



DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

2026 Supplemental Budget Decision Package Policy Level: Federal Programs Backfill

Washington State Department of Ecology
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**Department of Ecology
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Policy Level: Federal Programs Backfill**

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Agency Recommendation Summary

The 2025 federal administration change has brought major shifts in priorities, creating deep uncertainty around the future of federal funding that supports Ecology's core work. Proposed cuts threaten to eliminate or reduce long-standing federal programs and partnerships and dismantle critical national data systems, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, that provide the science needed to track ocean acidification, drought, and other climate risks. Without state-funded support to replace these resources, Washington will lose both funding and access to essential climate data.

This request seeks \$16,557,000 to backfill at-risk federal core funding and lost climate science and data and prevent the loss of approximately 97 FTEs (many of which are filled by subject matter experts), safeguard critical data gaps, and ensure Ecology can continue protecting Washington's communities, environment, and economy. This request is related to the Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation and to the Governor's Salmon Strategy. (Natural Climate Solutions Account, Climate Commitment Account, General Fund State)

Fiscal Summary

6 Year Fiscal Detail							
Expenditures by Account		FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
001-1	General Fund - State		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000		
001-2	General Fund - Federal		(16,059,000)	(18,159,000)	(18,159,000)		
26C-1	Climate Commitment - State		4,577,000	4,577,000	4,577,000		
26D-1	Natural Climate Solutions - State		10,779,766	12,655,912	12,658,152	278,460	280,836
	Total Expenditures	0	497,766	273,912	276,152	278,460	280,836
Expenditures by Object		FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
A	Salaries and Wages		122,267	104,142	104,142	104,142	104,142
B	Employee Benefits		41,204	35,096	35,096	35,096	35,096
E	Goods and Services		114,272	90,337	92,577	94,885	97,261
G	Travel		3,358	2,878	2,878	2,878	2,878
J	Capital Outlays		169,504	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		47,161	40,170	40,170	40,170	40,170
	Total Objects	0	497,766	273,912	276,152	278,460	280,836
Staffing							
Job Class	Salary	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
IT DATA MANAGEMENT-ENTRY	90,625		0.20				
CHEMIST 2	84,529		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CHEMIST 3	98,067		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
FISCAL ANALYST 2			0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
IT APP DEVELOPMENT-JOURNEY			0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
	Total FTEs	0.00	1.61	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Revenue							
Account	Source	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
001-2 - General Fund - Federal	0366		(14,604,000)	(14,604,000)	(14,604,000)		
001-2 - General Fund - Federal	0397		(455,000)	(455,000)	(455,000)		
001-2 - General Fund - Federal	0311		(1,000,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)		
	Total Revenue	0	(16,059,000)	(18,159,000)	(18,159,000)	0	0

Decision Package Description

Background

For decades, Ecology has relied on stable federal funding under cooperative federalism to protect our air, water, and land. These investments have enabled Ecology to uphold both state and federal environmental laws, safeguard communities, and maintain nationally recognized programs that ensure clean air, safe water, and healthy lands for current and future generations. These partnerships are essential because state resources alone cannot meet the full scale of these needs.

Ecology partners with multiple federal agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Energy (USDOE), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). In the last biennium alone, Ecology received \$234 million in core federal funding assistance, approximately 85% of which came from EPA to support core air quality, water quality, and toxics cleanup programs across the state.

Recent grant funds from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) helped accelerate this work, but those were temporary funding streams rather than stable long-term funding.

Problem/Opportunity

The 2025 Presidential transition has severely destabilized federal funding streams, which has halted programs, slashed agency budgets, frozen grants, and disrupted long-standing state-federal partnerships. As of late October 2025, Congress has not passed a federal fiscal year 2026 budget or continuing resolution, triggering a government shutdown and raising serious concerns about funding reliability.

The President's proposed budget threatens critical environmental programs at EPA, NOAA, and FEMA, agencies that fund Ecology's core services. These cuts jeopardize our ability to:

- Support local development and affordable housing
- Safeguard public health
- Meet state and federal requirements
- Ensure equitable service delivery
- Sustain science and data guiding decision-making
- Build flood and coastal resilience
- Preserve institutional expertise
- Serve overburdened communities, small businesses, and Tribes

Without continued federal investment, Washington risks losing decades of environmental progress. Many of these functions align with Governor Ferguson's priorities: public safety, government efficiency, customer service, and housing access.

Even if Congress resolves the current shutdown, based on the President’s budget proposal, Ecology anticipates more than \$92 million in federal funding losses starting in state fiscal year 2027, with similar shortfalls expected in 2028 and 2029. These reductions pose a serious threat to the health, safety, and resilience of our communities and environment.

The requested amounts in this decision package are based on the President’s proposed budget. Should Congress enact a more favorable budget for Ecology’s programs, the requested amounts will be revised to reflect that support, and Ecology will continue to keep the Office of Financial Management and legislative staff updated on these changes as we move toward and through the 2026 legislative session.

Loss of Core Grant Funding

Despite the extensive federal-level funding cuts being proposed, every federal grant received by Ecology plays a vital role in supporting our mission and sustaining our work. Given the state’s current budget constraints and significant revenue shortfalls, we recognize it is not feasible to seek backfill funding for all potentially affected federal programs.

In response, Ecology carried out a rigorous and collaborative process to identify and prioritize the most critical funding gaps. We engaged teams and subject matter experts across programs and functions to ensure a thoughtful and strategic approach.

Each program was evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Whether it delivers direct, measurable benefits to human health and environment.
- Whether it provides essential scientific foundations for our policies and regulations.
- Whether it supports Ecology’s core activities.
- Whether its work could be significantly disrupted if paused.
- Whether it lacks alternative, non-Ecology funding sources, increasing its vulnerability.

Based on this evaluation, the following summary highlights the federal grants deemed most critical for backfill support should federal funding be discontinued. For a more comprehensive inventory of Ecology’s core federal funding, refer to Attachment A – Federal Grants Reductions and Impacts Summary.

Performance Partnership Grant (PPG)	
Federal Agency: EPA	Funding Use: Staff 85%; Pass-through 15%
Typical Annual Award: \$9,619,458	SFY27 Request: \$9,619,000
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 100%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$19,238,000
Brief Description: Washington’s PPG provides core funding for Ecology’s work to protect clean air, clean water, and manage hazardous waste. Aligned with the state’s Performance Partnership Agreement with EPA, this long-standing grant has supported Ecology since 1998, delivering roughly \$18-19 million every biennium to sustain essential environmental programs statewide.	

Problem: The President's proposed elimination of Washington's PPG funding threatens the foundation of our state's environmental protections. In the last grant cycle, PPG sustained about 40 staff across four core Ecology programs: Air Quality, Environmental Assessment, Shorelands, and Water Quality. These positions drive critical work such as permitting, monitoring, public education, technical assistance, and pollution control in all 39 counties. Forty percent of Washington's PPG funding supports essential water and air quality functions, including nonpoint and point source pollution control, stormwater and groundwater management, cleanup plans, and financial assistance for local projects statewide.

PPG impacts the following regulatory programs Washington is responsible for:

- CWA §303(d)/305(b) - Integrated Report: Biennial report to Congress identifying impaired waters and assessing the overall condition of rivers, lakes, streams, Puget Sound, and coastal waters. It determines where stronger water quality protections are needed.
- CWA §303(d) - Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): The primary regulatory tool for restoring polluted waters that are not fishable or swimmable – critical to protecting public health and waterbody uses.
- CWA §303(c) - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Establishes and updates state surface water quality standards, which forms the foundation for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting and other Clean Water Act programs.
- CWA §401 Certification - Authorizes states and Tribes to ensure permitted projects in U.S. waters are certified to meet state water quality standards in collaboration with federal agencies.
- Coastal Zone Management Act - Ensures federal consistency to protect state authority over coastal resources and promotes coordination between state and federal agencies to balance development and conservation along Washington's coastlines.
- Clean Air Act 103 - Protects public health through ensuring enforcement of illegal burning or permit violations. Also provides inspections of pollution sources.

Without PPG funding, Ecology risks losing staff, scaling back essential services, and falling out of compliance with state and federal regulations, which would leave Washington's communities, environment, and economy at risk.

Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants	
Federal Agency: EPA	Funding Use: Staff 30%; Pass-through 70%
Typical Annual Award: \$3,111,800	SFY27 Request: \$3,112,000
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 100%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$6,224,000
Brief Description: These grants tackle the biggest sources of water pollution at no cost to people and communities. The Section 319 Program issues grants to governments and non-profits for implementation of activities that reduce nonpoint sources (NPS) of water pollution, which is the leading source of water quality impairment in the U.S. Section 319 funding used on NPS projects provides public health benefits to the community by improving water quality, which in turn improves aquatic and marine ecosystems, including salmon and orca	

populations. The vast extent and continuous nature of NPS pollution is a daunting challenge, and the Section 319 program is an essential part of the solution.

Problem: The loss of this funding would harm Ecology's planning and implementation of the state Clean Water Act mandates, which require the agency to maintain a program to reduce nonpoint pollution (pathogens and other contaminants) in Washington waters that could result in significant exposure to residents and wildlife. Ecology could no longer complete required work under the Clean Water Act. It would also mean not addressing the leading source of water impairment in the U.S. and discontinuing dollars flowing to communities across the state.

This funding supports [Total Maximum Daily Loads](#) (TMDL) projects throughout Washington with about 7.3 FTE overseeing the program. Each project typically takes three years to build. The program currently has 15 open projects that help implement real solutions that reduce water pollution. In state fiscal years 2024 and 2025, 10 new subawards were granted to local governments and other public entities. Without this funding, farmers would not have the financial incentives to reduce their impacts on local water quality, and this would lead to polluted surface waters for downstream users.

Ecology faces risk of impacts to the following work and staffing:

- Nonpoint compliance staff at regions that would impact Ecology's ability to respond to complaints and implement cleanup plans for TMDLs, Alternative Restoration Plans (ARP), and [Straight To Implementation](#) (STI).
- Forestry staff with the Adaptive Management program that helps fund staff to the policy committee and Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research (CMER) Committee. These committees evaluate the state's forestry rules and update them when necessary.

Coastal Zone Management (CZM)

Federal Agency: NOAA	Funding Use: Staff 100%; Pass-through 0%
Typical Annual Award: \$3,100,000	SFY27 Request: \$1,000,000*
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 100%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$6,200,000

Brief Description: In Washington, the CZM program is the cornerstone of efforts to manage and safeguard our coastal lands, waters, and communities across 15 counties and submerged land. It ensures that development, conservation, and resilience efforts work hand-in-hand to protect the state's coastal economy and natural heritage.

This funds states with approved CZM programs to collaborate with local and Tribal partners to protect and restore our coasts. It supports core state responsibilities, which include updating shoreline master programs, restoring wetlands and estuaries, providing technical assistance, reviewing federal actions for consistency, and contributing to the broader agency plan for resilient, healthy coastlines.

Problem: Eliminating this program as proposed in the President’s budget would severely undermine efforts to manage and protect Washington’s coastal lands, waters, and communities across 15 counties, including: Whatcom, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Thurston, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Grays Harbor, Marson, Kitsap, Jefferson, Island, and Clallam.

Over 21 staff support the critical work to ensure environmental protection acts are implemented, federal consistency reviews are conducted, and the Coastal Zone Management Act is implemented.

This funding is vital for safeguarding key economic hubs and emergency access corridors that support habitat restoration and help coastal communities prepare for hazards and sea-level rise. Without it, the state would lose the capacity to provide critical technical assistance, resilience planning, and access to the best available science needed to protect both people and key infrastructure along Washington’s coast.

*Ecology is requesting \$1,000,000 rather than \$3,100,000 because we anticipate using existing resources to partially backfill this federal grant and continue the CZM work during fiscal year 2027. Note that during fiscal years 2028 and 2029, we would need a full backfill of \$6,200,000.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Federal Agency: EPA	Funding Use: Staff 100%; Pass-through 0%
Typical Annual Award: \$1,700,000	SFY27 Request: \$717,000*
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 42.2%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$1,434,000

Brief Description: This funding is essential for ensuring strong oversight of hazardous waste management under the federal RCRA. It supports Ecology’s work to inspect facilities, issue and enforce permits, and require corrective actions when contamination occurs.

Through this program, Ecology helps prevent the mismanagement of hazardous waste that can pollute Washington’s water, soil, and air, which protects public health, our environment, and the state’s long-term economic vitality.

Problem: The proposed federal funding reduction would significantly weaken Washington’s ability to protect communities and the environment from hazardous waste contamination. Ecology does not have the resources to absorb this loss, which would result in a 21% reduction in state regulatory oversight and support and the loss of approximately 4.2 full-time positions dedicated to implementing the RCRA program.

This reduction means fewer inspections and less direct assistance to facilities that handle hazardous waste work that is critical to preventing contamination of our water, soil, and air. In state fiscal year 2025, Ecology conducted 323 facility inspections under this grant, addressing complaints, ensuring compliance, and preventing dangerous releases of toxic

materials. These proactive efforts protect public health, avert costly cleanups, and reduce human exposure to harmful chemicals.

Without this funding, Washington can expect more hazardous waste releases, greater risks to drinking water and public health, and increased cleanup costs for taxpayers. Because many regulated facilities are located in overburdened and vulnerable communities, these cuts would also deepen existing environmental and health disparities.

*The President's budget proposed an ~42.2% reduction to this program; Ecology is requesting a proportionate share rounded to the nearest thousand ($\$1,700,000 \times 42.2\% = \$717,000$).

State and Local Air Quality Management (Particulate Matter 2.5 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Grants)

Federal Agency: EPA	Funding Use: Staff 70%; Pass-through 30%
Typical Annual Award: \$673,000	SFY27 Request: \$673,000
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 100%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$1,346,000

Brief Description: The purpose of this grant is to monitor air pollution to protect public health and improve air quality. It provides over \$673,000 annually for the collection of critically important, real-time air quality information that Ecology and local air agencies use to communicate air pollution health risks to the public. Ecology and local agencies also use this funding to satisfy EPA's minimum monitoring requirements, inform effective and efficient air pollution control strategies, and track the progress in our efforts to improve air quality over time.

Problem: President Trump has proposed a 100% cut to 16 out of 19 categorical grants at EPA. This funding is one of the proposed eliminations. This funding supports 2.75 FTEs at Ecology that oversee management of the 16 PM_{2.5} air monitoring stations across the state. PM_{2.5} is the greatest air pollutant concern in Washington due to wildfires, wintertime home heating, outdoor burning, vehicle exhaust, and industry. Ecology, local air agencies, and the people these agencies serve rely heavily on the monitoring data to provide real-time data to the public.

Ecology passes about a third of the funding to seven clean air agencies across the state for monitoring that are not in the agency's jurisdiction. This impacts 11 additional air monitoring stations.

If Ecology loses this funding, this would cause discontinuation of 16 air monitoring stations under Ecology's jurisdiction, elimination of two PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation monitoring stations, and elimination of pass-through funding for seven clean air agencies, which support 11 air monitoring stations and one chemical speciation station.

Losing these monitoring sites and the data would do irreparable harm to the state's efforts to protect public health and reduce air pollution. Air pollution is one of the biggest environmental risk factors that impacts people's health, especially those living in

overburdened communities. People living in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution have more negative health outcomes, including lung and heart disease, compared to the average for the state. They also live 2.4 years fewer than people in the rest of the state, on average (Air Quality Environmental Justice Report, 2024: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2402011.html>). The loss of this funding would have long-term repercussions for all communities across the state.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tank Program and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (UST, LUST)

Federal Agency: EPA	Funding Use: Staff 100%; Pass-through 0%
Typical Annual Award: \$1,043,769	SFY27 Request: \$483,000*
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 46.3%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$966,000

Brief Description: These two interrelated programs help protect the environment and communities from contamination from releases from underground storage tanks. Ecology currently regulates more than 8,600 tanks at more than 3,300 facilities. Facilities include gas stations, industries, commercial properties, and governmental facilities. Ecology works to ensure these tanks are installed, managed, and monitored to prevent releases into the environment. This includes essential work like protecting groundwater that may be the drinking water source for a community by proactively preventing contamination and supporting cleanups when leaks and spills happen.

With the support of 11 staff assigned to this work, businesses are better able to prevent and address the release of petroleum from underground storage tanks not eligible for the federal funding source, the Superfund.

Problem: There are about 14,000 known contaminated sites in Washington. Federal funding is essential to support inspections and cleanups at these sites. A reduction in this funding would cut Ecology's inspection capacity by 25% and could even force EPA to reconsider Ecology's delegated regulatory authority. Without this authority and capacity, fewer inspections would occur, leaving underground storage tanks more vulnerable to leaks that threaten human health, the environment, and public safety.

This funding supports owners/operators of facilities with petroleum leaks, which are typically small businesses. The resources provide corrective action to address leaks that are not eligible for other cleanup funds like Superfund. This funding supported cleanup oversight at approximately 50 Sites in the 2023-25 biennium. Small businesses would not have the support they need, and more toxic chemicals would be released into the environment. This puts public health at risk and can lead to expensive cleanups and irreparable environmental harm.

The greatest risk from leaking tanks is groundwater contamination. Nearly half of Americans rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply, making these prevention and cleanup efforts vital to safeguarding public health and avoiding irreparable damage.

*The President's budget proposed an ~46.3% reduction to the UST and LUST programs; Ecology is requesting a proportionate share rounded to the nearest thousand (\$1,043,769 x 46.3% = \$483,000).

National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program (NFIP)

Federal Agency: FEMA	Funding Use: Staff 30%; Pass-through 70%
Typical Annual Award: \$455,481	SFY27 Request: \$455,000
National FFY26 Proposed Cut: 100%	2027-29 Biennium Request: \$910,000

Brief Description: The NFIP is a cornerstone of Washington's flood risk management and community resilience. It helps reduce flood damage, discourages unsafe development in flood-prone areas, and ensures residents can access affordable federal flood insurance, which is a requirement for all federally backed mortgages for homes in FEMA-designated floodplains.

Ecology serves as the state coordinating agency for the NFIP under Chapter 86.16 RCW. It establishes minimum state floodplain management requirements and provides essential technical assistance to local governments, including support for flood map updates and integration of flood risk planning into local growth strategies under the Growth Management Act. This work includes helping communities develop and enforce floodplain ordinances, supporting floodplain elements in comprehensive plan updates, and coordinating with FEMA to ensure flood maps remain accurate and up-to-date.

The FEMA grants, now at risk, have been awarded to Washington for decades, building the state's capacity and expertise to reduce flood risks, improve community preparedness, and lower future disaster recovery costs. Losing this funding would significantly weaken Washington's ability to protect people, property, and infrastructure from the increasing threat of flooding.

Problem: The President's proposed budget maintains funding for Risk Mapping, Analysis, and Planning (RiskMAP), but the future of NFIP-related work remains uncertain. The federal administration has announced intentions to dissolve or substantially reform FEMA, yet no clear plans or timelines have been made public. As a result, the Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs) for key FEMA grant programs for federal fiscal year 2026 have already been delayed beyond their typical release schedule, creating significant uncertainty for state partners like Ecology.

Despite this uncertainty, Ecology remains legally mandated under state law to participate in the NFIP and provide statewide floodplain management and technical assistance. Without federal funding, Ecology would lose the capacity to meet these statutory responsibilities, putting the state's continued participation in the NFIP and access to affordable flood insurance for Washington residents at serious risk.

If funding is lost, Ecology would be forced to:

- Halt or cancel flood hazard map update projects, including 53 communities currently on the RiskMAP waitlist.
- Suspend compliance audits and drastically reduce technical assistance to local governments by up to 90%.
- Delay or miss statutory deadlines for reviewing local floodplain ordinances.
- Cancel most training and outreach, including Flood Awareness Week.
- Stop updates to the state model floodplain management code used by local governments.
- End coordination on floodplain permitting with the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, delaying critical energy infrastructure projects.

These impacts would undermine flood preparedness, weaken local capacity to manage flood risk, and jeopardize Washington residents' access to affordable flood insurance, leaving communities more vulnerable to costly and preventable disasters.

Loss of Climate Science and Data

Ecology has long been a leader in advancing state-level initiatives to address the impacts of climate change. By leveraging critical federal data systems and laboratories, Ecology plays a proactive role in building climate resilience and responding to environmental changes.

In 2018, Ecology launched a first-in-the-nation model monitoring program for ocean acidification. This groundbreaking initiative relies on NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) in Seattle, the only facility in the region equipped to analyze samples using precision chemistry techniques. These analyses provide the high-quality data needed to track ocean acidification with accuracy, consistency, and scientific rigor.

However, the President's proposed budget threatens to dismantle key components of NOAA's climate science infrastructure, including eliminating the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. This office conducts the majority of the nation's climate science, and its removal would severely undermine Washington's ability to monitor and respond to critical climate threats such as ocean acidification, droughts, and wildfires.

If NOAA's laboratories, particularly PMEL, are closed, Ecology would lose access to essential sample processing capabilities. Without this support, the state's marine monitoring program cannot analyze ocean acidification data or share vital trends with resource managers, shellfish growers, Tribal governments, and other stakeholders.

The loss of these laboratories would jeopardize the continuity of Ecology's pioneering monitoring program, which is central to Washington's climate adaptation strategy. Without long-term data collection and analysis, we risk losing the ability to:

- Track significant environmental changes over time.
- Link ecosystem responses to shifting ocean conditions.
- Communicate the urgency of climate change to the public.
- Support and evaluate the effectiveness of management and response actions.

Preserving federal climate science infrastructure is essential to maintaining Washington’s leadership in climate resilience and environmental stewardship.

Proposed Solution

Ecology requests state dollars to backfill our most critical at-risk federal programs. This will ensure Washington can continue to deliver the environmental protections our communities deserve and depend on, while adapting to new challenges and making smarter, more efficient use of federal resources.

Ecology has carefully explored internal options, but the agency cannot absorb or redirect enough state resources to replace these federal dollars without severely impairing our core environmental work.

The federal government’s funding landscape is increasingly unpredictable. With deep cuts proposed to EPA, NOAA, and FEMA programs, and without immediate state support to backfill these funds, Washington risks losing decades of progress in protecting public health, natural resources, and climate resilience.

Ecology relies on many federal programs to carry out its essential work. As noted earlier, the agency conducted a prioritization process to ensure state resources are sought only where they are most needed.

Backfilling these funding gaps is essential to maintaining Ecology’s compliance with state laws and directives on equity, environmental justice, civil rights, and language access. Sustained funding ensures our services remain accessible to all people in Washington, regardless of language, income, or geography. Even modest cuts can disrupt this foundation, reducing access to critical information, creating inequities in service delivery, and widening disparities across the state. Protecting these resources is also fundamental to implementing Governor Ferguson’s customer service directives in a way that is both equitable and accessible.

The state fiscal year 2027 request is for \$10,780,000 from the Natural Climate Solutions Account (NCSA, 26D), \$4,577,000 from the Climate Commitment Account (CCA, 26C), and \$1,200,000 from General Fund-State (GF-S, 001-1), as shown in the table below. The Coastal Zone Management program will need an additional \$2,100,000 from NCSA in fiscal years 2028 and 2029. We recommend these requests are effectuated as fund shifts from our current General Fund-Federal (GF-F, 001-2) authority to the NCSA, CCA, and GF-S.

Please note that each program listed in the table below has been thoroughly evaluated to confirm its eligibility under the recommended funding source. Forecasted and actual revenues in the CCA-related accounts will support Ecology’s funding requests from both the NCSA and CCA.

At-Risk Federal Program	NCSA (26D) Request	CCA (26C) Request	GF-S (001-1) Request	Total Requested in SFY 2027
Performance Partnership Grant (EPA)	\$5,715,000	\$3,904,000		\$9,619,000
Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants (EPA)	\$3,112,000			\$3,112,000
Coastal Zone Management (NOAA)	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (EPA)			\$717,000	\$717,000
State and Local Air Quality Management (EPA)		\$673,000		\$673,000
State and Tribal Underground Storage Tank Program and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (EPA)			\$483,000	\$483,000
National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program (FEMA)	\$455,000			\$455,000
Grant Subtotal	\$10,282,000	\$4,577,000	\$1,200,000	\$16,059,000
Climate Science and Data (NOAA)	\$498,000			\$498,000
Total Requested for SFY2027	\$10,780,000	\$4,577,000	\$1,200,000	\$16,557,000

Impacts on Population Served

Communities, Tribes, residents, visitors, and organizations in all of Washington's 39 counties directly benefit from Ecology's ability to leverage federal funding. These dollars sustain programs that protect public health, strengthen local economies, and safeguard the state's natural resources.

While environmental impacts are often not immediate, long-term repercussions to our communities and Washington's residents could be significant if neglected. People will experience disproportionate health outcomes, including lung diseases, and a higher risk of mortality from criteria air pollutants, and toxics leaking into our water sources can do irreparable harm to drinking water and water sources.

Sustained funding will support the administrative systems that keep Ecology's work accessible to all Washingtonians and prevent worsening environmental health disparities. Where impacts to the general public are considered, we recognize that the communities at the center of Ecology's environmental justice and accessibility work are at risk of earlier and more significant impacts and are losing critical public health services concurrently.

The following examples illustrate the benefits Washingtonians receive from these federally supported programs:

- The Performance Partnership Grant provides the backbone that keeps core air, water, shorelands, and assessment services operating in all 39 counties, supporting about 40 FTEs and sustaining the integrated, statewide capacity that makes the benefits identified above possible, with historic funding of about \$18-\$19 million per biennium.

- Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants improve local water quality by helping farmers, Tribes, and communities reduce pathogens and nutrients. These funds support planning and implementation of the state Clean Water Act's requirements to address nonpoint pollution, protecting residents and wildlife from harmful contaminants and safeguarding Washington's waters for the future. Active work includes 15 open projects and 10 new subawards, with projects typically taking about three years to deliver durable water quality and habitat benefits for salmon and orca.
- The Coastal Zone Management program (including Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve) is the backbone of protection for 15 coastal counties, supporting local governments, Tribes, and communities with coastal hazard assistance, resilience planning, climate adaptation, and access to the best science. Since 2022, Ecology has supported Washington's communities with seeking and receiving over \$85 million in competitive federal grants to build coastal resilience.
- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act grants (hazardous waste) prevent toxic exposures by ensuring safe hazardous waste management through permitting, inspections, and enforcement. A 10-FTE team conducted 323 facility inspections in state fiscal year 2025, correcting hazardous waste and contamination problems before they become costly cleanups and focusing protection where cumulative impacts are greatest.
- State and Local Air Quality Management air quality grants deliver real-time smoke and pollution alerts that help people reduce exposure and stay healthy, especially children, the elderly, and those with heart or lung disease. The Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) network includes 16 Ecology stations, pass-through support for 11 local stations, and three chemical speciation sites in total. These support targeted enforcement and cleaner air where risks are highest.
- The Underground Storage Tank Program safeguards drinking water and soils by preventing and catching fuel leaks at more than 8,600 tanks across 3,300+ facilities, protecting communities from the three billion gallons stored underground each year. In this program, small businesses also get compliance help that avoids costly releases and keeps commerce running.
- The National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program keeps flood insurance affordable and accessible by helping jurisdictions update maps and strengthen floodplain codes, which reduces disaster losses for residents, small businesses, and Tribes. Work includes addressing a 53-community RiskMAP waitlist for hazard map updates and risk reviews. These activities, and many others not listed here, help restore and preserve Washington's environment for generations to come; help protect the health and safety of people across the state; reduce long-term costs for communities statewide; and help address environmental and health disparities for vulnerable populations in overburdened communities across the state.

Alternatives Explored

Due to statewide financial constraints and the limited budgets all state agencies are currently facing, Ecology does not have the resources to internally backfill its federal programs. We

have explored non-federal grant opportunities, but we have not been able to identify any viable options. We remain hopeful that additional funding opportunities will emerge in the coming years but, at present, our alternatives are limited.

Ecology has attempted to support accessibility and environmental justice mandates with one central FTE as a coordinator, aided by self-selected volunteer workgroups or through temporary work assignments. These approaches did not provide the dedicated, skilled capacity needed to build state requirements into the systems of a 2,000+ person workforce.

Given the current fiscal landscape, we recognize that fully backfilling all of our federal programs was never a feasible solution. As such, we are focusing our request on the most critical needs, specifically, backfilling essential federal programs and the potential loss of climate data provided through NOAA, which has been prioritized at the agency level.

Consequences of Not Funding This Request

Given the severe revenue shortfall at the state level, Ecology does not have the resources to internally supplement lost federal funding. This presents serious risks, not only to the agency, but also to Washington residents and the environment we are charged with protecting. Without federal support, Ecology faces potential staff reductions, leading to loss of critical expertise built over decades.

Our federally funded programs are driven by highly specialized staff whose institutional knowledge and expertise have been developed over many years. These people manage complex programs such as Coastal Zone Management, Superfund, and air regulation programs, and possess a deep understanding of regulatory requirements, laws, and community impacts. The loss of these subject matter experts would be detrimental, and rebuilding this knowledge base would take years.

Also, federal defunding threatens the state's regulatory authority, posing serious legal and environmental risks. Without adequate funding, Washington could fall out of compliance with both state and federal laws, jeopardizing our ability to oversee and enforce environmental protections that are essential to the long-term health of our state and citizens.

Our compliance with equity-driven regulations at the state level and our ability to maintain programs designed to reduce barriers to accessing our services and receiving environmental benefits are at risk. Operating without federal tools, staffing capacity, and legal/policy support shifts the burden of addressing environmental and health disparities onto local governments. This not only increases the direct cost of compliance but also undermines our ability to uphold key state directives, such as the HEAL Act, Climate Commitment Act, and the Washington Law Against Discrimination.

Finally, the continued threat to federal agencies that provide critical data and oversight, such as NOAA, has major implications for our future. Closing key laboratories, like NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), would severely hinder our ability to monitor and respond to climate impacts, such as ocean acidification. This would have a significant effect on Puget Sound and Washington's coastal waters, weakening our ability to protect these vital ecosystems.

Assumptions and Calculations

Expansion, Reduction, Elimination, or Alteration of a Current Program or Service

This request does not expand or alter a current program or service.

Detailed Assumptions and Calculations

The backfill request for the core federal grants will require the following fund shifts from General Fund-Federal (GF-F) to National Climate Solutions Account (NCSA), Climate Commitment Account (CCA), and GF-S (General Fund-State), as follows:

- \$10,282,000 in FY2027 and \$12,382,000 in FY2028 and 2029 from GF-F (001-2) to NCSA (26D)
- \$4,577,000 in FY2027, 2028, and 2029 from GF-F (001-2) to CCA (26C)
- \$1,200,000 in FY2027, 2028, and 2029 from GF-F (001-2) to GF-S (001-1)

The staff for the climate science and data portion of this budget request will conduct the following work functions to support key components of NOAA's climate science infrastructure, including eliminating the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, that are eliminated in the President's proposed budget:

- 0.2 FTE Data Management Entry staff to provide Environmental Information Management (EIM) data entry support to field personnel by uploading data provided by the laboratory, troubleshooting issues with data uploads, correcting errors in data translation uploaded into the EIM database, and creating data outputs for Project Leads and Natural Resource Scientists to use in modeling and research. This is a one-time funding request from NCSA for fiscal year 2027.
- 1.0 FTE Chemist 2 to provide chemical analysis of samples for Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC), Total Alkalinity (TA), pH, and Salinity. The testing involves sample preparation for analysis, instrument operation, instrument upkeep and maintenance, documenting processes, and data calculations in the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) in preparation for report creation. The analytic testing will support data modeling, trend calculations, and ocean monitoring efforts by the Project Leads and Natural Resource Scientists. This is an ongoing funding request from NCSA beginning with fiscal year 2027.
- 0.2 FTE Chemist 3 to provide infrastructural support such quality assurance, sample management, and report generation (i.e., activities that a Chemist 2 cannot perform as part of their duties). Duties will include secondary data review for quality assurance; entering samples into the LIMS; tracking samples while at the laboratory; report creation and assembling case narratives, sample data, quality assurance reports, chain-of-

custody, and producing Electronic Data Deliverables (EDDs) for Data Management Entry staff to upload to EIM. This is an ongoing funding request from NCSA beginning with fiscal year 2027.

Please note that forecasted and actual/recent revenues in the CCA-related accounts support Ecology's requests from NCSA and CCA.

Workforce Assumptions

Expenditures by Object

Expenditures by Object		FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
A	Salaries and Wages		122,267	104,142	104,142	104,142	104,142
B	Employee Benefits		41,204	35,096	35,096	35,096	35,096
E	Goods and Services		114,272	90,337	92,577	94,885	97,261
G	Travel		3,358	2,878	2,878	2,878	2,878
J	Capital Outlays		169,504	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		47,161	40,170	40,170	40,170	40,170
Total Objects		0	497,766	273,912	276,152	278,460	280,836

Staffing

Staffing Job Class	Salary	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
IT DATA MANAGEMENT-ENTRY	90,625		0.20				
CHEMIST 2	84,529		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CHEMIST 3	98,067		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
FISCAL ANALYST 2			0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
IT APP DEVELOPMENT-JOURNEY			0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Total FTEs		0.00	1.61	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

Explanation of Costs by Object

Salary estimates are current biennium actual rates at Step L.

Benefits are the agency average of 33.7% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$5,552 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,398 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,074 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.85% of direct program salaries and benefits and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT App Development-Journey.

Historical Funding

There is no historical state funding for this request.

Strategic and Performance Outcomes

Strategic Framework

Ecology's Strategic Goals

This request is essential to achieving all of Ecology's strategic goals as follows:

Goal 1: Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees, because it will backfill the federal funds Ecology relies on for employee wages and the public health and environmental protection grants, we award to:

- Individuals
- Non-profit organizations
- Local air authorities
- Conservation districts
- Counties, cities, and towns
- Federally recognized Tribes
- Institutions of higher education
- Irrigation districts
- Local health jurisdictions
- Port districts
- Quasi-municipal corporations
- Sewer districts
- Other state agencies

Goal 2: Reduce and prepare for climate impacts, because it will backfill the federal funds Ecology relies on to:

- Provide local governments, Tribes, and communities with coastal hazard assistance and climate resilience planning in 15 coastal counties.
- Continue the ocean acidification monitoring program that provides critical data Ecology uses to assess water quality, predict and respond to changing ocean conditions, and inform Tribes, shellfish farmers, and the broader public of potential harm from corrosive waters.

This request will also backfill funds necessary to help reduce flood damage, discourage unsafe development in flood-prone areas, and ensure that residents can access affordable federal flood insurance, often a requirement for federally backed mortgages.

Goal 3: Prevent and reduce waste, toxic threats, and pollution, because it will backfill the federal funds Ecology relies on to:

- Regulate more than 8,600 underground storage tanks at more than 3,300 facilities to protect the environment and communities from contaminated groundwater caused by leaking.

- Monitor toxic air pollution to protect public health and to reduce air pollution.
- Prevent mismanagement of hazardous waste that can pollute Washington's water, soil, and air, protecting public health, our environment, and the state's long-term economic vitality.

Goal 4: Protect and manage our state's waters, because it will backfill the federal funds Ecology relies on to implement the Clean Water Act's requirements to protect residents and wildlife from harmful contaminants and safeguard Washington's waters for the future.

Governor's Results Washington

This request is also essential to achieving the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, and Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities because it will backfill the federal funds Ecology relies on to protect and restore the natural environment and focus on reducing impacts to overburdened communities.

Performance Outcomes

Backfilling the federal funds will allow Ecology to continue its work towards the following outcomes:

- Prevent unhealthy air and violations of air quality standards and reduce health and environmental threats from smoke by monitoring air quality in Washington communities.
- Provide technical assistance to local governments to reduce flood hazards by providing guidance to flood-prone communities.
- Prevent the use of toxic chemicals in products and promote safer alternatives by helping small businesses comply with dangerous waste management requirements.

Equity Impacts

Community Outreach and Engagement

Ecology has not conducted community outreach and engagement with overburdened communities or vulnerable populations on this request specifically. However, many of the federal funding opportunities supported by this request have included outreach and engagement activities with communities and groups as application materials for each award were developed and submitted.

Disproportional Impact Considerations

Losing federal funding without state backfill would affect all Washington residents, but the impacts would fall most heavily on communities already facing environmental and health disparities and longstanding barriers to accessing Ecology's services. This includes our Tribal partners, people with disabilities, people in overburdened communities, vulnerable populations, and people who communicate in a language other than English.

The loss of federal tools, staff capacity, and policy or legal support would shift the resource-intensive burden of addressing systemic inequities from federal agencies to state and local governments. As a result, communities already managing other reductions in federal support would face increased pressure and diminished capacity to respond. Losing these resources also means losing essential environmental and public health services that help mitigate disparities and protect people's well-being.

Reduced flood and coastal hazard mapping and technical assistance, for example, would leave many low-income and rural households with outdated information and fewer emergency preparedness tools, heightening risks for children, elders, pregnant people, and others with existing health vulnerabilities.

Backfilling these federal funds will preserve critical protections, maintain progress toward environmental equity, and ensure that monitoring, inspections, technical assistance, public engagement, and pass-through grants remain accessible to all Washingtonians.

Target Communities and Populations

The proposed funding cuts will impact people across the state, but the earliest and most significant impacts would fall on the communities that bear the greatest environmental and health disparities and face the highest barriers to accessing Ecology's services. These include overburdened communities experiencing intense or cumulative pollution impacts, vulnerable populations at greater risk of poor health outcomes from environmental harms, people with disabilities, and people who communicate in a language other than English and already have limited access to Ecology's services and resources.

Geographically, the impacts would be concentrated in neighborhoods along freight corridors and near industrial areas; flood-prone and coastal communities; and groundwater-reliant rural areas that would face greater exposure to PM2.5 from wildfire smoke and combustion sources, higher risk of hazardous waste releases due to fewer RCRA inspections, and more petroleum leaks where underground storage tank oversight and small-business cleanup technical assistance occur. Losing Section 319 support would also slow projects that reduce pathogens and nutrients in local waters, which affects downstream users and salmon and orca habitat.

Backfilling these federal funds will maintain critical air, water, coastal, toxics, and flood-risk services that protect residents, local governments, Tribes, and small businesses across all 39 counties, while focusing benefits where needs are greatest. It will also sustain Ecology's ability to meet state directives such as the HEAL Act, Climate Commitment Act, and Washington Law Against Discrimination, all of which are designed to expand equitable access to state services and environmental benefits.

Community Inputs and Incorporation

N/A

Other Collateral Connections

HEAL Act Agencies Supplemental Questions

Refer to Attachment B – HEAL Act Supplemental Questions.

Puget Sound Recovery

Refer to Attachment C – Puget Sound Partnership 2022-2026 Action Agenda Implementation Linkages.

State Workforce Impacts

N/A

Intergovernmental

Several of the grants supported by this request will pass through funding to other governmental agencies and/or Tribes. These funds will support environmental protection and restoration work within these communities, as well as preserve Ecology's core work.

Stakeholder Impacts

Residents, visitors, and organizations across Washington will benefit from Ecology's ability to maintain and use federal funding. Based on current implementation plans of the grants for our federal core grants, approximately 46% of the funding received over the lifecycle of the grants will be passed through to local communities to support environmental work across the state.

State Facilities Impacts

N/A

Changes from Current Law

N/A

Legal or Administrative Mandates

N/A

Governor's Salmon Strategy

The requested funding for climate science and data supports implementation of the Governor's Salmon Strategy to build climate resilience. These investments sustain critical scientific expertise by continuing our state's work to monitor and understand ocean conditions, specifically ocean acidification and how it impacts salmon. This work helps inform state and Tribal co-managers and others on management actions that can aid adaptation.

Reference Documents

The following reference documents are attached at the end of this decision package:

- Attachment A – Federal Grants Reductions and Impacts Summary
- Attachment B – HEAL Act Supplemental Questions
- Attachment C – Puget Sound Partnership 2022-2026 Action Agenda Implementation Linkages

IT Addendum

This request includes costs for only 0.2 FTE IT Data Management Entry staff in fiscal year 2027. Given the one-time small IT-related cost, an IT Addendum form was not completed.

Objects of Expenditure

Expenditures by Object		FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
A	Salaries and Wages		122,267	104,142	104,142	104,142	104,142
B	Employee Benefits		41,204	35,096	35,096	35,096	35,096
E	Goods and Services		114,272	90,337	92,577	94,885	97,261
G	Travel		3,358	2,878	2,878	2,878	2,878
J	Capital Outlays		169,504	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		47,161	40,170	40,170	40,170	40,170
Total Objects		0	497,766	273,912	276,152	278,460	280,836

Agency Contact Information

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Attachment A - Federal Grants Reductions and Impacts Summary

2026 Supplemental Budget Decision Package: Federal Programs Backfill

Page 1of 2

Purpose: Provides a list of Ecology's core federal grants, including their national and Washington State impacts in the 2025-27 biennium based on the President's proposed federal budget.

Federal Agency	Federal Program	NATIONAL IMPACTS				ECOLOGY IMPACTS									Last Application Submitted	Ecology's Program
		FFY25 Continuing Resolution	President's Proposed FFY26 Budget	President's Proposed FFY26 Change	Percentage Change	Typical Fed. Annual Award	Estimated Fed. Award for FFY26	Potential State Backfill for SFY27	Potential State Backfill for SFY28-29	Typical Use of Funds		Estimated FTEs				
										ECY's FTEs/ Admin	Pass- through	Total	Vacant	Filled		
INCLUDED IN THE DECISION PACKAGE																
EPA	Performance Partnership Grant (PPG)	\$490,200,000	\$0	(\$490,200,000)	-100%	\$9,619,458	\$0	\$9,619,458	\$19,238,916	85%	15%	40.00	0.00	40.00	6/27/2025	AQ, EAP, SEA, WQ
EPA	Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants	\$174,500,000	\$0	(\$174,500,000)	-100%	\$3,111,800	\$0	\$3,111,800	\$6,223,600	30%	70%	7.30	0.30	7.00	6/26/2025	WQ
NOAA	Coastal Zone Management (CZM)	\$81,500,000	\$0	(\$81,500,000)	-100%	\$3,100,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$6,200,000	100%	0%	21.30	1.85	19.45	8/14/2024	SEA
EPA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$120,600,000	\$69,700,000	(\$50,900,000)	-42%	\$1,700,000	\$982,504	\$717,496	\$1,434,992	100%	0%	10.00	0.00	10.00	4/29/2025	HWTR
EPA	State and Local Air Quality Management (Particulate Matter 2.5 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Grants)	\$236,000,000	\$0	(\$236,000,000)	-100%	\$673,000	\$0	\$673,000	\$1,346,000	70%	30%	2.75	0.00	2.75	2/4/2025	AQ
EPA	State and Tribal Underground Storage Tank Program (UST)	\$89,200,000	\$47,900,000	(\$41,300,000)	-46%	\$500,000	\$268,498	\$231,502	\$463,004	100%	0%	5.00	0.50	5.50	n/a	TCP
EPA	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund Program (LUST)	\$89,200,000	\$47,900,000	(\$41,300,000)	-46%	\$543,769	\$292,002	\$251,768	\$503,537	100%	0%	6.00	0.50	5.50	6/26/2025	TCP
FEMA	National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program (NFIP)	\$104,000,000	\$0	n/a	n/a	\$455,481	\$0	\$455,481	\$910,962	100%	0%	4.30	0.00	4.30	n/a	SEA
NOT INCLUDED IN THE DECISION PACKAGE																
EPA	Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants (DERA)	\$90,000,000	\$0	(\$90,000,000)	-100%	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$1,600,000	\$3,200,000	0%	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	10/28/2024	AQ
NOAA	National Estuarine Research Reserve at Padilla Bay	\$33,300,000	\$0	(\$33,300,000)	-100%	\$805,000	\$0	\$805,000	\$1,610,000	100%	0%	5.90	0.00	5.90	10/4/2024	SEA
AmeriCorps (CNCS)	AmeriCorps	\$1,300,000,000	\$0	(\$1,300,000,000)	-100%	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$4,200,000	100%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	Varies	SEA
NOAA & EPA	Northwest Straits Commission (NWSC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$3,197,000	\$6,394,000	55%	45%	8.20	0.00	8.20	n/a	SEA
EPA	State and Tribal Response Program Grants (Brownfields)	\$47,000,000	\$0	(\$47,000,000)	-100%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	70%	30%	7.00	0.00	7.00	6/26/2025	TCP
DOD	Environmental Restoration	\$400,200,000	\$357,900,000	(\$42,300,000)	-11%	\$200,000	\$179,000	\$21,000	\$42,000	100%	0%	1.00	0.00	1.00	n/a	TCP
EPA	Superfund (State and Indian Tribe Core Program Cooperative Agreements)	\$537,700,000	\$282,700,000	(\$255,000,000)	-47%	\$100,000	\$52,600	\$47,400	\$94,800	100%	0%	1.00	0.00	1.00	5/30/2025	TCP
EPA	Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	\$1,640,000,000	\$155,000,000	(\$1,485,000,000)	-91%	\$74,000,000	\$6,993,902	\$67,006,098	\$134,012,195	0%	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	6/18/2025	WQ
EPA	Beaches Protection Categorical Grants	\$9,750,000	\$0	(\$9,750,000)	-100%	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$600,000	67%	33%	1.00	0.00	1.00	7/23/2025	EAP
BACKFILL NOT NEEDED																
EPA	Puget Sound Geographic Program	\$54,000,000	\$28,700,000	(\$25,300,000)	-47%	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	27%	73%	9.10	1.00	8.10	4/23/2023	WQ
DOE	Hanford Cleanup Richland Operations Office (Includes CERCLA)	\$1,150,000,000	\$837,000,000	(\$313,000,000)	-27%	\$3,660,000	\$3,660,000	\$0	\$0	100%	0%	18.00	0.00	18.00	7/1/2025	NWP
USFW	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program	\$21,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$0	0%	\$4,000,000	\$4,100,000	\$0	\$0	2%	98%	0.70	0.00	0.70	7/3/2025	SEA
NO DIRECT IMPACT TO ECOLOGY (GRANTS NOT RECEIVED OR ADMINISTERED BY ECOLOGY)																
EPA	State Superfund Contracts	\$537,700,000	\$282,700,000	(\$255,000,000)	-47%	\$577,836	\$303,802	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an ECY grant	TCP
EPA	Superfund State (Political Subdivision and Indian Tribe Site Specific Coop Agreements)	\$537,700,000	\$282,700,000	(\$255,000,000)	-47%	\$577,836	\$303,802	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an Ecology grant	TCP
DOE	Hanford Cleanup Office of River Protection	\$1,890,000,000	\$2,100,000,000	\$210,000,000	11%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an ECY grant	NWP
USFW	Fish and Aquatic Conservation Program (Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program)	\$230,000,000	\$172,000,000	(\$58,000,000)	-25%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an ECY grant	SEA / OCB
BOR	Yakima Basin Integrated Water Plan	\$63,100,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$60,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an ECY grant	WR / OCR
NCRS	Columbia Basin Project (Ephrata) - Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program	\$39,900,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$14,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not an ECY grant	WR / OCR
Totals		\$9,966,550,000	\$4,685,200,000	(\$5,074,350,000)	-51%	\$192,724,180	\$67,136,109	\$92,137,003	\$188,474,007			148.55	4.15	145.40		

Federal Agency:

BOR = U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
DOD = U.S. Department of Defense
DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
NCRS = Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
USFW = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Last Application Submitted:

n/a = The information for these applications is not yet available. Either Ecology hasn't applied yet or the federal agency Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) hasn't been released.
2023 and 2024 dates = These are multi-year grants, not annual grants (e.g., Puget Sound Geographic program is a five-year grant).
Not an ECY grant = This federal funding does not come through Ecology, but it is critical to our work.

Ecology's Programs:

AQ = Air Quality
EAP = Environmental Assessment Program
HWTR = Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reductions
NWP = Nuclear Waste Program
OCB = Office of Chehalis Basin
OCR = Office of Columbia River
SEA = Shorelands & Environmental Assistance
TCP = Toxics Cleanup Program
WQ = Water Quality
WR = Water Resources Program

Attachment A - Federal Grants Reductions and Impacts Summary

2026 Supplemental Budget Decision Package: Federal Programs Backfill

Page 2 of 2

Purpose: Provides a list of Ecology's top priority federal programs included in the decision package for the 2026 supplemental budget.

Federal Agency	Federal Program	NATIONAL IMPACTS				ECOLOGY IMPACTS								DP REQUEST FOR SFY2027 (\$ rounded to nearest thousand)				DP REQUEST FOR 2027-29 BIENNIUM (\$ rounded to nearest thousand)			
		FFY25 Continuing Resolution	President's Proposed FFY26 Budget	President's Proposed FFY26 Change	Percentage Change	Typical Fed. Annual Award	Estimated Fed. Award for FFY26	Typical Use of Funds		Estimated FTEs			Ecology's Program	NCSA Request (26D)	CCA Request (26C)	GF-S Request (001-01)	Total Request	NCSA Request (26D)	CCA Request (26C)	GF-S Request (001-01)	Total Request
EPA	Performance Partnership Grant (PPG)	\$490,200,000	\$0	(\$490,200,000)	-100%	\$9,619,458	\$0	85%	15%	40.00	0.00	40.00	AQ, EAP, SEA, WQ	\$5,715,000	\$3,904,000		\$9,619,000	\$11,430,000	\$7,808,000		\$19,238,000
EPA	Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants	\$174,500,000	\$0	(\$174,500,000)	-100%	\$3,111,800	\$0	30%	70%	7.30	0.30	7.00	WQ	\$3,112,000			\$3,112,000	\$6,224,000			\$6,224,000
NOAA	Coastal Zone Management (CZM)	\$81,500,000	\$0	(\$81,500,000)	-100%	\$3,100,000	\$0	100%	0%	21.30	1.85	19.45	SEA	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000	\$6,200,000			\$6,200,000
EPA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$120,600,000	\$69,700,000	(\$50,900,000)	-42%	\$1,700,000	\$982,504	100%	0%	10.00	0.00	10.00	HWTR			\$717,000	\$717,000			\$1,434,000	\$1,434,000
EPA	State and Local Air Quality Management (Particulate Matter 2.5 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Grants)	\$236,000,000	\$0	(\$236,000,000)	-100%	\$673,000	\$0	70%	30%	2.75	0.00	2.75	AQ		\$673,000		\$673,000		\$1,346,000		\$1,346,000
EPA	State and Tribal Underground Storage Tank Program (UST)	\$89,200,000	\$47,900,000	(\$41,300,000)	-46%	\$500,000	\$268,498	100%	0%	5.00	0.50	5.50	TCP			\$231,500	\$231,500			\$463,000	\$463,000
EPA	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund Program (LUST)	\$89,200,000	\$47,900,000	(\$41,300,000)	-46%	\$543,769	\$292,002	100%	0%	6.00	0.50	5.50	TCP			\$251,500	\$251,500			\$503,000	\$503,000
FEMA	National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program (NFIP)	\$104,000,000	\$0	n/a	n/a	\$455,481	\$0	100%	0%	4.30	0.00	4.30	SEA	\$455,000			\$455,000	\$910,000			\$910,000
Grant Subtotal		\$1,385,200,000	\$165,500,000	(\$1,115,700,000)	-81%	\$19,703,508	\$1,543,003			96.65	3.15	94.50		\$10,282,000	\$4,577,000	\$1,200,000	\$16,059,000	\$24,764,000	\$9,154,000	\$2,400,000	\$36,318,000
NOAA	Climate Science and Data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	EAP	\$498,000			\$498,000	\$550,000			\$550,000
Total Requested														\$10,780,000	\$4,577,000	\$1,200,000	\$16,557,000	\$25,314,000	\$9,154,000	\$2,400,000	\$36,868,000

Federal Agency:
BOR = U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
DOD = U.S. Department of Defense
DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
NCRS = Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
USFW = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Ecology's Programs:
AQ = Air Quality
EAP = Environmental Assessment Program
HWTR = Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reductions
SEA = Shorelands & Environmental Assistance
TCP = Toxics Cleanup Program
WQ = Water Quality

State Funds:
NCSA = Natural Climate Solutions Account (26D)
CCA = Climate Commitment Account (26C)
GF-S = General Fund-State (001-01)

Attachment B – HEAL Act Supplemental Questions

2026 Supplemental Budget Decision Package: Federal Programs Backfill

Background

HEAL Act requirements

The Healthy Environment for All Act (HEAL Act), Chapter 314, Laws of 2021 (RCW [70A.02](#)) requires that “covered and opt in agencies” must implement the requirements of the HEAL Act. This includes the:

- Department of Ecology
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Health
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Puget Sound Partnership
- Office of the Attorney General

HEAL Act agencies that are considering a significant agency action initiated after July 1, 2023, are required to conduct an environmental justice assessment. RCW [70A.02.010](#)(12) specifies that significant agency actions include:

- The development and adoption of significant legislative rules as defined in RCW [34.05.328](#).
- The development and adoption of any new grant or loan program that the agency is explicitly authorized or required by statute to implement.
- A capital project, grant, or loan award costing at least \$12,000,000.
- A transportation project, grant, or loan costing at least \$15,000,000.
- The submission of agency request legislation to the Office of the Governor or OFM.

Under RCW [70A.02.080](#), beginning on or before July 1, 2023, covered and opt in agencies must, where practicable, take specific actions when making expenditure decisions or developing budget requests to OFM and the Legislature for programs that address or may cause environmental harms or provide environmental benefits. This includes:

- Focus applicable expenditures on creating environmental benefits that are experienced by overburdened communities and vulnerable populations, including reducing or eliminating environmental harms, creating community and population resilience, and improving the quality of life of overburdened communities and vulnerable populations.
- Create opportunities for overburdened communities and vulnerable populations to meaningfully participate in agency expenditure decisions.
- Clearly articulate environmental justice goals and performance metrics to communicate the basis for agency expenditures.
- Establish a goal of directing 40% of grants and expenditures that create environmental benefits to vulnerable populations overburdened communities.

To help OFM understand how HEAL Act agency budget requests meet HEAL Act requirements, covered agencies are required to complete additional questions related to the HEAL Act. These questions are shown below and are in addition to the equity related questions required of all agencies. Covered agencies are asked to complete the following questions and submit them through ABS.

HEAL Act questions

If you answer YES to any of these bullet points, please answer the six additional questions and submit them as an attachment through ABS.

- Is this decision package part of an agency request legislation that is required to complete an environmental justice assessment (RCW [70A.02.010\(12\)](#))?

☐ Yes

☒ No

- Is this decision package requesting funding to support another significant agency action that is required to complete an environmental justice assessment (RCW [70A.02.010\(12\)](#))?

☐ Yes

☒ No

- Is this decision package requesting funding for a program/project/activity that may **provide environmental benefits or reduce, mitigate, or eliminate environmental harms**, (that is not a significant agency action)? Note: This may include decision packages for programs not purposely directed to provide environmental benefits but may have an indirect or unintentional impact.

☒ Yes

☐ No

If you answer YES to any of the above bullet points, please complete these additional questions.

1. Please describe specific likely or probable environmental harms and/or benefits related to your decision package and the associated health impacts to overburdened communities and vulnerable populations.

The loss of federal funding and the inability to backfill this work is likely to impact all people in Washington, with disproportionate impacts for people from overburdened communities, vulnerable populations and to Tribes. People with disabilities and linguistically diverse communities are especially affected because reduced capacity also reduces accessible formats, interpretation, and culturally appropriate outreach, which delays alerts and limits access to services, likely leading to disparate impacts and discriminatory outcomes.

Without backfill, reductions in monitoring, inspections, technical assistance, and pass-through grants will fall hardest on overburdened communities and vulnerable populations.

Neighborhoods along freight corridors and near industrial areas, flood-prone and coastal communities, and groundwater-reliant rural areas would face greater exposure to PM2.5 from wildfire smoke and combustion sources, higher risk of hazardous waste releases due to fewer RCRA inspections, and more petroleum leaks where UST oversight and small-business cleanup assistance are curtailed. Loss of Section 319 support would slow projects that reduce pathogens and nutrients in local waters, which affects downstream users and salmon and orca habitat. Reduced flood and coastal hazard mapping and technical assistance would leave many low-income and rural households with outdated information and fewer tools to prepare, with heightened risks for children, elders, pregnant people, and individuals with heart or lung disease.

2. Please describe the estimated percentage and amount of the requested funds that will go towards creating environmental benefits in overburdened communities and vulnerable populations as defined in OFM's the [OBC map](#) or as determined by the agency. If applicable, please include your methodology for making this estimate, including project/award lists if available.

Currently, it is not possible for Ecology to calculate and develop a methodology. There are many dependencies across several environmental programs. Ecology will explore possibilities for evaluating this in the future.

3. Please describe any potential significant impacts to Indian Tribes' rights and interest in their tribal lands, as well as traditional practices.

Without backfill, reductions to coastal, flood-risk, water quality, and toxics programs would adversely affect Tribal health and safety, treaty-reserved resources, and culturally important practices. Loss of Coastal Zone Management capacity and delays in flood and coastal hazard mapping would hinder adaptation planning, infrastructure siting, emergency access, and habitat restoration in coastal and riverine areas. Cuts to nonpoint source projects would slow water-quality improvements critical for salmon and shellfish. Decreased hazardous-waste and UST oversight would increase contamination risks in and near Tribal lands and usual and accustomed areas. Backfilling sustains the technical assistance, mapping, inspections, and water-quality investments that protect Tribal communities and support traditional foods and practices.

4. Describe how your agency engaged with Tribes in developing this proposal, including offers for tribal consultation including timelines, methods for feedback, and mechanisms for Tribes to express concern, opposition, or support, and any direction provided by Tribes through this engagement.

Ecology relied on relationships and feedback developed through ongoing program implementation and grant cycles and did not conduct a separate, proposal-specific consultation track during initial drafting due to accelerated budget timelines.

5. If the decision package is part of agency request legislation or supports another significant agency action that is required to complete an environmental justice assessment under RCW [70A.02.010](#)(12), please submit the assessment as an attachment in ABS.

N/A

6. If the decision package is part of agency request legislation or constitutes a significant agency action that is required to complete an environmental justice assessment, please describe how your agency used the environmental justice assessment process to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate environmental harms and equitably distribute environmental benefits. If your agency determined that you were unable to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate environmental harms and equitably distribute environmental benefits, please provide a justification for not doing so.

N/A

Attachment C – Puget Sound Partnership 2022-2026 Action Agenda Implementation Linkages

2026 Supplemental Budget Decision Package: Federal Programs Backfill

This attachment provides additional supporting details for the following programs in Ecology's 2026 supplemental budget decision package, as it relates to the Puget Sound Partnership's 2022-2026 Action Agenda implementation.

Performance Partnership Grant

Vital Signs

- Air Quality

Strategies

- 19. GHG Reductions and Carbon Sequestration
- 20. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- 26. Human Health

Desired Outcomes

- 4.2.1. Human-caused greenhouse gas emissions in Washington State reduced 95% below 2005 levels by 2050
- 5.6.1. Levels and patterns of air pollution do not threaten Puget Sound communities or sensitive populations with adverse health outcomes

Actions

- 136. Develop and implement plans, regulations, and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sources, especially primary emitting sources (those that account for more than 16 percent of emissions) including land use and transportation; electricity; residential, commercial, and industrial building; and heating.
- 137. Implement multi-benefit projects and programs that synergistically advance Puget Sound recovery goals and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration in Puget Sound ecosystems, increase climate adaptation, and promote climate resilience.
- 140. Develop, expand, and improve financial and technical incentive programs that protect, promote, and support carbon sequestration and emissions reduction.
- 199. Limit people's exposures to harmful air pollution.

Biennial Science Workplan

- 8. PRIMARY: Assess toxic contaminant sources, (both historic and ongoing) and prioritize their clean-up or replacement based on environmental and human health impacts

Orca Task Force Recommendations

- 43. Take aggressive, comprehensive and sustained action to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions, with the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants

Vital Signs

- Shellfish Beds
- Toxics in Aquatic Life

Strategies

- 9. Source Identification and Correction
- 10. Stormwater Runoff and Legacy Contamination
- 11. Wastewater Systems
- 12. Working Land Runoff

Desired Outcomes

- 2.1.1. Toxic hotspots where stormwater runoff or wastewater contain significant concentrations of numerous toxic chemicals reduced through improved source control and/or treatment
- 2.3.2. On-site septic systems (OSS) are inventoried, inspected, maintained, and operational
- 2.3.4. Disease-causing (pathogenic) bacteria and viruses in stormwater runoff from residential and commercial lands reduced
- 2.3.5. Disease-causing (pathogenic) bacteria and viruses in runoff from agricultural lands reduced
- 5.6.3. Levels and patterns of contamination in fish and shellfish harvested from Puget Sound waters do not threaten the health of Puget Sound communities or vulnerable populations
- 5.6.4. Levels and patterns of pollutants and biotoxins in surface waters do not threaten the health of Puget Sound communities or vulnerable populations

Actions

- 8. Strengthen and implement authorities and programs that prevent fecal pollution from agricultural lands.
- 9. Fund, develop, and implement effective local and tribal nations pollution identification and correction (PIC) programs.
- 10. Support watershed cleanup implementation and the development of cleanup plans such as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and other strategies to limit fecal pollution.
- 39. Implement priority upgrades of municipal and industrial wastewater facilities in urban and urbanizing areas to reduce disease-causing bacteria and viruses and their effect on Puget Sound.
- 41. Find and fix toxic hotspots (information, planning, education, funding, and implementation).

Ongoing Program

- OGP_ECY37Water Quality - Reduce Nonpoint Source Water Pollution

Orca Task Force Recommendations

- 40. Better align existing nonpoint programs with nutrient reduction activities and explore new ways to achieve the necessary nonpoint source nutrient reductions.

Coastal Zone Management

Vital Signs

- Freshwater
- Marine Water
- Streams and Floodplains
- Beaches and Marine Vegetation
- Good Governance

Strategies

- 1. Smart Growth
- 2. Protect Working Lands
- 3. Shoreline Armoring
- 4. Riparian Areas
- 5. Floodplains and Estuaries
- 16. Eelgrass, Kelp, and Other Vegetation
- 18. Awareness of Effects of Climate Change
- 20. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- 23. Transparent and Inclusive Governance

Desired Outcomes

- 1.1.2. Natural marine, estuarine, and freshwater shorelines (those not armored) protected to prevent future armoring and development.
- 4.1. Better understand and communicate the effects of climate change on Puget Sound.
- 4.3. Increase the resilience of the Puget Sound ecosystem and recovery efforts by adapting to changing climate and ocean conditions when conducting protection and restoration activities.
- 5.2.3. Environmental and natural resource governance.

Actions

- 1. Puget Sound-wide support to prevent conversion of forests, farms, & natural areas.
- 2. Reduce barriers to infill and redevelopment in high-growth areas.
- 14. Increase and improve shoreline regulation implementation, compliance, enforcement, and communication.
- 16. Improve long-term strategic planning to reduce development (for example, armor) impacts in the future across all land-use types.
- 17. Increase and improve coastal process-based design and technical training.
- 26. Fully implement and enforce available protections for submerged aquatic vegetation through existing regulations, programs, and policies.
- 131. Expand monitoring, research, and assessment of the individual and cumulative impacts and risks of climate change on Puget Sound.
- 133. Educate and train decision makers and professionals about climate impacts and risks on Puget Sound.
- 150. Ensure that vulnerable populations and underserved communities are welcomed and engaged as full partners and support the priorities identified by communities when working to decrease the magnitude of climate change, advance climate change adaptation, and increase resilience to climate change. 178. Improve the Growth Management Act and local land use planning to effectively channel growth and prevent conversion of ecologically important lands.

Ongoing Program

- OGP_ECY12Shorelands - Shoreline Master Programs

Orca Task Force Recommendations

- 3. Apply and enforce laws that protect habitat.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Vital Signs

- Toxics in Aquatic Life
- Drinking Water

Strategies

- 8. Prevent Pollution
- 26. Human Health

Target

- Reduce the amount of toxic chemicals used or generated hazardous waste an additional 8,000 pounds above their existing goal of 160,000 pound and realize additional cost savings for participating businesses of \$20,000 above their existing cost-savings goal of \$400,000

Desired Outcomes

- 2.1.1. Toxic hotspots where stormwater runoff or wastewater contain significant concentrations of numerous toxic chemicals reduced through improved source control and/or treatment
- 2.1.5. In-water and near-water sites that exceed state standards for contamination prioritized and cleaned up
- 5.6.2. Levels and patterns of contaminants in drinking water do not threaten Puget Sound communities or vulnerable populations with adverse health outcomes

Actions

- 43. Prioritize, prevent, and manage (regulations, permits, and incentives) chemicals of emerging concern.

State and Local Air Quality Management (Particulate Matter 2.5 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Grants)

Vital Signs

- Air Quality

Strategies

- 19. GHG Reductions and Carbon Sequestration
- 20. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- 26. Human Health

Desired Outcomes

- 4.2.1. Human-caused greenhouse gas emissions in Washington State reduced 95% below 2005 levels by 2050
- 5.6.1. Levels and patterns of air pollution do not threaten Puget Sound communities or sensitive populations with adverse health outcomes

Actions

- 136. Develop and implement plans, regulations, and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sources, especially primary emitting sources (those that account for more than 16 percent of emissions) including land use and transportation; electricity; residential, commercial, and industrial building; and heating.
- 137. Implement multi-benefit projects and programs that synergistically advance Puget Sound recovery goals and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration in Puget Sound ecosystems, increase climate adaptation, and promote climate resilience.
- 140. Develop, expand, and improve financial and technical incentive programs that protect, promote, and support carbon sequestration and emissions reduction.
- 199. Limit people's exposures to harmful air pollution.

Biennial Science Workplan

- 8. PRIMARY: Assess toxic contaminant sources, (both historic and ongoing) and prioritize their clean-up or replacement based on environmental and human health impacts

Orca Task Force Recommendations

- 43. Take aggressive, comprehensive and sustained action to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions, with the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program

Vital Signs

- Drinking Water
- Marine Water

Strategies

- 1. Smart Growth
- 2. Protect Working Lands

Desired Outcomes

- 2.4.1. Risk and potential harm of spills of oil and hazardous substances to waterways reduced.

Ongoing Program

- OGP_ECY22Toxic Cleanup Program - Underground Storage Tank Program
- OGP_ECY25Toxic Cleanup Program - Voluntary Cleanup Program

National Flood Insurance Community Assistance Program

Vital Signs

- Steams and Floodplains
- Salmon

Strategies

- 4. Riparian Areas
- 5. Floodplains and Estuaries
- 20. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- A. Funding

Targets

- Fund 4,554 acres of floodplain or estuary habitat restoration or reconnection
- Support 1,340 homes or structures with reduced flood or climate risk

Desired Outcomes

- 1.4.1. In-stream and riparian areas of rivers and streams restored
- 1.4.2. Floodplains, tidal wetlands, and estuaries restored
- 4.3.1 Increase the resilience of the Puget Sound ecosystem and recovery efforts by adapting to changing climate and ocean conditions when conducting protection and restoration activities

Actions

- 12. Increase the number and accelerate implementation of habitat acquisition and restoration projects as prioritized in salmon and watershed recovery plans.
- 19. Develop and maintain a Puget Sound-wide framework to build public support and political will, develop partnerships, mobilize funding resources, streamline permitting, and support monitoring for integrated floodplain management approaches to enhance outcomes for fish populations, flood risk, and agricultural viability (farm, fish, flood).
- 20. Prioritize, design, and implement reach-scale restoration and protection projects within a river basin or watershed.

Ongoing Program

- OGP_ECY15Shorelands - Coastal Hazards resilience network
- OGP_ECY16Shorelands - Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

Climate and Science Data

Vital Signs

- Marine Water

Strategies

- 18. Awareness of Climate Change
- C. Research and Monitoring

Desired Outcomes

- 4.1. Better understand and communicate the effects of climate change on Puget Sound.
- 4.3. Increase the resilience of the Puget Sound ecosystem and recovery efforts by adapting to changing climate and ocean conditions when conducting protection and restoration activities.

Actions

- 147. Increase legislative support to accelerate funding and implementation of projects, programs, and initiatives that reduce emissions and decrease the vulnerability of Puget Sound to changing climate and ocean conditions.
- 150. Ensure that vulnerable populations and underserved communities are welcomed and engaged as full partners and support the priorities identified by communities when working to decrease the magnitude of climate change, advance climate change adaptation, and increase resilience to climate change.

Orca Task Force Recommendations

- 44. Increase Washington's ability to understand, reduce, and remediate, and adapt to the consequences of ocean acidification.