspapers, magazines, household paper and paper products, glass containers, metal containers, plastic or fiber containers made of synthetic materials, cleaning agents, and toiletries.

Waste Tire Removal Account (Fund #08R) (RCW 70.95.521)

Fund Manager: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. Contact Jessica Quintero 360.407.6996

Purpose: To clean up unauthorized waste tire piles and implement measures that prevent future accumulations of unauthorized waste tire piles.

Authorized Use: To administer and manage contracts to clean up unauthorized tire piles, establish/upkeep of a website to disseminate information about preventing tires piles and the cleanup status of current projects, enforcement.

Revenue Source: A \$1 per tire fee is included in the cost of a new tire and is collected from consumers with tire purchases.

Water Pollution Control Revolving Account (Fund #727) (RCW 90.50A.020)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Kim Wagar 360.407.6614

Purpose: To provide low interest loans to local governments for construction of water pollution control facilities and related activities that contribute the achievement of water quality.

Authorized Use: Loans to local governments.

Revenue Source: Revenue into the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account primarily comes from two sources. The first is a yearly federal EPA grant that averages \$18-20 million. The second source of revenue is principle and interest repayments from loans given out to local governments for construction of water pollution control facilities and projects that reduce pollution in all of the Washington's waterways. (This account retains interest.)

Water Quality Account (Fund #139) (RCW 70.146.030)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Kim Wagar 360.407.6614

Purpose: To provide financial assistance to public bodies for statewide, high priority water quality projects in the form of grants and loans.

Authorized Use: Funding is primarily used for technical assistance to local governments for wastewater treatment facilities and non-point source projects. Funds are also used for grant and loan management, and for watershed planning grants.

Revenue Source: Revenue to the Water Quality Account comes primarily from tobacco taxes. The original tax passed in 1986 imposed an 8-cent-per-pack tax on cigarettes earmarked for water quality programs. There is a \$90 million guarantee of revenue into the Water Quality Account from the General Fund if sufficient tobacco taxes are not collected. Revenue also comes from Initiative 773 (I-773) this initiative was passed in November 2001 and approved a reimbursement mechanism for the Water Quality Account. I-773 specifies

transfers into the Water Quality Account in the amount of \$7,885,000 per biennia. This transfer offsets estimated lost revenue from I-773's 60-cent tax on cigarettes.

Revenue also comes from principle and interest repayments from loans given to local governments to construct wastewater treatment facilities. The estimated revenue from this source for the 2007-2009 biennium is \$759,000.

Water Quality Capital Account (Fund #11W) (RCW 70.146HB.1137)

Fund Manager: Water Quality Program. Contact Kim Wagar 360.407.6614

Purpose: To provide grants to public bodies for financing construction of water pollution control facilities and non-point activities.

Authorized Use: Grants to Local Governments.

Revenue Source: There is no specific revenue source for this account. The account is supported by a special appropriation from the Water Quality Account. Revenue from the Water Quality Account is a combination of tobacco taxes and a transfer from the General Fund. For the 2007-2009 biennium, State Building Construction Account appropriations make up a large portion of the financing of the Centennial Clean Water grants program.

Water Quality Permit Account (Fund #176) (RCW 90.48.465)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact Vince Chavez 360.407.7544

Purpose: To regulate the disposal of solid or liquid waste material into the waters of the state, including commercial or industrial operators discharging solid or liquid waste material into sewage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state.

Authorized Use: Fees are established in amounts to fully recover and not to exceed expenses in processing permit applications and modifications, monitoring and evaluating compliance with permits, conducting inspections, securing laboratory analysis of samples, reviewing plans and documents directly related to operations of permittees, overseeing performance of delegated pretreatment programs, and supporting the overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities.

Revenue Source: Fees are based on a variety of factors including the complexity of permit issuance and compliance. Fee interval is yearly: \$79-142,465 for industries, \$1.18-\$1.80 (per residential equivalent) for municipalities, and \$100-\$36,059 for general permits. Fees are subject to I-601 requirements. This fee is reviewed by stakeholders every biennium but increases are only made if needed up to the fiscal growth factor. Ecology must go through formal rule making to amend the fee regulation. This can only occur once every two years.

Water Rights Tracking System Account (Fund #10G) (RCW 90.14.240)

Fund Manager: Water Resources Program. Contact David Burdick 360.407.6094

Purpose: To provide for investment in improvements to the water rights information system.

Authorized Use: For the development, implementation, and management of a water rights tracking system, including a water rights mapping system and a water rights database.

Revenue Source: Twenty percent of the fees collected by the Department of Ecology according to RCW 90.03.470.

Wood Stove Education and Enforcement Account (Fund #160) (RCW 70.94.483)

Fund Manager: Air Quality Program. Contact Paige Boulé 360.407.6646

Purpose: To reduce air pollution from indoor burning

Authorized Use: Education on proper wood stove use and enforcement of opacity (density of smoke coming out of chimney) regulations as they relate to indoor burning

Revenue Source: \$30 fee is charged to buyers of new wood stoves and fireplaces.