To request an ADA accommodation, contact Ecology by phone at 360-407-6985 or email at valerie.pearson@ecy.wa.gov, or visit https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. For Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341.
September 14, 2020

TO: David Schumacher, Director
Office of Financial Management (OFM)

FROM: Laura Watson, Director

SUBJECT: Ecology’s 2021-23 Biennial Capital Budget Request

As the state’s lead environmental agency, the mission of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is to protect and preserve the environment for current and future generations, while valuing and supporting Washington’s economic success. We’re tackling challenges that are unique to our times and require us to take a broad and holistic approach to our work that focuses on not only what we do, but also how we do it.

Ecology’s strategic planning goals are to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.
- Reduce and prepare for climate change impacts.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats and pollution.
- Protect and manage our state’s waters.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.

Our agency’s deep commitment to environmental justice is tied to each one of our strategic goals and guides the ways in which we work to accomplish those goals.

Attached is Ecology’s 2021-23 Biennial Capital Budget request. It recognizes the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and aims to help stimulate economic recovery, while continuing to protect environmental and public health, through a focus on equity and environmental justice. These requests will provide economic benefits to the state by creating 2,355 private sector jobs during the next two years (based on Office of Financial Management estimates), and passing through hundreds of millions of dollars in new project funding to local communities.

We are requesting funding to continue implementation of the streamflow restoration legislation, passed in 2019, institutionalize support for the Healthy Housing Remediation and Product Replacement programs that were successfully piloted during the 2019-21 Biennium, address emerging environmental and public health issues such as nutrients in Puget Sound and PFAS
contamination in local water supplies, and fund priority water quality and toxics cleanup and prevention projects.

Ecology’s 2021-23 Biennial Capital Budget request totals $906.5 million. These requests are supported primarily by dedicated environmental funds, federal funds, or state bonds for projects that:

- Promote local economic development through the cleanup of contaminated sites for redevelopment.
- Improve water quality.
- Deliver water for fish, farms, and people.
- Address local environmental and public health priorities.
- Protect and restore state owned facilities.
- Create jobs.

**Addressing Nutrient Reduction in Puget Sound**

The health of Puget Sound is significantly degraded by human sources of excess nutrients, which cause low dissolved oxygen, disrupt the food chain, and imperil our orca and salmon populations. In January 2019, a [modeling analysis](#) from the Puget Sound Nutrient Source Reduction Project confirmed municipal wastewater facilities are significantly contributing to dissolved oxygen impairments. The analysis found that, under existing conditions, approximately 20 percent of the area in the greater Puget Sound does not meet the dissolved oxygen standards.

To help address this situation and to meet our legal obligations under the federal Clean Water Act, Ecology is currently developing a [nutrient general permit](#) for wastewater treatment facilities discharging to Puget Sound that will establish nutrient discharge limits, optimize operations of the facilities that contribute to nutrient pollution, and plan for future improvements. To help support permit implementation and the changes needed at these facilities, Ecology is proposing a new capital grant program to provide financial assistance to:

- Implement operational efficiency modifications to reduce nutrients.
- Plan for future design/construction projects to implement facility improvements that reduce nutrients.

The Governor’s Southern Resident Orca Task Force included five new recommendations that address the threat of contaminants, including three recommendations that specifically address human sources of nutrients, in its [Final Report and Recommendations](#) from November 2019.

**Continuing to Create Affordable Housing**

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination
drives up the costs of housing development. Responding to a 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget proviso, Ecology, in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, is proposing to continue a competitive grant program, which began this biennium, for public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing entities intending to remediate contaminated property to develop affordable housing in support of the Governor’s priorities on housing and homelessness.

Continuing to Help Local Businesses Remove Toxic Chemicals

Removing toxic chemicals from consumer products before they cause environmental harm is one of the least expensive and most effective ways to help protect Washington’s environment, the state’s economy, and public health. Ecology’s Product Replacement Program is a cutting edge collaboration with local government partners to provide financial incentives to Washington businesses to remove or replace the worst of these chemicals through technology and infrastructure upgrades, best management practices, disposal programs, and the use of safer chemicals. Ecology is proposing to continue and expand this program, which began in 2019-21, so that we can continue helping businesses throughout the state implement changes that remove toxic chemicals from their facilities and processes, create safer and healthier workplaces for their employees and customers, and protect the environment.

Major Facility Needs

Several of Ecology’s facility maintenance needs were put off during the Great Recession, when demand for bonds was high for critical mental health facilities and McCleary school construction projects. We can no longer afford to ignore these critical repairs. Our 2021-23 Capital Budget request includes facility-related projects for:

- **Lacey Headquarters (HQ) Parking Garage Preservation** – The parking garage is in poor condition and in serious need of extensive restoration. Deteriorated surfaces drop pieces of concrete on vehicles and parking surfaces, and substantial leakage through lower levels is causing cracking of structural members. Exposed wire mesh on driving and parking surfaces puts agency and employee vehicles at risk of damage. If the garage becomes structurally unsound, we would have to find parking for about 500 vehicles. Repairs are needed to ensure the safety and structural integrity of the Lacey HQ parking garage.

- **Lacey Headquarters (HQ) Elevator Restoration** – The elevators at Ecology’s HQ facility are 27 years old, and the primary set of three traction elevators, located on the east side of the facility, need to be restored. The control systems for these elevators are obsolete, and increasingly expensive maintenance is required to keep them operational. These elevators are the principal bank of passenger elevators used by staff and visitors to enter and exit the facility, and are critical to efficient agency operations. They are also the only elevators on emergency generator power, required by fire code, and are necessary to ensure safe egress for people with disabilities in the event of a power outage or emergency.
2021 Drought Declaration

Each year, Ecology assesses the need for emergency drought funding to assist local governments. While the water year begins November 1 of each year, conditions can change rapidly throughout the winter and spring, which means a decision on drought and its severity may not be made until early April. If a drought is projected, Ecology will submit a request during the 2021 legislative session. This potential need is normally highlighted in Ecology’s budget submittal, as no base appropriations exist in the agency budget to implement drought response activities.

Thank you for considering Ecology’s 2021-23 Biennial Capital Budget request. We will work with our assigned OFM capital budget analysts as they review this request in detail. Please let us know if you have questions.

Attachment

Distribution to:

JT Austin, Senior Policy Advisor, Natural Resources, Office of the Governor
Myra Baldini, Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Jim Baumgart, Senior Policy Advisor, Military & Housing, Office of the Governor
Lisa Borkowski, Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Jim Cahill, Senior Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Denise Clifford, Governmental Affairs Director, Department of Ecology
Erik Fairchild, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Ecology
Richelle Geiger, Fiscal Analyst, House Capital Budget Committee
Jennifer Hennessey, Senior Policy Advisor, Ocean Health, Office of the Governor
Jed Herman, Fiscal Analyst, Senate Ways & Means Committee
Dan Jones, Fiscal Analyst, House Appropriations/Natural Resources Committee
Kelci Karl-Robinson, Capital Budget Coordinator, House Capital Budget Committee
Jennifer Masterson, Senior Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Lauren McCloy, Senior Policy Advisor, Energy, Office of the Governor
Keith Phillips, Executive Director of Policy, Office of the Governer
Richard Ramsey, Capital Budget Coordinator, Senate Ways and Means Committee
Reed Schuler, Senior Policy Advisor, Climate & Sustainability, Office of the Governor
Garret Ward, Budget Policy Manager, Department of Ecology
### Department of Ecology
#### 2021-2031 Capital Budget

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Total Proposed Capital Budget Request: 347,395 | 188,235 | 370,930 | 906,560

**Notes**

1. Model Toxics Control Capital (23N-1) and Stormwater (23R-1) Accounts.
# 2021-23 Biennium Capital Budget Summary Ranking

**September 4, 2020**

*Purpose: Provides Final ranking of 2021-23 Biennium budget requests.*

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Date Run: 9/4/2020 9:24AM
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## Project by Agency Priority

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Total: 6,790,009,000  769,181,000  174,749,000  1,336,473,000  906,560,000  914,267,000  902,017,000  898,081,000  888,681,000
August 22, 2006

Mr. Fran Huntington
Facilities Management
Department of Ecology
PO Box 47600
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

Re: Ecology Regional Office Addition / Spokane
Log No.: 082206-24-ECY

Dear Mr. Huntington:

Thank you for contacting our department pursuant to Executive Order 0505. We have reviewed the materials you provided for the proposed Ecology Regional Office Addition at N. 4601 Monroe, Spokane, Spokane County, Washington.

Based upon this information we concur with the finding the proposed project will have no effect upon cultural properties included in the National and State Registers of Historic Places and the Washington State Archaeological and Historic Sites Inventories. Thus, no historic properties are affected.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in conformance with Executive Order 05-05.

Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised, including information regarding historic properties that have not yet been identified. In the event that archaeological or historic materials are discovered during project activities, work in the immediate vicinity must stop, the area secured, and the concerned tribe’s cultural staff and cultural committee and this department notified. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Whittam, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist
(360) 586-3080
email: rob.whittam@dahp.wa.gov
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### FTEs by Job Classification

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<td>15H-1 Cleanup Set Acct-State</td>
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**Narrative**
Narrative

Capital FTE Narrative

40000384 Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation

Ecology will require a total of 1.15 FTE in FY 2022 (0.58 FTE for 2021-23 biennium) for staff to oversee project development, bid/construction documents, and construction management of this project. The deterioration of the parking garage over the last decade has been quite significant, and the repairs to the facility are expected to be complex, requiring an additional FTE to oversee the project. Current facility staff do not have capacity to do this work.

40000390 2021-23 Reducing Diesel GHG & Toxic Emissions

This request requires a total of 1.15 FTEs to implement the Clean Diesel Program, including evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards.

40000371 2021-23 Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions

This request requires a total of 0.29 FTE. This position implements the grant program, evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, and providing technical assistance. This is the same level of staffing for the 2019-21 Biennium. Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as any related reappropriation project under this capital program.

40000018 VW Settlement Funded Projects (Reappropriation)

This project requires a total of 6.84 FTEs. These staff develop associated policy, communicate, and implement the investment of funds including ongoing coordination with the multi-agency steering committee, the Governor's policy staff, three multi-agency workgroups, and legislative staff when required. They are tasked with ensuring all projects meet the federal settlement project, reporting, and Trustee requirements. In addition, these staff administer the program, including soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards. Staff also provide program oversight including, developing award category guidelines, developing materials, outreach, and training to prospective applicants, trustee coordination, award tracking, and overall financial management of the program. Under the terms of the VW Settlement, Beneficiaries may cover administrative costs associated with implementing eligible mitigation plans, up to 15% of the total mitigation plan cost. 2021-23 estimates are 1.09 FTEs higher than 2019-21 estimates to reflect ongoing agreement maintenance and oversight for the large number of multi-year agreements while the program is still developing new grant opportunities.

40000109 Reduce Air Pollution from Transit/Sch. (Reappropriation)

This project requires a total of 0.69 FTE. These staff will administer the program, including developing and soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, agreement maintenance and oversite, and closing grant awards. This level of FTE is consistent with the 2019-21 biennium.

40000436 2021-23 Product Replacement Program

Ecology requires 1.15 FTEs to provide administrative oversight and management of the Product Replacement Program. This is consistent with the staffing level for this program in the 2019-21 Biennium.

40000128 Mercury Switch Removal (Reappropriation)

This request requires a total of 0.14 FTE to provide outreach and technical assistance to wrecking and recycling facilities participating in the Automotive Mercury Switch Removal Program. This requires 0.29 FTE in FY 2022 (none in FY 2023), consistent with the level of FTE supporting this work in the 2019-21 Biennium.
Narrative

40000388 2021-23 Coastal Wetlands Federal Funds

This project requires a total of 0.52 FTE. This is a similar level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 biennium. An Environmental Planner 3 (0.45 FTE) will manage the grant program and liaison with federal agencies and applicants. This position will administer the federal grants, manage the project contracts to disburse federal funds via the grant program, manage the grant application process, provide liaison with the federal funding agencies, and work with applicants and the federal agencies on grant applications. Awarded funds will provide $15,000 - $20,000 for grant management and administration over the life of each award.

40000389 2021-23 Floodplains by Design

This project requires a total of 8.0 FTEs. Floodplains by Design program staff provide project oversight, performance and financial management, outreach to local floodplain management agencies, and coordination with our partners at the Puget Sound Partnership and The Nature Conservancy. They advise local project sponsors on the expectations of the program and project development, manage active projects including site visits, coordinate with other grant programs and Ecology's Coordinated Strategic Initiative, and assist with Ecology policy and budget development. This is a slightly higher level of staff over the total that managed the program in the 2019-21 Biennium. The FbD program was started on limited staffing and has grown as the program has matured and staffing needs are better identified. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

40000387 2021-23 Chehalis Basin Strategy

Consistent with approved allotments for the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology is requesting a total base minimum of 15.3 FTEs to support the Chehalis Basin Strategy in 2021-23. A portion of these FTEs (6.6 direct FTEs) will staff the OCB, and provide financial accountability and project management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination on individual projects. Ecology had requested funding to staff the OCB in 2019-21 Operating Budget, but legislative direction was to fund the OCB staff out of the capital project appropriation. The remaining direct FTEs will provide technical support and manage flood-damage reduction and floodplain management-related projects in the Basin.

Pending Board review and approval of the final project list for 2021-23, additional FTEs may be required to provide project and financial oversight of contracts and grants to ensure compliance with state law and Ecology policies, as well as increased technical assistance to local governments and landowners. FTE requirements for Ecology staff will vary each biennium, depending on the status the Strategy and specific steps planned for that time period. Please note, these FTEs would support both this new appropriation, as well as the related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

40000338 2021-23 Waste Tire Pile Cleanup and Prevention

Ecology is requesting 1.15 FTEs for this work. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium. Staff are required to manage and coordinate tire removal efforts, and provide technical support for prevention and enforcement.

40000303 2021-23 ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup

This request requires a total of 4.03 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Everett as part of Ecology’s ten-year cleanup plan with current staff levels. The cleanup plans for the Everett Smelter, particularly residential yard cleanup, is labor intensive. It requires outreach to individual property owners and the community at-large so Ecology can secure property access, plan and complete sampling, stage cleanup property groups, and continue education and outreach campaigns once remediation starts. No change in FTE level from 2019-21 biennium.

30000670 ASARCO Cleanup (Reappropriation)

This request requires a total of 10.35 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Tacoma as part of the cleanup plans with current staff levels. Please note, these FTEs support both this reappropriation and other related reappropriation and new appropriation projects.
Narrative

40000378 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

This request requires a total of 1.15 FTEs to support the Healthy Housing Remediation Program. Ecology does not currently have any staff dedicated to supporting the Healthy Housing Remediation Program and other affordable housing projects. As more affordable housing projects are funded and the associated work ramps up, Ecology will need additional capacity to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the required cleanup actions. Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

40000304 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

This request will require a total of 4.03 FTEs dedicated to grant management, cash management, and capital budget coordination for Ecology. This is consistent with staffing level for the 2019-21 biennium. The RAG program administers approximately 90 grants. The grant managers are responsible for grant writing, invoice review and approval, and grant status reporting. This core work assures prudent oversight and careful financial management of state funds. The grant managers also provide technical expertise to program development and policy work and to agency-wide projects. This includes their input and review of policy documents and helping manage Ecology’s grant and loan system. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

40000336 2021-23 Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

Ecology requires a total of 19.02 FTEs to support ongoing management of 246 active grants from prior biennia SFAP funding and an estimated 60-70 new SFAP grants in 2021-23. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program. SFAP FTEs that manage, oversee, and administer the expanded SFAP program and projects include:

• Stormwater experts that manage the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program to ensure the highest priority projects will be funded.
• Engineers that review project proposals and design documents to ensure appropriate technology application and outcomes.
• Project managers that provide direct project oversight, technical assistance, and outcomes management.
• Financial managers that oversee agreement development, funding conditions, and quality assurance and control of reimbursements that assure fiscal accountability. These staff also perform tracking and reporting.

40000396 2021-23 Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant Program

This new grant program will require 1.15 FTE to manage and oversee up to 67 pass through grants.

40000375 2021-23 Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program

This project requires 1.96 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance, as well as to conduct inventories of aquatic plants species statewide and perform follow-up inventories of Ecology grant-funded aquatic weed control projects to determine effectiveness.

40000376 2021-23 Freshwater Algae Grant Program

This project requires 0.46 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance.

40000422 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

This project requires 3.45 FTEs to provide project management, scientific expertise, and contract oversight and support to implement Plan projects. This is an increase of 1.15 FTE (direct and overhead) above the 2019-21 biennium that currently supports this capital project and is necessary due to overall project complexity and accelerated implementation schedule. Ecology’s Office of Columbia River (OCR) manages both Columbia River and Yakima River Integrated Plan projects. OCR anticipates implementing some very large-scale projects (constructing storage) and numerous small-scale habitat projects in 2021-23. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.
Narrative

40000391 2021-23 Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation

This request requires a total of 0.23 FTE to continue implementing SVID and YRBWEP projects, contract management, oversight, and technical assistance. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium.

40000399 2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

This project requires a total of 5.60 FTEs to provide project oversight and management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination to individual projects. This is the same staffing level as the 2019-21 Biennium. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.
# Capital FTEs by Project for 2021-23 Biennium Budget

**Purpose:** Identify Ecology's requested FTEs for the 2021-23 Biennium Budget. Total FTEs represent a biennial average of FY 22 and FY 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Project #</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>2019-21 FTEs</th>
<th>2021-23 FTEs</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation</td>
<td>40000384</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>057-1</td>
<td>Ecology will require a total of 1.15 FTE in FY 2022 (0.58 FTE for 2021-23 biennium) for staff to oversee project development, bid/construction documents, and construction management of this project. The deterioration of the parking garage over the last decade has been quite significant, and the repairs to the facility are expected to be complex, requiring an additional FTE to oversee the project. Current facility staff do not have capacity to do this work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-23 Reducing Diesel GHG &amp; Toxic Emissions</td>
<td>40000390</td>
<td>AQP</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>23N-1</td>
<td>This request requires a total of 1.15 FTEs to implement the Clean Diesel Program, including evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021-23 Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions</td>
<td>40000371</td>
<td>AQP</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>23N-1</td>
<td>This request requires a total of 0.29 FTE. This position implements the grant program, evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, and providing technical assistance. This is the same level of staffing for the 2019-21 Biennium. Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as any related reappropriation project under this capital program.</td>
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<td>VW Settlement Funded Projects</td>
<td>40000018</td>
<td>Reapprop</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>001-7</td>
<td>This project requires a total of 6.84 FTEs. These staff develop associated policy, communicate, and implement the investment of funds including ongoing coordination with the multi-agency steering committee, the Governor's policy staff, three multi-agency workgroups, and legislative staff when required. They are tasked with ensuring all projects meet the federal settlement project, reporting, and Trustee requirements. In addition, these staff administer the program, including soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards. Staff also provide program oversight including, developing award category guidelines, developing materials, outreach, and training to prospective applicants, trustee coordination, award tracking, and overall financial management of the program. Under the terms of the VW Settlement, Beneficiaries may cover administrative costs associated with implementing eligible mitigation plans, up to 15% of the total mitigation plan cost. 2021-23 estimates are 1.09 FTEs higher than 2019-21 estimates to reflect ongoing agreement maintenance and oversight for the large number of multi-year agreements while the program is still developing new grant opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Project #</td>
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<td>2021-23 FTEs</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<td>AQP</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.69</td>
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<td>This project requires a total of 0.69 FTE. These staff will administer the program, including developing and soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, agreement maintenance and oversee, and closing grant awards. This level of FTE is consistent with the 2019-21 Biennium.</td>
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<td>2021-23 Product Replacement Program</td>
<td>40000436</td>
<td>HWTR</td>
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<td>Ecology requires 1.15 FTEs to provide administrative oversight and management of the Product Replacement Program. This is consistent with the staffing level for this program in the 2019-21 Biennium.</td>
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<td>Mercury Switch Removal</td>
<td>40000128</td>
<td>HWTR</td>
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<td>This request requires a total of 0.14 FTE to provide outreach and technical assistance to wrecking and recycling facilities participating in the Automotive Mercury Switch Removal Program. This requires 0.29 FTE in FY 2022 (none in FY 2023), consistent with the level of FTE supporting this work in the 2019-21 Biennium.</td>
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<td>2021-23 Coastal Wetlands Federal Funds</td>
<td>40000388</td>
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<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.52</td>
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<td>This project requires a total of 0.52 FTE. This is a similar level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium. An Environmental Planner 3 (0.45 FTE) will manage the grant program and liaison with federal agencies and applicants. This position will administer the federal grants, manage the project contracts to disburse federal funds via the grant program, manage the grant application process, provide liaison with the federal funding agencies, and work with applicants and the federal agencies on grant applications. Awarded funds will provide $15,000 - $20,000 for grant management and administration over the life of each award.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021-23 Floodplains by Design</td>
<td>40000389</td>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>057-1</td>
<td>This project requires a total of 8.0 FTEs. Floodplains by Design program staff provide project oversight, performance and financial management, outreach to local floodplain management agencies, and coordination with our partners at the Puget Sound Partnership and The Nature Conservancy. They advise local project sponsors on the expectations of the program and project development, manage active projects including site visits, coordinate with other grant programs and Ecology’s Coordinated Strategic Initiative, and assist with Ecology policy and budget development. This is a slightly higher level of staff over the total that managed the program in the 2019-21 Biennium. The FbD program was started on limited staffing and has grown as the program has matured and staffing needs are better identified. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Account</td>
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<td>2021-23 FTEs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consistent with approved allottments for the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology is requesting a total base minimum of 15.3 FTEs to support the Chehalis Basin Strategy in 2021-23. A portion of these FTEs (6.6 direct FTEs) will staff the OCB, and provide financial accountability and project management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination on individual projects. Ecology had requested funding to staff the OCB out of the 2019-21 Operating Budget, but legislative direction was to fund the OCB staff out of the capital project appropriation. The remaining direct FTEs will provide technical support and manage flood-damage reduction and floodplain management-related projects in the Basin. Pending Board review and approval of the final project list for 2021-23, additional FTEs may be required to provide project and financial oversight of contracts and grants to ensure compliance with state law and Ecology policies, as well as increased technical assistance to local governments and landowners. FTE requirements for Ecology staff will vary each biennium, depending on the status the Strategy and specific steps planned for that time period. Please note, these FTEs would support both this new appropriation, as well as the related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
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<td>Ecology is requesting 1.15 FTEs for this work. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium. Staff are required to manage and coordinate tire removal efforts, and provide technical support for prevention and enforcement.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This request requires a total of 4.03 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Everett as part of Ecology’s ten-year cleanup plan with current staff levels. The cleanup plans for the Everett Smelter, particularly residential yard cleanup, is labor intensive. It requires outreach to individual property owners and the community at large, so Ecology can secure property access, plan and complete sampling, stage cleanup property groups, and coordinate education and outreach campaigns once remediation starts. No change in FTE level from 2019-21 biennium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>This request requires a total of 10.35 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Tacoma as part of the cleanup plans with current staff levels. Please note, these FTEs support both this reappropriation and new appropriation projects.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>This request requires additional capacity to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the required cleanup actions. Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Project #</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>2019-21 FTEs</td>
<td>2021-23 FTEs</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program</td>
<td>40000304</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>23N-1</td>
<td>This request will require a total of 4.03 FTEs dedicated to grant management, cash management, and capital budget coordination for Ecology. This is consistent with staffing level for the 2019-21 biennium. The RAG program administers approximately 90 grants. The grant managers are responsible for grant writing, invoice review and approval, and grant status reporting. This core work assures prudent oversight and careful financial management of state funds. The grant managers also provide technical expertise to program development and policy work and to agency-wide projects. This includes their input and review of policy documents and helping manage Ecology’s grant and loan system. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2021-23 Stormwater Financial Assistance Program  | 40000336    | WQP     | 18.69        | 19.02        | 23R-1   | Ecology requires a total of 19.02 FTEs to support ongoing management of 246 active grants from prior biennia SFAP funding and an estimated 60-70 new SFAP grants in 2021-23. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program. SFAP FTEs that manage, oversee, and administer the expanded SFAP program and projects include:  
  • Stormwater experts that manage the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program to ensure the highest priority projects will be funded.  
  • Engineers that review project proposals and design documents to ensure appropriate technology application and outcomes.  
  • Project managers that provide direct project oversight, technical assistance, and outcomes management.  
  • Financial managers that oversee agreement development, funding conditions, and quality assurance and control of reimbursements that assure fiscal accountability. These staff also perform tracking and reporting. |
<p>| 2021-23 Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant     | 40000396    | WQP     | 0.00         | 1.15         | 057-1   | This new grant program will require 1.15 FTE to manage and oversee up to 67 pass through grants.                                                                                                             |
| 2021-23 Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program | 40000375    | WQP     | 1.96         | 1.96         | 222-1   | This project requires 1.96 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance, as well as to conduct inventories of aquatic plants species statewide and perform follow-up inventories of Ecology grant-funded aquatic weed control projects to determine effectiveness. |
| 2021-23 Freshwater Algae Grant Program           | 40000376    | WQP     | 0.46         | 0.46         | 10A-1   | This project requires 0.46 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance.                                                                                                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Project #</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>2019-21 FTEs</th>
<th>2021-23 FTEs</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply</td>
<td>40000422</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>057-1</td>
<td>This project requires 3.45 FTEs to provide project management, scientific expertise, and contract oversight and support to implement Plan projects. This is an increase of 1.15 FTE (direct and overhead) above the 2019-21 biennium that currently supports this capital project and is necessary due to overall project complexity and accelerated implementation schedule. Ecology’s Office of Columbia River (OCR) manages both Columbia River and Yakima River Integrated Plan projects. OCR anticipates implementing some very large-scale projects (constructing storage) and numerous small-scale habitat projects in 2021-23. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-23 Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation</td>
<td>40000391</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>057-1</td>
<td>This request requires a total of 0.23 FTE to continue implementing SVID and YRBWEP projects, contract management, oversight, and technical assistance. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program</td>
<td>40000399</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>057-1</td>
<td>This project requires a total of 5.60 FTEs to provide project oversight and management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination to individual projects. This is the same staffing level as the 2019-21 Biennium. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FTEs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Requests</th>
<th>Sub-strategy and Near Term Action (NTA)</th>
<th>Ongoing Program</th>
<th>Orca Task Force Recommendation</th>
<th>2018 Regional Priority Approach</th>
<th>Federal Leveraging</th>
<th>Local Leveraging</th>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 40000337 2021-23 Water Pollution Control Revolving Program</td>
<td>OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance</td>
<td>1, 31, 34  CHIN2.5, CHIN2.6 CHIN7.1, TIF1 TIF2, LDC 3 BIBI1, BIBI2 BIBI3, BIBI5 FUND1.2, ORCA1</td>
<td>$75 million of this request is for the federal capitalization grant for the CWSRF loan program to help local governments with high-priority water quality projects throughout Washington.</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>$300,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 40000360 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies</td>
<td>OGP_ECY20: Toxic Cleanup Program - Cleaning up priority bays in Puget Sound</td>
<td>31 TIF 1.1 TIF 3.1</td>
<td>CCWP funds are used to provide a required 40 percent match to secure the annual Clean Water Act Section 319 federal nonpoint grant program.</td>
<td>8,289,000</td>
<td>11,093,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 40000359 2021-23 Centennial Clean Water Program</td>
<td>OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance</td>
<td>1, 34  CHIN2.5, CHIN2.6 CHIN7.1, TIF1 TIF2, LDC 3 BIBI1, BIBI2 BIBI3, BIBI5 FUND1.2, ORCA1</td>
<td>CCWP funds are awarded each biennium.</td>
<td>48,000,000</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 40000304 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program</td>
<td>OGP_ECY23: Toxic Cleanup Program - Remedial Action Grant Program</td>
<td>31 TIF 1.1 TIF 3.1</td>
<td>Nonpoint source pollution control grants of $250,000 or less may have any combination of cash, interlocal, or other in-kind match. Grants of more than $250,000 and up to the maximum amount of $500,000 must supply a cash-only match.</td>
<td>39,584,000</td>
<td>61,800,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 40000389 2021-23 Floodplains by Design</td>
<td>OGP_ECY13: Shorelands - Floodplains by Design</td>
<td>5 FP1</td>
<td>FbD grants can provide state match to federal grant sources. FbD grants can leverage local sources including Flood Control District Authority</td>
<td>65,800,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project Requests

### 6. 40000336 2021-23 Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

**Sub-strategy and Near Term Action (NTA):** Fix Problems Caused by Existing Development by providing funding to cities and counties to retrofit existing development through the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program's competitive grant program.

**Ongoing Program:** OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance

**Orca Task Force Recommendation:** CHIN2.5, CHIN2.6, CHIN7.1, TIF1, TIF2, LDC 3, BIBI1, BIBI2, BIBI3, FUND1.2, ORCA1

**2018 Regional Priority Approach:** Match for SFAP-funded projects is 25 percent (15% for SFAP hardship communities) and it must be a cash match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$31,620,000</td>
<td>$52,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. 40000396 2021-23 Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant Program

**Sub-strategy:** OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance

**Ongoing Program:** OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance

**Orca Task Force Recommendation:** CHIN2.5, CHIN7.1, TIF1, FUND1.2, ORCA1

**2018 Regional Priority Approach:** Ecology will be providing partial funding and grant recipients will need to provide the remaining funding to fully fund project outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. 40000378 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

**Sub-strategy:** Provide infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new and redevelopment in urban growth areas.

**Ongoing Program:** OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance

**Orca Task Force Recommendation:** CHIN2.5, CHIN7.1, TIF1, FUND1.2, ORCA1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10,161,000</td>
<td>$10,161,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9. 40000346 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

**Sub-strategy:** Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

**Ongoing Program:** OGP_ECY38: Toxic Cleanup Program - Cleaning up priority bays in Puget Sound

**Orca Task Force Recommendation:** CHIN2.5, CHIN7.1, TIF1, FUND1.2, ORCA1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4,600,000</td>
<td>$5,808,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. 40000339 2021-23 State Match Water Pollution Control Revolving Program

**Sub-strategy:** This request is for continuing state match support of the federal capitalization grant for the CWSRF loan program to help local governments with high-priority water quality projects throughout Washington.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Department of Ecology

### 2021-23 Capital Budget Requests Supporting the Puget Sound Action Agenda

**September 4, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Requests</th>
<th>Sub-strategy and Near Term Action (NTA)</th>
<th>Ongoing Program</th>
<th>Orca Task Force Recommendation</th>
<th>2018 Regional Priority Approach</th>
<th>Federal Leveraging</th>
<th>Local Leveraging</th>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11. 40000390 2021-23 Reducing Diesel GHG & Toxic Emissions                      | 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem  
9.3: Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions by reducing or eliminating toxic diesel emissions, which is transported into Puget Sound through air deposition and stormwater runoff | OGP_ECY32: Air - Reducing Toxic Diesel Emissions | 46                              | TIF 1.1                         | Up to $1.5 million of this project will provide matching funds for federal DERA projects primarily in disproportionately impacted communities. This level of match should provide an additional $2.3 million in federal funds. |                | $9,000,000          | $15,000,000          |
| 12. 40000371 2021-23 Reducing Toxic Wood stove Emissions                       | 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem  
9.3: Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions by reducing or eliminating toxic diesel emissions, which is transported into Puget Sound through air deposition and stormwater runoff | OGP_ECY33: Air - Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions | TIF 1.1                         | TIF 4.1                         | Up to $10 million will be available for school bus electrification, leveraging an additional $5.4 million in local matching funds. Up to $3.5 million will be available to replace diesel school buses with low emission buses, leveraging an additional $8.2 million in local matching funds. |                | $2,400,000          | $4,000,000           |
| 13. 40000303 2021-23 ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup                   | 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem  
10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development  
10.4: Control sources of pollutants  
21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound | OGP_ECY21: Toxic Cleanup Program - Tacoma Smelter Plume | 31                              | TIF 1.1                         | Recipient match is not currently a requirement of the woodsmoke reduction grant. However, leveraging/match is a part of the established scoring criteria for this competitive grant. |                | $10,814,000         | $10,814,000          |
| 14. 40000386 2021-23 ASARCO Tacoma Smelter Plume Cleanup                     | 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem  
10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development  
10.4: Control sources of pollutants  
21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound | OGP_ECY21: Toxic Cleanup Program - Tacoma Smelter Plume | 31                              | TIF 1.1                         |                                                                                                      |                | $3,000,000          | $3,000,000           |
| 15. 40000436 2021-23 Product Replacement Program                             | 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem  
NTAs: 2018-0465, 2018-0470, 2018-0473 | OGP_ECY3: Local Source Control Partnership in Puget Sound | 29, 30, 31, 33                  | CHIN4.8                         |                                                                                                      |                | $5,070,000          | $6,500,000           |
Department of Ecology
2021-23 Capital Budget Requests Supporting the Puget Sound Action Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Requests</th>
<th>Sub-strategy and Near Term Action (NTA)</th>
<th>Ongoing Program</th>
<th>Orca Task Force Recommendation</th>
<th>2018 Regional Priority Approach</th>
<th>Federal Leveraging</th>
<th>Local Leveraging</th>
<th>Puget Sound Dollars</th>
<th>Total Request Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 16. 40000388 2021-23 Coastal Wetlands Federal Funds | 2.1: Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion  
16.2: permanently protect priority nearshore physical and ecological processes and habitat including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff-backed beaches by acquiring and protecting sensitive nearshore habitats and protecting Puget Sound shoreline processes and habitats | | | CHIN1, CHIN7 EST1, LDC3 | Grants from USFWS. Can be used to leverage other federal grant sources | | | $ 4,800,000 | $ 8,000,000 |

Total Capital Request in Support of the Puget Sound Action Agenda

$ 441,138,000
2021-23 Biennium
Maintenance Backlog Reduction Plan

July 31, 2020
This 2021-23 Maintenance Backlog Reduction Plan (2021-23 Plan) meets the requirements of the Office of Financial Management’s (OFM) 2021-23 Capital Budget Instructions and RCW 43.88.030 (5)(d). The plan identifies maintenance activities, prioritization of maintenance tasks, owned facility assessments, and Ecology’s preservation plan.

**Operating Budget Resources**

Following is a partial list of maintenance activities and contracted services that Ecology funds from its Operating Budget:

- Janitorial
- Fire Protection
- Security
- Landscaping
- Carpet Upkeep
- Painting & Finishes
- Electrical Maintenance
- Card Access
- Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Costs for these activities vary by facility. For leased facilities, some of these activities may be addressed by the terms of the lease.

No Ecology facilities have experienced a catastrophic failure. However, while Ecology has been able to fund ongoing maintenance and repairs through the Operating Budget, as Ecology facilities age and the maintenance backlog grows, Ecology will require Capital Budget funding to address major preservation projects.
Normal Maintenance Activities

Following is a sample of normal maintenance activities funded through current Operating resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Normal Maintenance Activity</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trash Bins</td>
<td>Empty</td>
<td>Nightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Coverings</td>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Three times/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Surfaces</td>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Nightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling Vents</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generators</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioning Units</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioning Units</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC Water Pumps</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC Exhaust Fans</td>
<td>Visual Inspection</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC Supply Fans</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen HVAC</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Heat Duct Coils</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Unit Heaters</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) for IT Servers</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Heaters</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Heaters</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater Pump</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prioritization

Ecology uses the following criteria to prioritize facility maintenance and preservation projects:

- Need to address an employee health or safety situation.
- Urgency of a deferred project (prevents or mitigates catastrophic losses).
- Return on investment in projects that will reduce costs (e.g., energy savings, risk reductions, and productivity gains).
- Timing of cyclical maintenance projects (major maintenance that must be completed to maintain functional and safe facilities).
- Effect on a facility and Ecology’s budget in the short and long term.
- Ability to combine projects to save money and limit disruption.
Administrative and facilities management staff meet monthly to identify new projects, report on the status of current projects, and set priorities. The team updates the Preservation Plan to reflect any new information or changing priorities.

Ecology’s Operating Budget requests identify funding levels needed to reduce or eliminate maintenance backlog and perform preventative maintenance that will avoid creating a larger backlog of deferred maintenance items. Ecology Capital Budget requests submitted each biennium include projects to address specific facility deficiencies that contribute to Ecology’s deferred maintenance backlog.

**Facility Assessments**
Ecology conducts comprehensive maintenance using funds from the Operating Budget. This budget allows Ecology to provide safe, efficient, and well-maintained facilities for Ecology staff and the public.

Ecology’s 2021-23 Biennium facility-related Capital Budget requests and current conditions of Ecology-owned facilities are summarized below:

**Ecology’s Lacey Headquarters (HQ)**
Ecology’s Lacey Headquarters is 27 years old, and has been generally kept in good condition. As the building ages, regular maintenance and potentially significant capital repairs will be required to preserve the facility’s condition and ensure building operations are safe and efficient. Capital facility-related investments being requested for the 2021-23 Biennium Budget include:

- **Parking Garage Preservation ($2,500,000)** - The parking garage has undergone regular maintenance and minor repairs since being constructed in 1993. This project is required to preserve the condition of the parking garage and ensure that it can safely accommodate parking for employee and agency fleet vehicles. Deteriorated surfaces regularly drop pieces of concrete on vehicles and parking surfaces, and substantial leakage through lower levels is causing cracking of structural members. Exposed wire mesh on driving and parking surfaces puts agency and employee vehicles at risk of damage. If the garage becomes structurally unsound, Ecology would have to find parking for about 500 vehicles.

- **Traction Control Elevator Restoration:** The primary set of three traction elevators located on the east side of Ecology’s Lacey HQ are in need of restoration. These elevators are the principal bank of passenger elevators used when staff enter and exit the building and are critical to efficient operations as well as use during emergencies by the Fire Department as the only elevators on emergency generator power. These elevators work in tandem and are currently using an outdated control and power system and need to be upgraded to a modern power and solid state control system. In addition, upgrades to the system will be more energy efficient and reduce liability to the agency. Ecology’s Lacey HQ has a total of 7 elevators, the additional 4 elevators are hydraulically controlled and are due for upgrades and restoration in a future biennium.
These investments will protect Ecology’s HQ from needing costlier repairs down the road and improve the safety and efficiency of the building.

**Eastern Regional Office (ERO)**
Ecology’s Eastern Regional Office (ERO) facility in Spokane is a state-owned office building that has been occupied since the 1980s. The facility has been well maintained, but as the building continues to age, regular maintenance and potentially significant capital repairs will be required to preserve the facility’s condition and ensure building operations are safe and efficient. The second phase of a capital project to repair the parking lot, develop storm water infrastructure, and build an annex facility is anticipated to be complete by the end of the 2019-21 biennium.

**Padilla Bay Reserve**
The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Padilla Bay NERR) is located 60 miles north of Seattle between Mount Vernon and Anacortes. This is a research-oriented facility with a limited amount of office space, comprised of several buildings located on 64 acres. Buildings include an office and meeting facility; an interpretive center; a historical farmhouse; a scientific research laboratory; a restored barn used as a storage and maintenance facility; a bunk house to accommodate research scientists, volunteers, and meeting participants; and a boat and equipment building. No major projects are planned for the 2021-23 biennium, although normal maintenance will be required to keep the facility in good condition.

**Zosel Dam & Control Facility**
The Zosel Dam & Control Facility is a critical piece of state infrastructure owned and operated by Ecology under the authority of RCW 43.21A.450. Routine maintenance and other projects are required to preserve the condition of this asset and ensure continued operation. Some operation and maintenance activities are conducted under the direction of Ecology through agreements with local public entities like the Okanogan-Tonasket Irrigation District. In 2017, Ecology completed maintenance and upgrades on electrical equipment in the control facility. Ecology has contracted with a firm to do a full assessment of the dam and control facility that will result in operations and maintenance recommendations. Ecology expects those recommendations by December 31, 2020, which will likely result in budget requests necessary to maintain the safety and integrity of the dam in the near future.

Projects and priorities that have changed since the 2019-21 Maintenance Backlog Reduction Plan (2019-21 Plan) include the following:

- **Eastern Regional Office** – The building’s main electrical service equipment is 46 years old and chronically failing. One to two of the main service breakers within the service equipment have been failing each year and are no longer manufactured. We have only been able to source used replacement breakers through eBay and one used equipment reseller. The reliability of these used breakers are a major concern as is and the availability of specific amperage breakers we need, together with excessive costs. Critical breakers suppling the elevator systems and portions
of other electrical systems within the building failed through the course of 2019 and staff found that the parts for the electrical circuitry are no longer being manufactured. Ecology is anticipating a capital budget request in the 2023-25 biennium and has added this system to our Facility Preservation Plan.

- **Zosel Dam & Control Facility:** As part of the 2019-21 budget, Ecology was funded to do a full assessment of the dam and control facility. This will inform Ecology and may result in budget requests in future biennium.
- **Ecology’s Facility Section will be conducting a comprehensive Facility Evaluation during the 2021-23 biennium. This will be a multiyear review of our facilities and current preservation plan and may result in changes to our Facility Preservation Plan. With this in mind and the long-term effects of COVID-19, Ecology has moved all non-essential projects out one biennium.**
- **The 2019-21 plan had Building Envelope Repairs scheduled for the 21-23 biennium. The Ecology Facility Section has determined this can be postponed an additional biennium and is now scheduled for the 23-25 biennium.**
- **The 2019-21 Plan included Elevator upgrades/renovation. This has been split into two phases. Phase 1 will be in the 2021-23 biennium ($1,500,000) and Phase 2 will be in the 2023-25 biennium ($1,500,000). Phase 1 includes our primary traction elevators at our Lacey HQ lobby. Phase 2 includes the 4 hydraulically controlled elevators located throughout Ecology’s Lacey HQ.**
- **The 2019-21 Plan included $225,000 for “cafeteria repair, finishes, and furnishings” at Ecology’s HQ to be completed in 2021-23. Ecology’s long-standing cafeteria vendor canceled their contract at Ecology’s HQ and Ecology has decided to use internal funds to complete this project prior to a new vendor moving in. We anticipate this project will be completed by the end of 2020.**
- **Ecology has identified installation of additional electric vehicle (EV) charging stations statewide in the 2021-23 and 2023-25 biennium. Ecology is working to transition its fleet to electric vehicles to reduce transportation-related emissions and in response to Governor Inslee’s Electric Vehicle Initiative and Executive Order 18-01 (State Efficiency & Environmental Performance).**
- **The following projects are planned to be completed in the 2019-21 biennium and are being removed from the Facility Preservation Plan. Note: Due to COVID-19 and the unknown effects on construction timelines and State budget, some of these projects may need to be delayed and added back onto the Facility Preservation Plan.**
  - HQ - Roof Replacement
  - HQ - Facility preservation projects – HVAC
  - HQ - Cafeteria updates to end-of-life materials, hardware, appliances, flooring, and infrastructure
  - ERO – Improvements and Stormwater treatment
  - Statewide - Ecology Security Upgrades
Facility Preservation Plan

Ecology has identified that the following projects are required to maintain safe work environments and preserve state assets. Deferring these projects may result in risks to employee safety, property devaluation, and potential liability:

Table 1. Ecology’s Facility Preservation Plan
Facilities Restoration and Preservation Projects by Biennia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biennium</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Fund Source</th>
<th>Priority</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Lacey HQ</td>
<td>Parking garage preservation</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Elevator upgrades/renovation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Internal</td>
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<td>2023-25</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Electrical system renovation (transformers)</td>
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<td>Electrical system renovation (transformers)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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## 2029-31 Biennium

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</tbody>
</table>

TBD—Ecology will re-assess plans for 2027-29 in Fiscal Year 2019

The plan reflects current priorities. These may change as Ecology identifies new projects or changes priorities of existing projects.
### Table of Contents

#### Tab B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40000384</td>
<td>Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation</td>
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<td>40000377</td>
<td>Lacey HQ Elevator Restoration</td>
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<td>40000148</td>
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<td>40000207</td>
<td>Lacey HQ Facility Preservation Proj.-Minor Works</td>
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<td>40000193</td>
<td>Zosel Dam Preservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>30000282</td>
<td>Padilla Bay Federal Capital Projects</td>
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</table>
**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Preservation  
**Agency Priority:** 16  

**Project Summary**

Ecology’s Lacey headquarters building and the connected parking garage are over 27 years old and have a current value of nearly $100 million. The parking garage is in serious need of extensive restoration. The garage has had water penetrating the upper decks for nearly a decade, and while some repair work has been accomplished, water continues to degrade the garage’s superstructure and damage its integrity. If the City of Lacey deems the parking garage structure unsafe, it could be closed. Completing this project will preserve the condition of the Lacey HQ facility, ensure the health and safety of employees and visitors, and protect the building from needing more costly repairs down the road. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $2,500,000 for parking garage restoration. The parking garage at Ecology’s Lacey headquarters (HQ) building was constructed in 1993. While it has undergone regular maintenance and minor repairs over the years, major restoration is now required to preserve it and prevent further deterioration which could result in traumatic failure of the structure. Previous repairs to the garage exposed evidence that confirms ongoing water penetration from the upper decks. The water penetration is compromising the internal metal components of the parking structure and will at some point, cause unsafe conditions resulting in closing of the garage. Water intrusion has accelerated the degradation and concrete chunks and debris have fallen on vehicles parked on lower levels – running the risk of personal injury should someone be walking or driving underneath when this occurs.

Engineering consultants Weatherholt and Associates identified problems in their 2013 Parking Deck Condition Evaluation. Specifically, these issues included deterioration of concrete surfaces, exposed wire mesh on driving and parking surfaces, degraded joints, and cracking of concrete slabs, columns, corbels and beams. Since that consultation, Ecology facility staff have seen significant additional degradation.

The 2013 evaluation provided specific recommendations and cost estimates that were used as a basis for this request. The restoration project is expected to take six months to complete and would result in the preservation of the parking garage and avoid further degradation. If this project is delayed, further deterioration is likely and repairs would be more costly.

This project would repair all of the accessible damage caused by the water intrusion and the normal wear and tear caused by 27 years of use. All sealant joints throughout the garage will be removed and replaced and all driving and parking surfaces will be cleaned and sealed. The exposed upper deck of the parking garage will be repaired, re-surfaced and sealed and all structural elements of the parking garage will be repaired as needed. Ecology will also address all safety concerns, including damage to the fire suppression system in the garage caused by the water penetration.

Ecology has recently contracted with firms to conduct updated structural, engineering, and condition evaluations, and provide updated recommendations and cost estimates for the garage. Ecology anticipates that these inspections will confirm that the parking garage is still safe to use, but also that Ecology should not delay any longer in proceeding with the identified repairs, restoration, and protective measures needed. Delays may lead to unsafe conditions and may require the parking garage to be closed.

In addition, construction costs have increased significantly since the 2013 evaluation. Ecology’s 2019-21 budget request was for $1.6 million, but Ecology has increased that amount to $2.5 million for this request to account for the additional project complexity from years of delay, construction and inflationary cost increases, and the cost of an FTE needed to manage this complex project.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the contracted evaluations and updated cost estimates have been delayed, but should be available by October 15, 2020. Ecology will provide the updated cost estimates, when available, to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) in preparation for the Governor’s proposed 2021-23 Capital Budget.
What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The 27-year old parking structure at the Lacey HQ facility continues to degrade. As the photos in Attachment A demonstrate, continued deterioration of the top deck parking surface has resulted in substantial leakage through lower levels and is causing cracking of structural members. Continued leaking is weakening the structure and has caused substantial corrosion of the fire suppression system water piping. The agency had to replace piping and associated components of the fire suppression system to maintain its integrity and ensure the sprinklers remained operable. Exposed wire mesh on driving and parking surfaces puts agency and employee vehicles at risk of damage. Degraded and cracked concrete slabs, columns, beams, and corbels indicate the garage could become structurally unsound, which would require Ecology to find parking for approximately 500 vehicles, if the City of Lacey deemed the structure unsafe.

This project is necessary to ensure the safety and structural integrity of the Lacey HQ parking garage. Completing this preservation project will reduce needs on Ecology’s deferred maintenance backlog by fixing known deficiencies and preventing further deterioration, which will help to avoid more costly repairs in the future.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This project will repair previous damage to the garage from water infiltration and 27 years of wear and tear. It will also stop the current water infiltration, halting further deterioration, and address critical needs that could cause adverse conditions, safety risks, or more expensive repairs. Preserving the condition of this structure will provide employees and Ecology's fleet with a safe, secure parking environment to support agency business operations.

The Lacey HQ facility is Ecology’s headquarters and base of statewide operations, providing office space and infrastructure for more than 950 employees as well as other state and federal agency tenants. The garage provides parking for many of these employees and for 76 fleet vehicles used for business travel and field work.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 13 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Describe the consequences to stakeholders and client groups of not funding the requested project.

If this project is not funded, the parking garage at the Lacey HQ facility will soon become structurally unsound and unsafe to use. This would ultimately lead to the parking garage being closed. This would have negative consequences on Ecology’s business operations and will compromise the safety of employees, building tenants, and visitors.

If capital funding is not provided, Ecology would have to redirect existing resources within its operating budget away from core environmental and public health work to fund these repairs. The safety concerns related to the parking garage have risen to a level that Ecology would not be able to wait any longer for capital funding. A Certificate of Participation (COP) would likely be needed to finance this project. According to OFM Capital Budget Instructions, a COP of this nature would need approval by the State Finance Committee.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. The specific problems identified by the Parking Deck Condition Evaluation completed in 2013 have been getting worse over time, and the deterioration continues to accelerate.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Funding this request will allow Ecology to continue providing services to stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and
**Description**

government partners.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology is requesting State Building Construction Account funding for this work.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

Ecology will require a total of 0.58 FTE in 2021-23 (1.15 FTE in FY 2022) to oversee project development, bid/construction documents, and construction management of this project. The deterioration of the parking garage over the last decade has been quite significant, and the repairs are to the facility are expected to be complex, requiring an additional FTE (Construction Project Coordinator) to oversee the project. Current facility staff do not have capacity to do this work.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This project is essential to implementing the goals in Ecology's strategic goal to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.
- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats.
- Protect and manage our state's waters.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.

Keeping Ecology facilities in good condition is critical to providing a safe and efficient operating base for Ecology employees and the public.

This request is a high priority on Ecology’s risk register under Facility Preservation risks, and will allow Ecology to comply with Executive Order 16-06 – State Agency Enterprise Risk Management. It supports the risk management and operation support services objectives to:

- Maintain headquarters, regional, and field offices that support staff in meeting current business.
- Monitor environmental performance of facilities and engage staff in targeted improvements that contribute to the sustainability of our operations.
- Deliver shared services in an efficient and sustainable manner.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government, by ensuring Ecology facilities are safe, well-maintained, and operate efficiently.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Funding this request will positively impact Ecology and other agencies and government entities that work closely with us. Ecology’s headquarters building provides a safe and efficient operating base for Ecology environmental programs, administration in Lacey and Southwest Washington, and houses partner agencies like the Washington Conservation Commission and the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Maintaining this building in good condition will benefit these other agencies directly.
Description

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

If this project is not funded, and Ecology is forced to finance the repairs through a Certificate of Participation (COP) in the operating budget, the state will incur additional financing costs. Additionally, dedicated environmental funds will be required to be used for garage repair instead of the core environmental and public health work. This may cause some concern with fee and taxpayers who support these operating budget fund sources.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Lacey  County: Thurston  Legislative District: 022

Project Type

Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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<th>Current Biennium</th>
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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
## State of Washington
### Agency / Institution Project Cost Summary

**Updated July 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Ecology</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>OFM Project Number</td>
<td>40000384</td>
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### Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>James Pendowski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>360-407-6829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jpen461@ecy.wa.gov">jpen461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
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### Statistics

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### Additional Project Details

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### Schedule

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### Project Cost Estimate

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### AGENCY / INSTITUTION PROJECT COST SUMMARY

**Updated July 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Ecology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation</td>
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#### Cost Estimate Summary

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| **Project Cost Estimate** | **Total Project** | **$2,431,488** | **Total Project Escalated** | **$2,499,560** |
|                          | **Rounded Escalated Total** | **$2,500,000** |                             |               |
40000384 Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation
HQ Garage Parking - Photos of Damage and Continuing Structural Deterioration

**Photo 1:** Water seeping through the concrete upper parking deck washing the minerals out of the structural concrete elements weakening the overall structure.

![Photo 1](image1.png)

**Photo 2:** The bright colored pipe is part of the fire sprinkler system and was replaced recently due to corrosion from the leaks. Also cracks in the structural elements of the garage are forming and growing due to the water intrusion.

![Photo 2](image2.png)
**Photo 3:** Cracks forming in the structural members of the top parking deck. Continued water intrusion causes the cracks to grow weakening the structure and will eventually cause failure of the structure.

**Photo 4:** Joints between precast structural members showing water intrusion. Continued intrusion will cause failure of the joint.
Photos 5: Reinforcing steel protruding through the top surface of the parking deck causing corrosion and weakening of the top concrete layer of the parking deck structure.

Photos 6: Spalling of concrete in the vertical garage walls has exposed structural re-bar support leaving it vulnerable to water damage and further deterioration. Left unrepaired this can compromise the safety of the structure that supports the horizontal deck sections.
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Preservation
Agency Priority: 24

Project Summary

The elevators at Ecology’s Lacey headquarters facility were installed 27 years ago. The control systems are obsolete, and increasingly expensive maintenance is required to keep these elevators operational. The primary set of three traction elevators, located on the east side of the facility, need to be restored. These elevators are the principal bank of passenger elevators used by staff and visitors to enter and exit the facility, and are critical to efficient agency operations. They are also the only elevators on emergency generator power, required by fire code, and necessary to ensure safe egress of people with a disability in the event of a power outage or emergency. In addition, upgrades to the system will be more energy efficient and reduce liability to the agency by decreasing the risk of staff and visitors getting stuck in an elevator. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $1,596,000 for the restoration of three elevators at its Lacey headquarters (HQ) facility. The three primary elevators staff and visitors use when entering and exiting the facility are obsolete. They were installed in 1993, with a life expectancy of 20 years, and have been in operation for 27 years. Maintenance has become an issue because the circuit boards for these elevators are no longer manufactured. They are available only in refurbished condition, in limited numbers, and at a highly inflated cost. The failure rate on elevator systems past their life expectancy increases dramatically as they age. Failure of these elevators could risk the safety of Ecology staff and visitors, in addition to restricting the availability of one or more of the three cars for an indefinite period of time.

If a significant failure of the current control systems occurs, Ecology would be unable to meet National Fire Protection Association Life Safety codes and City of Lacy Fire District 3 fire code requirements for the facility. These three elevators are the only ones connected to the building’s uninterruptable power supply and during a power outage are the only elevators that will operate. At least one elevator is required to be connected to the backup generator for fire response. These three elevators are essential for people with a disability during a power outage or other emergency.

Ecology’s Lacey HQ facility has a total of seven elevators. This request is for funding to restore and modernize the three primary traction cable elevators. The other four elevators in the building are stand-alone, hydraulically operated elevators. These hydraulic elevators have a longer life and are on Ecology’s Facility Preservation Plan to be restored and upgraded in a future biennium.

In 2017, Ecology met with the original manufacturer’s representative for the elevators. The company recommended replacing the current geared power system with a modern gearless power unit, digital control system, and energy saving regenerative drives. The elevator car and tracks will stay the same, but the systems that run the elevators (power and control systems) will be replaced.

The new power and control system will be ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) compliant, up to current state code, and will:

- Reduce elevator down time and potential for entrapments.
- Improve reliability.
- Improve elevator leveling.
- Improve building image by meeting current ADA standards – In addition to helping people with a disability, ADA compliant elevator controls are easier for all staff and guests to understand and use.
- Reduce potential liability.
Description

This request will result in Ecology's three primary passenger elevators being safe, efficient, having minimal maintenance costs, and meeting all current building codes, ADA standards, and industry guidelines. Note: Since the elevators were installed 27 years ago, minor changes to building codes, ADA standards, and industry guidelines have occurred. The elevator contractor will assess the current system and, as part of the restoration project, make the changes needed to meet modern standards.

The budget for this project was developed based on the attached Capital Plan (C-100) and attached sales quote from ThyssenKrupp Elevator, dated June 9, 2020. Costs include elevator equipment and installation, contracting for electrical, life safety, and general construction, and additional consultant, project management, and contingency funds calculated as part of the C-100 form.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The primary elevators at Ecology's Lacey HQ facility are well past their life expectancy and need to be restored. This request will restore these three elevators and provide another 20-30 years of service. In addition to the mechanical upgrades, there will be ADA and safety upgrades. ADA upgrades will help people with a disability more easily operate the elevators and make the elevators easier to operate by all staff. Modern safety equipment will help decrease the agency's liability by decreasing risk of staff and guests becoming stuck in the elevators.

Completing this preservation project will reduce needs on Ecology's deferred maintenance backlog by fixing known deficiencies, preventing further deterioration, and helping to avoid more costly repairs in future biennia. Facility Preservation is a high risk on Ecology's Risk Register; this request will help address this risk by restoring equipment that is past life expectancy.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This request will fund a necessary restoration of three elevators at Ecology's Lacey HQ facility. The Lacey HQ facility is Ecology's base for statewide operations, providing office space and infrastructure for more than 900 employees and other state and federal agency tenants. This request addresses a critical need that could cause an adverse condition and safety risks. Restoring the condition of the elevators will provide employees a safe facility to work out of and maintains state assets.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 18 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not funded, the elevators would ultimately become unsafe to use. If the elevators became unusable it would compromise the safety of employees, building tenants, and visitors. This bank of elevators is required to be operational at all times and is the only bank of elevators connected to our uninterruptable power source. People with a disability require this bank of elevators to exit the building during power outages and emergencies. If capital funding is not provided, Ecology would have to redirect existing resources within its operating budget away from core environmental and public health work to fund this project.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

There are no feasible alternatives to this request. These are the only elevators connected to our uninterruptable power supply and are required to be operational in case of a power outage or an emergency.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Funding this request will allow Ecology to continue providing services to stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and government partners.
Description

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology is requesting State Building Construction Account funding for this work. If bond funding is not received, Ecology may look to finance this restoration work for through a Certificate of Participation (COP), funded out of our base operating budget, but that would be at the expense of dedicated funding for core environmental and public health work done by the agency.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

No

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This project is essential to implementing the goals in Ecology's strategic plan to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.
- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats and pollution.
- Protect and manage our state’s waters.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.

The project supports all goals because keeping Ecology facilities in good condition is critical to providing a safe and efficient operating base for Ecology employees and the public.

This request is a high priority on Ecology's risk register under Facility Preservation, and will allow Ecology to comply with Executive Order 16-06 – State Agency Enterprise Risk Management. It supports the risk management and operation support services objective to:

- Maintain headquarters, regional, and field offices that support staff in meeting current business needs.
- Monitor environmental performance of facilities and engage staff in targeted improvements that contribute to the sustainability of our operations.
- Deliver shared services in an efficient and sustainable manner.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government by ensuring Ecology facilities are safe, well-maintained, and operate efficiently.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Funding this request will positively impact Ecology and other agencies and government entities that work closely with us. Ecology’s headquarters building provides a safe and efficient operating base for Ecology environmental programs, administration in Lacey and Southwest Washington, and houses partner agencies like the Washington Conservation Commission and the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Maintaining this building in good condition will benefit these other agencies directly.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

If this project is not funded, and Ecology is forced to finance the repairs through a Certificate of Participation (COP) in the
Operating budget, the state will incur additional financing costs. Additionally, dedicated environmental funds will be required to be used for garage repair instead of the core environmental and public health work. This may cause some concern with fee and taxpayers who support these operating budget fund sources.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Lacey
County: Thurston
Legislative District: 022

Project Type
Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Description
operating budget, the state will incur additional financing costs. Additionally, dedicated environmental funds will be required to be used for garage repair instead of the core environmental and public health work. This may cause some concern with fee and taxpayers who support these operating budget fund sources.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Lacey
County: Thurston
Legislative District: 022

Project Type
Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
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<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phone Number</strong></td>
<td>360-407-6829</td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:jpen461@ecy.wa.gov">jpen461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
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## Cost Estimate Summary

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### Agency Project Administration

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### Other Costs

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### Project Cost Estimate

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Capital Planner for Department of Ecology – Cars 1, 2 & 3

06-09-2020
By PAUL.MARSHALL
Modernization Sales Representative
7006 27th St W, Suite A, University Place, WA 98466
253-301-8250
paul.marshall@thyssenkrupp.com
To maintain reliable performance, elevators need regular service, repairs and part replacements. To help you plan and budget for your elevators’ future, we’ve created a customized capital plan. Following each year’s capital plan prevents you from being surprised by costly repairs. It also offers ways to upgrade your elevators, improve their energy efficiency and lower costs through modernization.

By partnering with thyssenkrupp Elevator, you’ll be backed by 150 years of experience and service. We’re ready to ensure your elevators perform strongly in the years ahead.

### Budget at a Glance

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G2-Power+

Issue:
Geared elevators were once the industry standard, but have since become nearly obsolete. Today’s remaining geared elevators often experience frequent breakdowns and service calls, high operational costs and dirty machine rooms.

Solution:
Modernizing to a gearless arrangement can be done with minimal building disruption. Our G2-Power+ package gives your elevator advanced gearless machine technology, a digital controller and energy-saving regenerative drives. Passengers will instantly feel the improved ride quality.

Benefits:
- Improves elevator efficiency
- Minimal disruption to building traffic flow
- Increases property value
- Improved sustainability

Price:
Cost Per elevator: $349,074
Target Date: 2021
Needed on: Car 1, 2, 3
**Related Building Work Not Included**
When completing an elevator modernization, the local code requires all related building work that has a direct effect on or with the elevators be brought up to the existing elevator code enforced upon permit application. Such items would be all necessary revisions to the existing structure, finishes, and systems that work in sync with the elevator system: HVAC in elevator machine room, machine room and pit lighting, disconnects, emergency power operations, phone lines, fire alarm upgrades, etc. These upgrades must all be addressed prior to the inspection of the elevator(s) in order to pass the local inspection agency testing.

thyssenkrupp Elevator has not conducted a survey to assess the true scope of this work and this work can vary widely depending on current conditions. A full survey of existing conditions will be needed to accurately identify the scope and price of this work. For budgeting purposes, related building work typically adds $50-70,000 per machine room to the total contract value.
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Preservation
Agency Priority: 71

Project Summary
The roof on Ecology's Lacey Headquarters (HQ) facility has not been replaced since the building was constructed in 1993. The current roof has exceeded its useful life expectancy and needs replacement to preserve the condition of the facility and prevent further water intrusion and structural damage. Facility managers have observed rainwater leaking through the existing roof membrane and there is damage related to the age of the roof and a recent major overhaul of the HVAC system. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Lacey
County: Thurston
Legislative District: 022

Project Type
Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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<tr>
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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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OFM

461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BL Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 8/21/2020 11:10AM

Project Number: 40000207
Project Title: Lacey HQ Facility Preservation Project—Minor Works

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Preservation
Agency Priority: 106

Project Summary
This request supports the necessary modifications of the HVAC system in Ecology's Lacey Headquarters (Lacey HQ) basement to provide a heat source lost as a result of moving data server equipment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Lacey
County: Thurston
Legislative District: 022

Project Type
Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

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Zosel Dam Preservation

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Preservation
Agency Priority: 108

Project Summary
Zosel Dam is a critical piece of state infrastructure owned and operated by Ecology under the authority of RCW 43.21A.450. Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to maintain and operate the Zosel Dam facility using best practices designed to protect this state asset. Funding will support several immediate, one-time projects at the facility. These include structural assessment, dredging the channel to restore flow functions, applying rip-rap erosion control, and implementing various preventative maintenance projects. These projects will allow Ecology to protect the dam structure and conform to all applicable state and federal laws related to operating this facility. These investments will help ensure the dam is functioning properly to better protect public safety at the dam site and downstream. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Oroville
County: Okanogan
Legislative District: 007

Project Type
Infrastructure Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2012  
Project Class: Preservation  
Agency Priority: 110

Project Summary

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers an annual competitive capital grant program for the nation’s federal estuarine reserves. Under NOAA’s Estuarine Reserve Division, Ecology’s Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is eligible to apply for a 70 percent federal grant to be used for facility construction, remodeling, and property acquisition for projects within the scope of the Reserve’s management plan and federal regulations. The other 30 percent match is not state cash and instead comes from donations, in-kind contributions, and other non-state sources. Ecology is seeking federal capital appropriation so we can spend federal dollars if we successfully secure new NOAA funding. (General Fund - Federal)

Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location

City: Mount Vernon  
County: Skagit  
Legislative District: 040

Project Type

Facility Preservation (Minor Works)

Growth Management Impacts

N/A

Funding

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**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2018  
**Project Class:** Program  
**Agency Priority:** 80

**Project Summary**
This request will continue the improvements and stormwater treatment work at Ecology’s Eastern Regional Office (ERO) that the Legislature funded in the 2018 Supplemental Budget. Ecology is requesting the next phase of funding identified in the ten-year plan to construct an annex facility. The ERO facility does not have sufficient space to store spill response equipment and field gear, to perform field laboratory work, or for hazardous materials storage. Ecology has been leasing space in different locations throughout Spokane to meet these needs. Constructing an annex facility will help consolidate business operations and provide space for Ecology activities currently housed off-site. The new request for construction of an annex will consolidate business operations and eliminate off-site leases. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**
- **City:** Spokane  
- **County:** Spokane  
- **Legislative District:** 003

**Project Type**
- Acquisition - Land  
- Remodel/Renovate/Modernize (Major Projects)

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**New Facility:** No

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Program
Agency Priority: 98

Project Summary
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers an annual competitive capital grant program for the nation’s federal estuarine reserves. Under NOAA’s Estuarine Reserve Division, Ecology’s Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is eligible to apply for a 70 percent federal grant to be used for facility construction, remodeling, and property acquisition for projects within the scope of the Reserve’s management plan and federal regulations. The other 30 percent match is not state cash and instead comes from donations, in-kind contributions, and other non-state sources. Ecology is seeking federal capital appropriation so we can spend federal dollars if we successfully secure new NOAA funding. (General Fund - Federal)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Mount Vernon
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Program (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

New Facility: No

Funding

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Operating Impacts

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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Program
Agency Priority: 99

Project Summary
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers an annual competitive capital grant program for the nation’s federal estuarine reserves. Under NOAA’s Estuarine Reserve Division, Ecology’s Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is eligible to apply for a 70 percent federal grant to be used for facility construction, remodeling, and property acquisition for projects within the scope of the Reserve’s management plan and federal regulations. The other 30 percent match is not state cash and instead comes from donations, in-kind contributions, and other non-state sources. Ecology is seeking federal capital appropriation so we can spend federal dollars if we successfully secure new NOAA funding. (General Fund - Federal)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Mount Vernon
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Program (Minor Works)

Growth Management impacts
N/A

New Facility: No

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 4,700 synthetic organic chemicals used in consumer and industrial applications, including cookware, carpets, and food packaging. One common PFAS use is in certain types of firefighting foam—used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports and others. They have become a serious public health concern, and they are known to remain in the environment for a long time. The extent of the impact of PFAS compounds in Washington’s environment is an emerging issue. This request will provide funding for a project in Issaquah where community water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Issaquah  County: King  Legislative District: 005

Project Type
Grants

Growth Management impacts
N/A

New Facility: No

Funding

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Operating Impacts

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# Department of Ecology
## 2021-2031 Capital Budget
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<td>40000390 2021-23 Reducing Diesel GHG &amp; Toxic Emissions</td>
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<td>40000371 2021-23 Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions</td>
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<td>40000387 2021-23 Chehalis Basin Strategy</td>
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At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology is requesting $11,093,000 for Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies. The federal cleanup law is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under CERCLA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can clean up sites in Washington where there are no responsible parties to pay the cleanup costs. Prior to starting any remedial action that is Superfund financed, EPA requires the state to sign a Superfund State Contract (SSC) that provides financial assurance and a legal commitment to share costs. The contract outlines that EPA will pay 90 percent of the cleanup and the state is responsible for the remaining ten percent.

Once EPA completes the cleanup at a Superfund site, the state is responsible to pay 100 percent of long-term operations and maintenance (O&M). Examples of ongoing O&M include groundwater extraction and treatment systems and inspection of a cap to ensure it is not compromised.

If a cleanup remedy is not going to be implemented, or going to fail at a bankrupt or abandoned site, then the state may decide to intervene and continue the remedy to protect the environment from contamination. These sites can also require ongoing O&M according to a long-term maintenance plan that is part of the designed cleanup remedy. If the maintenance plan is not followed, the remedy will fail and the site will recontaminate.

Note: Local governments and liable parties are responsible for O&M and related costs to protect cleanup remedies at their sites.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Some contaminated sites require ongoing investments essential in protecting existing remedies such as continued operation of a treatment plant.

Ecology's top two priorities on the project list provide examples of how this request will maintain cleanup remedies:

Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System: There is a Superfund site on Bainbridge Island at Eagle Harbor. EPA oversaw the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of treatment systems to clean up groundwater contamination at the site. The treatment plant, Wyckoff Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System, became Ecology’s responsibility under federal legal requirements outlined in an SSC. Ecology is negotiating with EPA on a more permanent remedy at Wyckoff that would allow the state to phase out or eliminate the need for ongoing operation and maintenance of the treatment plant. Until EPA constructs a more permanent remedy, Ecology will need funding to operate the plant.

Lilyblad: This site is located in Tacoma’s tideflats area. The soil and groundwater at the site were contaminated by years of operation as a distributor and recycler of petroleum products and solvents. While the facility no longer recycles solvents and dangerous waste, contamination remains in the site’s soil and groundwater.
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Project Number: 40000360
Project Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

Description

Using funds secured through a legal settlement and supplemented with Model Toxics Control Act Account funding, Ecology funded installation of an in situ (in place or on site) treatment system to capture solvents and petroleum in the groundwater and remEDIATE residual soil contamination. Installation of the remediation system was completed in July 2009 and Ecology oversees the remedial action for this site. Ecology is working with a consultant to prepare an updated, focused Feasibility Study to determine if the current Cleanup Action Plan will need to be revised. The report is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2020. In the meantime, the remedial system, a dual phase extraction system, remains on site and may be restarted as needed to control offsite migration of the contaminants. The consultant also maintains the remedial system and conducts groundwater monitoring.

This request will provide funding for ten projects to complete operations and maintenance or Ecology’s required 10 percent construction match for implementing federal Superfund cleanups in Washington, to conduct Ecology’s cleanup responsibilities outlined under consent decrees, or to protect remedies from failure at bankrupt or abandoned sites.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This work will benefit Washingtonians by assuring continual operation of treatment plants and protecting existing remedies. Some of these sites are in the Puget Sound region and will provide the benefits of a clean, restored Puget Sound. Specifically, benefits of this request include:

- Cleaned up contaminated sites.
- Reduced exposure of hazardous substances to the environment and public as work progresses on these sites.
- Planned economic redevelopment.
- Continued cleanup and restoration of Puget Sound.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 57 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Without continued funding, Ecology would not protect existing remedies and we would not meet legal obligations. Sites would be at risk for recontamination due to remedy failure. Deferring O&M (whether through partial shutdowns, schedule delays, etc.) would result in increased costs to the cleanups over time. Issues like equipment repair and replacement, longer treatment system operation times, or increased laboratory analysis could increase costs. And, the State could be found in direct violation of various state and federal regulations or a breach of the SSCs.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

One of Ecology's environmental goals is to clean up pollution, and this request is an integral part of cleaning up the most contaminated sites to protect and improve the lives of people and the environment. This request is for MTCA–Capital Account appropriation, the traditional funding source for cleanup projects.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This request continues ongoing efforts and will result in local cleanups and possible land redevelopment. Our local and federal partners need the State's financial support to continue cleanups. Cleaning up contaminated property is usually integrated with economic development, habitat restoration, and public recreation projects.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?
Ecology requests funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) for this project. The use of MTCA-Capital funds for this project is consistent with the purposes of MTCA, Chapter 70.105D RCW and the MTCA-Capital Account, RCW 70.105D.200, which establishes that funds in the account must be used for the improvement, rehabilitation, remediation, and cleanup of toxic sites. To do this work, a tax is assessed on hazardous materials, including petroleum products, pesticides, and some chemicals.

Every two years, Ecology is required to provide the Legislature with a comprehensive report: “Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) Ten-Year Financial Report.” Ecology produces this report in coordination with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. It identifies the projected financial needs to cleanup up contaminated sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account. The MTCA 2018 10-Year Financing Report is available here: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html.

The MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report describes how we plan to spend funds to clean up sites in the upcoming biennium and the next ten years. Ecology produces this report during even-numbered years.


Are FTEs required to support this project?

No.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues because it invests funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources. This request supports Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites that pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

It also supports Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by creating and supporting jobs and making it possible to redevelop previously contaminated land to support economic growth in communities.

This request supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-22, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by reducing the legacy toxic contaminants in Puget Sound. The Order lists toxic contaminants as one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident orca population.

- Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup to toxics harmful to orcas.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY20: Toxic Cleanup Program - Cleaning up priority bays in Puget Sound (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.
**Description**

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.
  - Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.
  - Sub-strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.

- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

These cleanup projects are a collaborative effort by local, tribal, state, and federal governments; business; agricultural and environmental interests; and the public to help preserve and protect Washington’s environment. Ensuring cleanups work as designed protects public and private capital investments in these sites.

**What is the impact on the state operating budget?**

None.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**

N/A

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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Report Number: CBS002  
Date Run: 9/1/2020  3:35PM

Project Number: 40000360  
Project Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies
Project Number: 40000360
Project Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000361
SubProject Title: Wyckoff Treatment Plant

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 2

Project Summary

At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

Ecology, in support of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has assumed interim responsibility for conducting operation and maintenance of the Wyckoff Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Plant since 2014, while EPA plans and implements a final permanent remedy. The treatment plant is aging, which requires more frequent and significant repairs and replacement of important parts of the facility (e.g., polymer feed pumps, transfer pumps, control board, new computers, UPS power supply batteries, flow meters, level transducers, and frequent electrical problems-repairs). We also anticipate increases in the plant’s contractor labor rate, carbon- disposal cost, free-products disposal cost, utility bills, and other associated costs.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Bainbridge Island
County: Kitsap
Legislative District: 023

Project Type
## SubProjects

### Project Type

**SubProject Number:** 40000361  
**SubProject Title:** Wyckoff Treatment Plant

**Grants**

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used** N/A

**Growth Management Impacts**

N/A

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**

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**SubProject Number:** 40000362  
**SubProject Title:** Lilyblad
Project Summary
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Ecology is working with the consultant to prepare an updated, focused Feasibility Study to determine if the current Cleanup Action Plan will need to be revised. Ecology anticipates the report will be completed at the end of 2020. In the meantime, the remedial system, a dual phase extraction system, remains on site and may be restarted as needed to control offsite migration of the contaminants. The consultant also maintains the remedial system and conducts groundwater monitoring.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Tacoma
County: Pierce
Legislative District: 027

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000362
SubProject Title: Lilyblad

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000363
SubProject Title: Time Oil Handy Andy 8

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 2

Project Summary

At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

The Handy Andy site is a convenience store and gas station. Petroleum contamination was found in the soil in 1991 and later in groundwater near Burnt Bridge Creek and private residences. Remedial actions were taken by Time Oil according to a Consent Decree with Ecology signed in 2000. This included the operation of a groundwater recovery and treatment system. Time Oil subsequently filed for bankruptcy in May 2017 and the owners of Handy Andy are unable to perform remaining cleanup. This request continues the funding for operations, maintenance, and monitoring of the groundwater recovery and treatment system until a more permanent cleanup can be identified.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Vancouver
County: Clark
Legislative District: 049

Project Type

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000363
SubProject Title: Time Oil Handy Andy 8

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000364
SubProject Title: Circle K Station 1461
Project Summary
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
A petroleum plume from a former gas station has extended off-property beneath adjacent streets and residential properties. The existing Mixed Funding Consent Decree for this site requires Ecology to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater. The Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were completed prior to the 2019-21 biennium. Ecology expects the engineering design and installation of pump and treat system will be complete by the end of 2019-21. New funds will be used to continue to operate, maintain, and monitor the pump and treatment system ensuring its continued effectiveness after construction completion.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Seattle
County: King
Legislative District: 043

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Black Lake Grocery is an active gas station and convenience store. Soil and groundwater contamination resulted from multiple underground storage tanks, which have been removed. Contamination was found to remain adjacent to the site and a reactive barrier was built to prevent further contamination migration to Black Lake. The 2021-23 biennium funding will support another Interim Action to perform injection treatments and monitor groundwater to move the site toward final cleanup and closure.
## SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000360  
**SubProject Title:** Black Lake Grocery

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A  

### Growth Management Impacts  
N/A

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**

**SubProject Number:** 40000366  
**SubProject Title:** American Crossarm
**Project Number:** 40000360  
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

### SubProjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SubProject Number</th>
<th>SubProject Title</th>
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<th>Project Class</th>
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<td>2022</td>
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**Project Summary**
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**
American Crossarm and Conduit, located in Chehalis, Washington, conducted woodcutting, milling, and treatment of electrical utility poles from early 1930s to 1985. As written in a Record of Decision (ROD) by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), soil, groundwater and surface water were contaminated with Pentachlorophenol (PCP), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxins and furans. The selected remedy in the ROD included: reduction of floating products on groundwater beneath the facility; off-site disposal of facility structures and most contaminated soil; and, containment of the remaining contaminated soil at the facility. The containment cap requires perpetual O&M to ensure it continues to function. Additionally, Ecology needs to install two new monitoring wells for groundwater.

**Location**
- **City:** Chehalis  
- **County:** Lewis  
- **Legislative District:** 020

**Proviso**
N/A

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used**
N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000366
SubProject Title: American Crossarm

Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000367
SubProject Title: Wyckoff ROD-A1 10% Match

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 2

Project Summary

At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

Per Superfund State Contract (SSC) as specified in CERCLA, Section 104, The State of Washington must provide required financial assurances to pay 10% of the cost of the Remedial Action and an assurance to assume operations and maintenance in the future. The realignment construction of the site access road is scheduled to complete in Fall of 2020. The construction of the permanent reinforced concrete perimeter wall, which will prevent migration of free-products from the upland source to the Eagle Harbor, is planned during 2021 through 2023.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Bainbridge Island
County: Kitsap
Legislative District: 023

Project Type

Grants
### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000367  
**SubProject Title:** Wyckoff ROD-A1 10% Match

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Recipient Organization</th>
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**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

#### Funding

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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#### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

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**SubProject Number:** 40000368  
**SubProject Title:** Wyckoff OU1 Subtidal Sediments
Project Summary

At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

The Operational & Functional determination - on the 55 acre of subtidal area of OU1 - by the US Environmental Protection Agency resulted in the transfer of the remediated subtidal areas to Ecology for long-term operations and maintenance. At a minimum, operations and maintenance work includes: monitoring to ensure the continued protectiveness of the subtidal caps and four buoys – no-mooring mark per the Operations, Monitoring and Maintenance Plan.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Bainbridge Island
County: Kitsap
Legislative District: 023

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000368
SubProject Title: Wyckoff OU1 Subtidal Sediments

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No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000369
SubProject Title: Tiki Car Wash

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 2

Project Summary
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Tiki Car Wash site in Bellevue contains a leaking underground storage tank (LUST). Ecology entered into a Mixed Funding Consent Decree for the site that requires Ecology to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were drafted several years ago. The requested funding will support filling existing data gaps and updating contamination information to finalizing the RI/FS prior to drafting the CAP and moving to engineering design.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Bellevue
County: King
Legislative District: 041

Project Type
Grants
Project Number: 40000360
Project Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000369
SubProject Title: Tiki Car Wash
Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000370
SubProject Title: Hamilton Labree Rd PCE
**Project Summary**

At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

The Hamilton Labree Rd PCE cleanup site, Operable Unit 1 (OU 1, Hamilton Road Impacted Area), is a US Environmental Protection Agency-led (EPA) Superfund cleanup. The source of the release is unknown. Ecology is a partner with EPA on the cleanup.

Cleanup of OU 1 is considered an interim action to treat and remove a perchloroethylene (PCE) source area on the site. The major components of the Selected Interim Remedy for OU1 include:

- Diversion of Berwick Creek around areas of high contamination
- In-situ thermal treatment of contaminated creek sediment and surrounding soil
- Enhanced in-situ bioremediation treatment of groundwater
- Institutional controls to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater as a drinking water source and minimize exposure to contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater
- Restoration of Berwick Creek
- Monitoring to evaluate performance and protectiveness of the interim remedy

The cleanup began in Summer 2020, will operate primarily during the 2021-23 biennium, and take approximately 4 years to complete.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000370
SubProject Title: Hamilton Labree Rd PCE

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000437
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies Ten-Year Plan
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000437  
**SubProject Title:** 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies Ten-Year Plan

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 2

**Project Summary**
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**
Ten --Year Financial Plan.

**Location**
- **City:** Statewide  
- **County:** Statewide  
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
Project Number: 40000360
Project Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000437
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies Ten-Year Plan

Total one time start up and ongoing operating costs
### Ecology 2021-23 Capital Budget Project List

**Toxics Cleanup Program**

**Protect Remedies**

8/13/2020

**Purpose:** This list provides project details about the 2021-23 Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies budget request. This list represents cleanup projects that need funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wyckoff Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Ecology, in support of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has assumed interim responsibility for conducting operation and maintenance of the Wyckoff Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Plant since 2014, while EPA plans and implements a final permanent remedy. The treatment plant is aging, which requires more frequent and significant repairs and replacement of important parts of the facility (e.g., polymer feed pumps, transfer pumps, control board, new computers, UPS power supply batteries, flow meters, level transducers, and frequent electrical problems-repairs). We also anticipate increases in the plant's contractor labor rate, carbon disposal cost, free-products disposal cost, utility bills, and other associated costs.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
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<td>Creosote Pl NE</td>
<td>Bainbridge Island</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Lilyblad</td>
<td>Ecology is working with the consultant to prepare an updated, focused Feasibility Study to determine if the current Cleanup Action Plan will need to be revised. Ecology anticipates the report will be completed at the end of 2020. In the meantime, the remedial system, a dual phase extraction system, remains on site and may be restarted as needed to control offsite migration of the contaminants. The consultant also maintains the remedial system and conducts groundwater monitoring.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Time Oil Handy Andy 8</td>
<td>The Handy Andy site is a convenience store and gas station. Petroleum contamination was found in the soil in 1991 and later in groundwater near Burnt Bridge Creek and private residences. Remedial actions were taken by Time Oil according to a Consent Decree with Ecology signed in 2000. This included the operation of a groundwater recovery and treatment system. Time Oil subsequently filed for bankruptcy in May 2017 and the owners of Handy Andy are unable to perform remaining cleanup. This request continues the funding for operations, maintenance, and monitoring of the groundwater recovery and treatment system until a more permanent cleanup can be identified.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>$360</td>
<td>3314 NW 44th St</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>Clark   49</td>
<td>45.65</td>
<td>-122.64</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Circle K Station 1461</td>
<td>A petroleum plume from a former gas station has extended off-property beneath adjacent streets and residential properties. The existing Mixed Funding Consent Decree for this site requires Ecology to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater. The Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were completed prior to the 2019-21 biennium. Ecology expects the engineering design and installation of pump and treat system will be complete by the end of 2019-21. New funds will be used to continue to operate, maintain, and monitor the pump and treatment system ensuring its continued effectiveness after construction completion.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>2350 24th Ave E</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King    43</td>
<td>47.64</td>
<td>-122.30</td>
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<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Phase of Cleanup</td>
<td>Amount ('000s)</td>
<td>Site Address</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Leg.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Lat.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Black Lake Grocery</td>
<td>Black Lake Grocery is an active gas station and convenience store. Soil and groundwater contamination resulted from multiple underground storage tanks, which have been removed. Contamination was found to remain adjacent to the site and a reactive barrier was built to prevent further contamination migration to Black Lake. The 2021-23 biennium funding will support another Interim Action to perform injection treatments and monitor groundwater to move the site toward final cleanup and closure.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>$ 894</td>
<td>4409 Black Lake Blvd SW</td>
<td>Olympia</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47.01</td>
<td>-122.98</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>American Crossarm</td>
<td>American Crossarm and Conduit, located in Chehalis, Washington, conducted woodcutting, milling, and treatment of electrical utility poles from early 1930s to 1985. As written in a Record of Decision (ROD) by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), soil, groundwater and surface water were contaminated with Pentachlorophenol (PCP), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxins and furans. The selected remedy in the ROD included: reduction of floating products on groundwater beneath the facility; off-site disposal of facility structures and most contaminated soil; and, containment of the remaining contaminated soil at the facility. The containment cap requires perpetual O&amp;M to ensure it continues to function. Additionally, Ecology needs to install two new monitoring wells for groundwater.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>$ 50</td>
<td>100 Chehalis Ave SW</td>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46.66</td>
<td>-122.97</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Wyckoff ROD-A1 10% Match</td>
<td>Per Superfund State Contract (SSC) as specified in CERCLA, Section 104, The State of Washington must provide required financial assurances to pay 10% of the cost of the Remedial Action and an assurance to assume operations and maintenance in the future. The realignment construction of the site access road is scheduled to complete in Fall of 2020. The construction of the permanent reinforced concrete perimeter wall, which will prevent migration of free-products from the upland source to the Eagle Harbor, is planned during 2021 through 2023.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$ 2,100</td>
<td>Creosote Pl NE</td>
<td>Bainbridge Island</td>
<td>Kitsap</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47.62</td>
<td>-122.50</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Wyckoff OU1 Subtidal Sediments</td>
<td>The Operational &amp; Functional determination - on the 55 acre of subtidal area of OU1 - by the US Environmental Protection Agency resulted in the transfer of the remediated subtidal areas to Ecology for long-term operations and maintenance. At a minimum, operations and maintenance work includes: monitoring to ensure the continued protectiveness of the subtidal caps and four buoys – no-mooring mark per the Operations, Monitoring and Maintenance Plan.</td>
<td>Operations or Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>$ 100</td>
<td>Creosote Pl NE</td>
<td>Bainbridge Island</td>
<td>Kitsap</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47.62</td>
<td>-122.50</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Tiki Car Wash</td>
<td>The Tiki Car Wash site in Bellevue contains a leaking underground storage tank (LUST). Ecology entered into a Mixed Funding Consent Decree for the site that requires Ecology to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were drafted several years ago. The requested funding will support filling existing data gaps and updating contamination information to finalizing the RI/FS prior to drafting the CAP and moving to engineering design.</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
<td>$ 1,500</td>
<td>11909 NE 8th St.</td>
<td>Bellevue</td>
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| 10   | Hamilton Labree Rd PCE| The Hamilton Labree Rd PCE cleanup site, Operable Unit 1 (OU 1, Hamilton Road Impacted Area), is a US Environmental Protection Agency-led (EPA) Superfund cleanup. The source of the release is unknown. Ecology is a partner with EPA on the cleanup. Cleanup of OU 1 is considered an interim action to treat and remove a perchloroethylene (PCE) source area on the site. The major components of the Selected Interim Remedy for OU1 include:  
- Diversion of Berwick Creek around areas of high contamination  
- In-situ thermal treatment of contaminated creek sediment and surrounding soil  
- Enhanced in-situ bioremediation treatment of groundwater  
- Institutional controls to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater as a drinking water source and minimize exposure to contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater  
- Restoration of Berwick Creek  
- Monitoring to evaluate performance and protectiveness of the interim remedy  
The cleanup began in Summer 2020, will operate primarily during the 2021-23 biennium, and take approximately 4 years to complete. | Cleanup Construction | $1,500 | 169 Labree Rd | Chehalis | Lewis | 20 | 46.62 | -122.93 |

**Total:** $11,093
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $61,800,000 for the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program. Ecology's primary tool for helping local governments clean up contaminated sites is the RAG program. The purpose of this program is to expedite cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated sites and ease the financial impact of cleanup on local ratepayers and taxpayers. The funding is intended to supplement local government funding and funding from other sources, including insurance and contribution claims. Cleaning up contaminated sites protects the groundwater that serves over half of the state's population, and it promotes a healthy environment for Washingtonians.

Cleaning up contaminated sites can provide other benefits, including:

- Reusing scarce industrial sites in urban areas.
- Expanding local tax bases.
- Promoting livable communities.
- Promoting local economic redevelopment.
- Preserving farmland.

Ecology worked with local governments to estimate the 2021-23 local government toxic site cleanup needs. Local governments self-reported an estimated total state share need of $84 million for the 2021-23 Biennium. Ecology will publish the 2020 Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Accounts Ten-Year Financing Report in September 2020. The report will provide a long-term view of cleanup needs.

Local governments need financial certainty for cleanup project development to ensure existing projects are completed as envisioned. This also ensures new projects can be planned and designed to maximize environmental and public health improvements and economic development opportunities.

There are four categories of grants included in this 2021-23 request:

1. Oversight RAGs help pay for local governments to clean up contaminated sites where the work is being conducted under an enforcement order, agreed order, or consent decree issued under MTCA (Chapter 70.105D RCW). Cleanups conducted under an order or decree issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the federal cleanup law are also eligible. For these grants, Ecology normally funds 50 to (maximum) 75 percent of the eligible project costs, depending on the economic status of the community.

2. Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants provide funding to local governments to facilitate redevelopment within their jurisdiction by conducting a study of the groundwater in a limited geographic area that has groundwater contamination caused...
by multiple sites. Ecology may fund up to 100 percent of the eligible project costs, up to $500,000.

3. Independent RAGs provide funding to local governments that investigate and clean up contaminated sites independently under Ecology’s Voluntary Cleanup Program. For these grants, Ecology funds 50 to (maximum) 75 percent of the eligible project costs, depending on the economic status of the community.

4. Integrated Planning Grants provide funding to conduct assessments of contaminated sites and develop integrated project plans for their cleanup and reuse. Ecology may fund up to 100 percent of the eligible project costs.

Ecology has reviewed the projects and are ready to proceed according to the MTCA regulatory process. MTCA's cleanup process informs project prioritization. Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program guides all cleanup projects through MTCA's regulatory process and requirements, including those seeking state capital budget funding. MTCA requires all cleanup projects proceed through the following phases:

1. Assessment: All projects are prioritized based on human health and environmental risks. Cleanup projects address risks from exposure to contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, or air. These exposures pose human health risks from contacting contaminated soils, drinking polluted water, consuming fish and shellfish, inhaling toxic vapors, or a combination of the above.

2. Remedial Investigation: Remedial investigations define the nature, extent, and magnitude of contamination on all projects.

3. Feasibility Study: Feasibility studies are conducted on all projects and include alternative analysis, cost-benefit analysis, long-term or life-cycle cost analysis, and cleanup technology preferences.

4. Cleanup Action Plan: Based on the remedial investigation and feasibility study, a cleanup action plan is developed that describes the selected cleanup action, the standards it must meet, monitoring requirements, and schedule – including any time-critical elements.

5. Comment: The public is encouraged to review and comment on the projects’ investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup plans during public comment periods.

6. Cleanup: Design, construction, operations, and monitoring of the cleanup. A cleanup is complete when Ecology determines cleanup standards have been met. This phase includes projects that are ready to proceed, that are in construction, that have permits or are in the permitting process, where design is complete or underway, or that are under contract.

In 2013, Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5296 (2ESSB 5296) made a number of changes to MTCA. This led Ecology to revise the RAG rule, which took effect on September 29, 2014 (Chapter 173-322A WAC). During the RAG rulemaking process, the agency developed site selection and prioritization criteria in consultation with our stakeholders. Beginning in March 2020, Ecology’s process to apply these criteria followed three major activities:

1. Solicited projects from local governments and jurisdictions. In March 2020, Ecology opened a statewide project solicitation and notified jurisdictions that might own contaminated sites. The agency alerted them they could be responsible for investigation and cleanup of those sites, and they might be eligible for funding through the RAG Program to help pay for those costs. In the solicitation, Ecology asked local governments to provide sufficient information to help determine project eligibility and funding priority. The information received – both total funding needs and cleanup process information – was “self-reported.” This means that, in most cases, documentation supporting their solicitation responses was not required by or provided to Ecology.

2. Reviewed solicitation responses. Ecology staff reviewed the information received from the solicitation and updated any “self-reported” data with more current or additional information Ecology knew about the site. Ecology staff also provided Ecology-specific information. For example, a component of a project’s readiness to proceed is whether Ecology has a cleanup project manager assigned to oversee the cleanup. After Ecology staff completed their review, Ecology’s regional section managers then reviewed funding amounts and sized the requested amounts, while considering a project’s scope of work and
What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

RAGs are used to help local governments clean up contaminated sites. This protects the groundwater that serves over half the state’s population, and it promotes a healthy environment for Washingtonians. Cleaning up contaminated sites can provide other benefits including reusing scarce industrial sites in urban areas; expanding local tax bases; promoting livable communities; promoting local economic redevelopment; and preserving farmland.
**Description**

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

This request contributes to cleanup progress in Washington, and there will be a direct impact on human health and the environment by fully funding these cleanups. The impacts will be largely felt in areas in or immediately adjacent to Puget Sound. There will also be economic redevelopment benefits, because cleanup at a number of these sites is the first step in the redevelopment process.

This is a continuing and well established program to help local governments. Funding this request will allow Ecology to provide continued and enhanced support to local governments for cleaning up toxics in the environment.

Cleaning up contaminated property is usually integrated with economic redevelopment, habitat restoration, and public recreation projects. Most cleanup projects are the first phase of a larger community or economic redevelopment project where the cleanup site is the focal point of the project.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 261 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

**What are the effects of non-funding?**

The RAG program is well established for helping local governments clean up contaminated sites in their communities. It is a high funding priority in MTCA, and is the mechanism for carrying out the provisions of this law. Funding this request will allow the state to meet its statutory obligation to provide continued support to local governments for cleaning up toxics in the environment. If this proposal is not funded, the state would not be able to support local governments in meeting their obligations to eliminate toxic threats and protect the people living in their communities.

This request will continue to provide funding to meet local government RAG needs. This funding will help local governments clean up contaminated properties for redevelopment and provide an economic benefit to the community.

The costs of remediating hazardous waste sites are often beyond the financial means of local governments and ratepayers. The RAG program supplements local government funding and funding from other sources to carry out required remedial action. This grant program will continue to benefit local governments statewide if this request is funded.

If this proposal is not funded, the state would not be able to support local governments in meeting their obligations to eliminate toxic threats and protect the people living in their communities.

**Why is this the best option or alternative?**

One of Ecology’s environmental goals is to clean up pollution, and the RAG program is an integral part of cleaning up the most contaminated sites to protect and improve the lives of people and the environment. The RAG program has traditionally received funding out of what is now called the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) as one of the top priorities under RCW 70.105D.200. Funding this request with MTCA-Capital is the best option, because it will continue cleanup investments that protect human health and natural resources, and support economic redevelopment in Washington.

**How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?**

This request will continue to provide funding to meet local government RAG needs. This funding will help local governments clean up contaminated properties for redevelopment and provide an economic benefit to the community.

**What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?**

Ecology requests funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) for this project. The use of MTCA-Capital funds for this project is consistent with the purposes of MTCA, Chapter 70.105D RCW and the MTCA-Capital
Account, RCW 70.105D.200, which establishes that funds in the account must be used for the improvement, rehabilitation, remediation, and cleanup of toxic sites. To do this work, a tax is assessed on hazardous materials, including petroleum products, pesticides, and some chemicals.

Every two years, Ecology is required to provide the Legislature with a comprehensive report: “Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) Ten-Year Financial Report.” Ecology produces this report in coordination with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. It identifies the projected financial needs to cleanup up contaminated sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account. The MTCA 2018 10-Year Financing Report is available here: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html.

The MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report describes how we plan to spend funds to clean up sites in the upcoming biennium and the next ten years. Ecology produces this report during even-numbered years.


Are FTEs required to support this project?

This request will require a total of 4.03 FTEs dedicated to grant management, cash management, and capital budget coordination for Ecology. This is consistent with staffing level for the 2019-21 Biennium. The RAG program administers approximately 90 grants.

The grant managers are responsible for grant writing, invoice review and approval, and grant status reporting. This core work assures prudent oversight and careful financial management of state funds.

The grant managers also provide technical expertise to program development and policy work and to agency-wide projects. This includes their input and review of policy documents and helping manage Ecology’s grant and loan system. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues because it invests funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources. This request supports Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites that pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

It also supports Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by creating and supporting jobs and making it possible to redevelop previously contaminated land to support economic growth in communities.

This request supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-22, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by reducing the legacy toxic contaminants in Puget Sound. The Order lists toxic contaminants as one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident orca population.

- Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup to toxics harmful to orcas.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY23: Toxic Cleanup Program - Remedial Action Grant Program (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:
**Project Number:** 40000304  
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

### Description

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.

  - Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.

  - Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.

  - Sub-strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.

- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.

  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution.

### How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

This request will continue to provide funding to meet local government RAG needs. This funding will help local governments clean up contaminated properties for redevelopment and provide an economic benefit to the community.

The costs of remediating hazardous waste sites are often beyond the financial means of local governments and ratepayers. The RAG program supplements local government funding and funding from other sources to carry out required remedial action. This grant program will continue to benefit local governments statewide if this request is funded.

### What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

### Proviso

N/A

### Location

- **City:** Statewide  
- **County:** Statewide  
- **Legislative District:** 098

### Project Type

Grants
2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

Description

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

Narrative

N/A

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000304
SubProject Title: Remediation and Clean-up Grant request for Yakima City Landfill I
SubProjects

Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProject Number: 40000305
SubProject Title: Remediation and Clean-up Grant request for Yakima City Landfill I

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The City of Yakima Landfill used this former Boise Cascade Mill log pond as a landfill from 1963 to 1972. Previous investigations have included the assessment of the types of solid waste buried in the landfill, and an initial assessment of the impact of this waste on the soils, groundwater, surface water, and soil gases in the immediate area of the landfill. Cleanup of the landfill property is important to the City's plans to construct an east-west traffic corridor. Grant funding will be used to remove Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) under the future road corridor and install a Landfill Gas (LFG) barrier.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Yakima
County: Yakima
Legislative District: 015

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000305
SubProject Title: Remediation and Clean-up Grant request for Yakima City Landfill I

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000306
SubProject Title: Seaport Landing/Former Weyerhaeuser Aberdeen Sawmill

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

**Project Summary**

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

Contamination including metals, petroleum, hydrogen sulfide, and dioxins exists on the site from wood products processing. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study are in process, and this grant will fund planning and implementation of a Cleanup Action Plan. The Grays Harbor Historic Seaport Authority, working with local governments, has plans for a first-class destination waterfront on the site following cleanup.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Aberdeen  County: Grays Harbor  Legislative District: 019
SubProjects

Project Type

SubProject Number: 40000306
SubProject Title: Seaport Landing/Former Weyerhaeuser Aberdeen Sawmill

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000307
SubProject Title: Rock Island Redevelopment
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

This site is located on the Columbia River immediately south of downtown Rock Island. Two large smelter buildings remain at the site. The confirmed presence of toxic and carcinogenic contaminants at the former silicon smelter present risks to local residents and the environment. Grant funding will be used to plan for cleanup and site redevelopment.

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000307
SubProject Title: Rock Island Redevelopment

Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000308
SubProject Title: Albert Jensen & Sons Inc.

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

The site was developed into a shipyard and is still used as a boat maintenance facility and shipyard. Recent sampling identified contaminants including Tributyltin, PCBs, dioxins/furans, phthalates, organic chemicals, pesticides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and metals. The grant funding will go towards evaluating and integrating existing upland and in-water data, complete a cultural resources survey, perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, prepare a Draft Cleanup Action Plan, complete work plans, engineering design, permitting and completion of interim action(s), and prepare for remedy implementation and long-term monitoring in subsequent biennia.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Friday Harbor    County: San Juan    Legislative District: 040

Project Type

Grants
Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000308
SubProject Title: Albert Jensen & Sons Inc.

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000309
SubProject Title: Former Northern State Hospital
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Northern State Hospital is a former state-owned hospital that became contaminated with metals, petroleum products, and other contaminants. The Port of Skagit County is currently conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. Funding would support work to complete additional site assessment (if necessary), clean up contamination, and conduct post-construction monitoring. The project would transform this blighted, underutilized property into a center for innovation and technology. Site cleanup will help protect salmon-bearing streams located on the property from potential exposure resulting from contamination spread, while redevelopment will help support the local economy.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Sedro-Woolley
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 039

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000309
**SubProject Title:** Former Northern State Hospital

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**

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**SubProject Number:** 40000310
**SubProject Title:** Cornwall Avenue Landfill

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022
**Project Class:** Grant
**Agency Priority:** 4

**Project Summary**

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

The Cornwall Avenue Landfill is located on the Bellingham waterfront. It consists of about 16 acres of contaminated upland and shoreline sediment, reflecting municipal and industrial waste dumped into Bellingham Bay in the 1950s and 60s. A legal agreement between the State and Port of Bellingham (Port) requires design and construction of the Cleanup Action. The Cornwall site overlaps with the adjacent RG Haley former wood treatment site. Therefore, cleanup construction for both sites must occur simultaneously to ensure a successful cleanup. A final Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) has been completed. Grant funds will support the Port in completing engineering design, permitting, and construction consistent with the CAP. Cleanup of this former landfill site will allow the City of Bellingham to redevelop the Cornwall and Haley sites into a public park as part of their Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment initiative, while reducing exposure of contaminants to the public and aquatic species in Bellingham Bay, including endangered salmon species.

**Proviso**

N/A
SubProjects

Location

SubProject Number: 40000310
SubProject Title: Cornwall Avenue Landfill

Location
City: Bellingham
County: Whatcom
Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

The R.G. Haley International Corporation Site (Site) became contaminated as a result of historic wood treatment industrial activities. The Site is located on the shore of Bellingham Bay and contains a large area of contaminated shoreline and sediment. The Site is highly contaminated with bioaccumulative chemicals and is one of the high priority sites to address in Bellingham Bay. A Final Cleanup Action Plan has been completed. Engineering Design is currently in progress. Requested funds will be used to conduct cleanup activities at the Site in conjunction with the adjoining Cornwall Avenue Landfill site. Site cleanup would reduce contaminant exposure to the public, wildlife species, and the environment, while allowing the City of Bellingham to redevelop the Site as a public waterfront park as part of their Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment initiative, including potential economic development opportunities.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Bellingham  
County: Whatcom  
Legislative District: 040

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Government

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000311
SubProject Title: R.G. Haley International Corporation Site

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000312
SubProject Title: East Waterway - Oversight

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

To clean up remaining in-water contaminants, Ecology entered into Agreed Orders with the Potentially Liable Parties: Kimberly Clark, the Port of Everett, and the Department of Natural Resources to research and identify hazardous substances at the East Waterway Site. This includes upland sources that could potentially release contaminants to the in-water area. Any such in-water contaminants identified will be addressed under a draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Draft Cleanup Action Plan. Potential upland sources of contamination to the East Waterway will be addressed under a separate Agreed Order(s). The RI/FS will identify the types, locations and amounts of contaminants including upland sources that could potentially release contaminants to the in-water area. It will also identify cleanup action alternatives for those contaminants in the in-water area.

Proviso

N/A
**SubProjects**

**Location**

**SubProject Number:** 40000312  
**SubProject Title:** East Waterway - Oversight

**Location**  
City: Everett  
County: Snohomish  
Legislative District: 038

**Project Type**  
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Government  
**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

**SubProject Number:** 40000313  
**SubProject Title:** Central Waterfront
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Central Waterfront Site (Site) is contaminated by a variety of historic industrial activities, including a municipal landfill. This fifty-five acre upland Site is adjacent to Puget Sound and is within the Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment Opportunity Zone. A Final Cleanup Action Plan has been completed. Grant funds will be used to complete engineering design, permitting and cleanup construction. Site cleanup will protect the public and Puget Sound from the risks of contaminant exposure and their associated impacts and is an important component of the Port/City planned redevelopment and their local economy.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Bellingham  County: Whatcom  Legislative District: 042

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000313
SubProject Title: Central Waterfront

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000314
SubProject Title: Harris Avenue Shipyard

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

Harris Avenue Shipyard is a 10-acre upland and in-water sediment Site located on the Bellingham Bay waterfront. The Site is contaminated with metals, petroleum products, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), from historic shipbuilding and maintenance activities. Approximately one third of the overall Site was cleaned up as an Interim Action in 2018. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was completed and finalized in 2019. A Draft Cleanup Action Plan (DCAP) has been prepared for the Site that should be finalized by the end of 2020. Funds will support implementation of the Final Cleanup, which requires engineering design, permitting, construction, and compliance monitoring. Site cleanup will help protect the public and the environment, including sensitive habitats in Puget Sound.

Proviso

N/A

Location
Project Number: 40000304  
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

**SubProjects**

**Location**

SubProject Number: 40000314  
SubProject Title: Harris Avenue Shipyard  
City: Bellingham  
County: Whatcom  
Legislative District: 040

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Government

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

**SubProject Number:** 40000315  
**SubProject Title:** Alexander Avenue Petroleum Tank Facilities
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

Petroleum contamination from historic bulk storage facilities exists in soil and groundwater and discharges to Commencement Bay. The Port of Tacoma will complete a Feasibility Study and Draft Cleanup Action Plan in 2020 and this grant will fund cleanup construction. Following cleanup, the Port will use the site for industrial purposes.

**Location**

City: Tacoma  
County: Pierce  
Legislative District: 027

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization**

Local Government

**RCW that establishes grant**

Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

**Funding**

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000315
SubProject Title: Alexander Avenue Petroleum Tank Facilities

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000316
SubProject Title: Quiet Cove

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Quiet Cove property is located in Anacortes, Washington, and is currently used primarily as storage, as well as leased office and warehouse space to various tenants for marine-related sales and services. Agreed Order work began in 2016, with an upland Interim Action in progress and projected for completion in 2020. The requested funding is needed will support the Final Cleanup Remedy, including final design, construction, and monitoring.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Anacortes
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Grants
**SubProjects**

SubProject Number: 40000316  
SubProject Title: Quiet Cove

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government  
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000317  
SubProject Title: Colbert Landfill 1,4-Dioxane Risk Evaluation
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
Two distinct aquifers beneath the Colbert landfill were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. This project will allow Spokane County to conduct a large-scale risk evaluation for the 1,4-dioxane contaminant. Spokane County shut down the pump-and-treat remediation system at the Colbert Landfill in 2014, which redirected groundwater flow to pre-pumping conditions. A large-scale risk evaluation is imperative because no 1,4-dioxane evaluations have been conducted since the shutdown to assess the current threat to public health and the environment.

Project Description
Two distinct aquifers beneath the Colbert landfill were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. This project will allow Spokane County to conduct a large-scale risk evaluation for the 1,4-dioxane contaminant. Spokane County shut down the pump-and-treat remediation system at the Colbert Landfill in 2014, which redirected groundwater flow to pre-pumping conditions. A large-scale risk evaluation is imperative because no 1,4-dioxane evaluations have been conducted since the shutdown to assess the current threat to public health and the environment.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Unincorporated  County: Spokane  Legislative District: 004

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Arkema site is contaminated with metals, arsenic, and other contaminants in soil, groundwater, and sediments from a former chemical research and storage facility. Grant funding will support source removal to reduce arsenic contamination to Hylebos Waterway as well as long-term monitoring. Following cleanup, the Port will use the site for industrial purposes.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Tacoma  County: Pierce  Legislative District: 027

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000318
SubProject Title: Arkema Interim Action

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary

Whitmarsh Landfill was used as an unregulated landfill. In 2009, Skagit County entered into an Agreed Order with Ecology. Skagit County formed a PLP group to complete the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in 2017 and prepare the Draft Cleanup Action Plan. Based on this work, it has been determined that the preferred remedy to the site is installation of a cap over the landfill. Habitat restoration would also be done along the shoreline.

Location

City: Anacortes
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 040

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000319
SubProject Title: March Point / Whitmarsh Landfill Reclamation Project

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000320
SubProject Title: I & J Waterway

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

I&J Waterway is an in-water contaminated sediment site (Site) on the Bellingham working waterfront. The contamination is from a variety of past industrial activities. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were completed for the Site in 2019. Engineering design, permitting and ultimately cleanup construction are currently underway for a portion of the Site. Additional funding is needed to complete engineering design and permitting for the remaining portion of the Site. The Site is part of the Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment District that will support the local economy through redevelopment. Cleanup of the Site will help protect public health and aquatic species that inhabit Puget Sound.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Bellingham  County: Whatcom  Legislative District: 042

Project Type

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000320
SubProject Title: I & J Waterway

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000321
SubProject Title: Lower Duwamish Waterway
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary

The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a Superfund Site that includes approximately five miles of waterway extending downstream to the southern tip of Harbor Island in Seattle. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for cleaning up the sediments in the waterway while Ecology is responsible for controlling the upland sources. Seattle City Light would conduct source control and source control evaluation activities to ensure sources of contamination to the LDW are sufficiently controlled. Seattle City Light and its partners in the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group are currently working on the design of the Upper Reach (a 2 mile segment of the waterway), including engineering design and cleanup construction. The design is anticipated to take approximately 4 years to complete. Cleaning up the LDW will help protect public health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Seattle  County: King  Legislative District: 034

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
The Former Pier 2 Log Haul-Out Site is located along the Guemes Channel. The facility is currently used to store oil spill response equipment for the nearby refinery facilities. The remedial cleanup of the Anacortes Port Log Yard Site is anticipated to remove deposits of wood debris and other contaminants from the marine environment. Work under the Site’s Agreed Order and the initiation of engineering design have been funded under previous Ecology Remedial Action Grant agreements, with additional funding needed to complete the final engineering design, cleanup construction, and post-construction monitoring for the Site’s final selected cleanup remedy.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Anacortes  County: Skagit  Legislative District: 040
**Ofm**

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**461 - Department of Ecology**

**Capital Project Request**

**2021-23 Biennium**

---

**Version:** BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

**Report Number:** CBS002

**Date Run:** 9/3/2020 11:05AM

---

**Project Number:** 40000304

**Project Title:** 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

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### SubProjects

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**Project Type**

---

**SubProject Number:** 40000322

**SubProject Title:** Anacortes Port Log Yard

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**Project Type**

Grants

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**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Government

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

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**Application process used**

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

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**Growth Management impacts**

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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**Funding**

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

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**SubProject Number:** 40000323

**SubProject Title:** Lower Duwamish remedial design
## SubProjects

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<th>SubProject Number:</th>
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<td>SubProject Title:</td>
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### Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

### Project Description

The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a Superfund site that includes approximately five miles of heavily contaminated waterway extending downstream to the southern tip of Harbor Island in Seattle. King County and its partners are currently designing the Cleanup Action for the Upper Reach of the LDW (approximately 2 miles). This will include sampling to determine the nature and extent of contamination and engineering design. The Middle Reach and Lower Reach of the waterway will be designed in subsequent biennia. Cleanup of the LDW will help protect human health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.

### Proviso

N/A

### Location

- **City:** Seattle
- **County:** King
- **Legislative District:** 011

### Project Type

Grants

### Grant Recipient Organization

Local Government

### RCW that establishes grant

Chapter 70.105D RCW

### Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

### Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000323
SubProject Title: Lower Duwamish remedial design

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000324
SubProject Title: Dakota Creek Industries Shipyard

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Dakota Creek Industries Site includes uplands and sediments. It has been used for industrial and shipyard activities since approximately 1879. From approximately 1925 to 1969, several above-ground storage tanks were present on the upland portion and used for bulk fuel storage and distribution. This funding is to support the remedial cleanup that will address soil, groundwater, and sediment contamination resulting from historical uses of the Site. Agreed Order work, engineering design, cleanup construction of the selected site remedy, and initiation of the construction completion report are being completed under separate agreements with Ecology, with additional funding needed to finalize the completion report and conduct the post-construction monitoring.

Proviso
N/A
SubProjects

Location

SubProject Number: 40000324
SubProject Title: Dakota Creek Industries Shipyard

Location
City: Anacortes  County: Skagit  Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000325
SubProject Title: Lower Duwamish Superfund Cleanup
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a five mile contaminated stretch of river in the Seattle area that was designated a Superfund site in 2001 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Sediments in the LDW have accumulated high concentrations of contamination from more than 100 years of industrial and urban use. The major contaminants of concern include arsenic, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins, and furans. The Port along with its partners in the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group (LDWG) have been actively implementing remedial actions to address contamination in the waterway and evaluating cleanup options. Among its activities, the LDWG is performing remedial design for the Upper Reach of the LDW, with design expected to be completed by 2024. The fish institution control program is also underway. LDWG is also performing a Carbon Amendment Pilot Study to verify that enhanced natural recovery (ENR) amended with activated carbon can be successfully applied and to evaluate its performance compared to ENR alone. This will help inform where this technology can or cannot be used within the Site. Cleanup of the LDW will help protect public health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Seattle  County: King  Legislative District: 034

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000325
SubProject Title: Lower Duwamish Superfund Cleanup

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000326
SubProject Title: T115N Ecology Agreed Order (RI/FS/dCAP)
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Port of Seattle N Terminal 115 (T115N) Site is located near the west bank of the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) in Seattle. Contamination at the Site is due to past industrial activities, including tin reclamation and fill placed from off-site sources. Contamination is found in the soil, groundwater, and stormwater solids. The potential contaminants of concern at T115N include, but are not limited to, metals and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs). Current cleanup activities include completing a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Draft Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). The objective of the RI/FS for the Site is to provide sufficient data, analysis, and evaluations to enable selection of a preferred remedy and draft the site CAP. Through these cleanup activities, the Port of Seattle will bring the Site further into compliance with Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) standards. Cleaning up this Site will help protect human health and the environment and minimize risks of contaminants migrating to the LDW. The project will help Ecology meet its obligations to EPA to control sources of contamination to the LDW.

Location
City: Seattle
County: King
Legislative District: 034

Project Type
Grants
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000326
SubProject Title: T115N Ecology Agreed Order (RI/FS/dCAP)

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000327
SubProject Title: Former Riverside HVOC site
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Bothell Riverside Site is a two-acre property between downtown Bothell and the Sammamish River. The Site's current and future use is a public park. Contaminants from a former gasoline service station exist in the soil and groundwater, including petroleum hydrocarbons, lead, and high volatility organic compounds (HVOC). The project is currently drafting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) as required under an Agreed Order with Ecology. Remediating this Site will protect public health and the environment by preventing potential exposure of contaminants. Cleanup will also stop the migration of contaminated groundwater towards the nearby Sammamish River, which supports sensitive fish species.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Bothell
County: King
Legislative District: 001

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
OFM

461 - Department of Ecology

Capital Project Request

2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

Report Number: CBS002

Date Run: 9/3/2020 11:05AM

Project Number: 40000304

Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000327
SubProject Title: Former Riverside HVOC site

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000328
SubProject Title: Denny Way Sediment Cleanup Unit

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022

Project Class: Grant

Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

King County is preparing to conduct the final Remedial Action at the Denny Way Sediment Cleanup Site. Two Interim Actions have been completed to cleanup contaminants within the sediment of Elliott Bay near to Seattle's downtown area. Long-term monitoring following these Interim Actions identified the need for additional cleanup in surrounding areas. This project will evaluate the nature and extent of remaining contamination at the Site, and design and implement the Final Action (or Interim Action if agreed upon by Ecology and the PLP). This grant will fund the Remedial Investigation and Final Action (or Interim Action). Cleanup of this Site will help prevent potential exposure of contaminants to aquatic life in Elliott Bay.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Seattle

County: King

Legislative District: 036
Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

Project Type

SubProject Number: 40000328
SubProject Title: Denny Way Sediment Cleanup Unit

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Dioxins and metals are the main contaminants of concern at this closed landfill owned by the City of Shelton. The Feasibility Study is currently undergoing Ecology review and grant funding will support cleanup construction. No future use is planned as the site will require institutional controls and long-term monitoring.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000329
SubProject Title: Shelton C Street Landfill

Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000330
SubProject Title: East Waterway Operable Unit - Harbor Island Superfund Site

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The East Waterway Operable Unit (Site) is an in-water sediment site located east of the Harbor Island in Seattle. The Site is contaminated from over 100 years of industrial and urban use. A Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site has been completed. Under the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a Feasibility Study (FS) was finalized in 2019 by the East Waterway Group (EWG), consisting of the Port of Seattle, the City of Seattle, and King County. The purpose of this FS is to develop and evaluate EW-wide remedial alternatives to address the risks posed by contaminants of concern within the EW. The draft proposed plan was completed in May 2020. Located within the LDW, the Site contains sensitive estuarine habitat that provides, among other things, rearing and migration habitat for sensitive aquatic species. Site cleanup will reduce contaminant exposure to humans and the environment.
Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000330
SubProject Title: East Waterway Operable Unit - Harbor Island Superfund Site

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000331
SubProject Title: West Plains PFAS Groundwater Transport & Fate Study
Agency Priority: Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
In collaboration with Fairchild AFB, Spokane County, and Eastern Washington University, Spokane Regional Health District will develop a fate and transport model for PFAS across the West Plains area. This model will assist with geochemical fingerprinting PFAS sources over a wide area. This study will provide vital information on the extent of PFAS contamination that will be used for local drinking water health advisories.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Spokane  County: Spokane  Legislative District: 003

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000331
SubProject Title: West Plains PFAS Groundwater Transport & Fate Study

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000332
SubProject Title: Integrated Planning Grants

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 4

Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

Grant funding to develop plans to redevelop contaminated properties.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000332
SubProject Title: Integrated Planning Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000333
SubProject Title: Independent Remedial Action Grants
Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Grant funding to local governments who cleanup contaminated properties through Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Project Type: Independent Remedial Action Grants

### Future Fiscal Periods

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

### Project Summary

Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

### Project Description

Funding for the administration of the Remedial Action Grant Program. Administration includes writing all grant agreements; reviewing and approving all invoices related to the more than 90 active grant agreements. 4.0 FTE are needed for grant administration, Central Budget Office capital support and Agency administrative overhead.

### Proviso

N/A

### Location

| City: | Statewide | County: | Statewide | Legislative District: | 098 |

Project Type: Grants
Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000334
SubProject Title: RAG Staff

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary

Project Description

Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants & Loans (EAGL) system. This also includes the development of a new application for the 2023-25 solicitation, which will occur during the 2021-23 Biennium.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used

Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

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Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2021-23 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and the continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

Ten-Year Financial Plan

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Project Number: 40000304
Project Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000372
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Remedial Action Grants Ten-Year Financial Plan

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
Project solicitation. (1) Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
### Purpose:
This list provides project details about the 2021-23 Remedial Action Grants (RAG) budget request. This list represents cleanup projects that are underway and need funding to support the cleanup for ready to proceed projects. The projects were ranked following the RAG Rule site selection and prioritization criteria (revised in 2014, 173-322A-WAC). This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount ('000s)</th>
<th>Phase of Cleanup</th>
<th>Site Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Remediation and Clean-up Grant request for Yakima City Landfill IAWP</td>
<td>The City of Yakima Landfill used this former Boise Cascade Mill log pond as a landfill from 1963 to 1972. Previous investigations have included the assessment of the types of solid waste buried in the landfill, and an initial assessment of the impact of this waste on the soils, groundwater, surface water, and soil gases in the immediate area of the landfill. Cleanup of the landfill property is important to the City's plans to construct an east-west traffic corridor. Grant funding will be used to remove Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) under the future road corridor and install a Landfill Gas (LFG) barrier.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Interim Actions</td>
<td>Interstate 82</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46.61</td>
<td>-120.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seaport Landing/Former Weyerhaeuser Aberdeen Sawmill</td>
<td>Contamination including metals, petroleum, hydrogen sulfide, and dioxins exists on the site from wood products processing. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study are in process, and this grant will fund planning and implementation of a Cleanup Action Plan. The Grays Harbor Historic Seaport Authority, working with local governments, has plans for a first-class destination waterfront on the site following cleanup.</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>500 N Custer St</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46.97</td>
<td>-123.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rock Island Redevelopment</td>
<td>This site is located on the Columbia River immediately south of downtown Rock Island. Two large smelter buildings remain at the site. The confirmed presence of toxic and carcinogenic contaminants at the former silicon smelter present risks to local residents and the environment. Grant funding will be used to plan for cleanup and site redevelopment.</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>100 4th St SW</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47.37</td>
<td>-120.14</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Albert Jensen &amp; Sons Inc.</td>
<td>The site was developed into a shipyard and is still used as a boat maintenance facility and shipyard. Recent sampling identified contaminants including Tributyltin, PCBs, dioxins/furans, phthalates, organic chemicals, pesticides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and metals. The grant funding will go towards evaluating and integrating existing upland and in-water data, complete a cultural resources survey, perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, prepare a Draft Cleanup Action Plan, complete work plans, engineering design, permitting and completion of interim action(s), and prepare for remedy implementation and long-term monitoring in subsequent biennia.</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
<td>1293 Turn Point Road</td>
<td>Friday Harbor</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.53</td>
<td>-123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Former Northern State Hospital</td>
<td>The Northern State Hospital is a former state-owned hospital that became contaminated with metals, petroleum products, and other contaminants. The Port of Skagit County is currently conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. Funding would support work to complete additional site assessment (if necessary), clean up contamination, and conduct post-construction monitoring. The project would transform this blighted, underutilized property into a center for innovation and technology. Site cleanup will help protect salmon-bearing streams located on the property from potential exposure resulting from contamination spread, while redevelopment will help support the local economy.</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>2262 Thompson Dr</td>
<td>Sedro-Woolley</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48.53</td>
<td>-122.21</td>
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<td>Rank</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Cornwall Avenue Landfill</td>
<td>The Cornwall Avenue Landfill is located on the Bellingham waterfront. It consists of about 16 acres of contaminated upland and shoreline sediment, reflecting municipal and industrial waste dumped into Bellingham Bay in the 1950s and 60s. A legal agreement between the State and Port of Bellingham (Port) requires design and construction of the Cleanup Action. The Cornwall site overlaps with the adjacent RG Haley former wood treatment site. Therefore, cleanup construction for both sites must occur simultaneously to ensure a successful cleanup. A final Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) has been completed. Grant funds will support the Port in completing engineering design, permitting, and construction consistent with the CAP. Cleanup of this former landfill site will allow the City of Bellingham to redevelop the Cornwall and Haley sites into a public park as part of their Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment initiative, while reducing exposure of contaminants to the public and aquatic species in Bellingham Bay, including endangered salmon species.</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>Cornwall Ave</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.74</td>
<td>-122.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>R.G. Haley International Corporation Site</td>
<td>The R.G. Haley International Corporation Site (Site) became contaminated as a result of historic wood treatment industrial activities. The Site is located on the shore of Bellingham Bay and contains a large area of contaminated shoreline and sediment. The Site is highly contaminated with bioaccumulative chemicals and is one of the high priority sites to address in Bellingham Bay. A Final Cleanup Action Plan has been completed. Engineering Design is currently in progress. Requested funds will be used to conduct cleanup activities at the Site in conjunction with the adjoining Cornwall Avenue Landfill site. Site cleanup would reduce contaminant exposure to the public, wildlife species, and the environment, while allowing the City of Bellingham to redevelop the Site as a public waterfront park as part of their Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment initiative, including potential economic development opportunities.</td>
<td>6,122</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>500 Cornwall Ave</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47.91</td>
<td>-122.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>East Waterway - Oversight</td>
<td>To clean up remaining in-water contaminants, Ecology entered into Agreed Orders with the Potentially Liable Parties: Kimberly Clark, the Port of Everett, and the Department of Natural Resources to research and identify hazardous substances at the East Waterway Site. This includes upland sources that could potentially release contaminants to the in-water area. Any such in-water contaminants identified will be addressed under a draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Draft Cleanup Action Plan. Potential upland sources of contamination to the East Waterway will be addressed under a separate Agreed Order(s). The RI/FS will identify the types, locations and amounts of contaminants including upland sources that could potentially release contaminants to the in-water area. It will also identify cleanup action alternatives for those contaminants in the in-water area.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Remedial</td>
<td>1205 Craftsman Way Suite 200</td>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47.98</td>
<td>-122.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Central Waterfront</td>
<td>The Central Waterfront Site (Site) is contaminated by a variety of historic industrial activities, including a municipal landfill. This fifty-five acre upland Site is adjacent to Puget Sound and is within the Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment Opportunity Zone. A Final Cleanup Action Plan has been completed. Grant funds will be used to complete engineering design, permitting and cleanup construction. Site cleanup will protect the public and Puget Sound from the risks of contaminant exposure and their associated impacts and is an important component of the Port/City planned redevelopment and their local economy.</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>F St</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48.76</td>
<td>-122.49</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Harris Avenue Shipyard</td>
<td>Harris Avenue Shipyard is a 10-acre upland and in-water sediment Site located on the Bellingham Bay waterfront. The Site is contaminated with metals, petroleum products, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), from historic shipbuilding and maintenance activities. Approximately one third of the overall Site was cleaned up as an Interim Action in 2018. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RIFS) was completed and finalized in 2019. A Draft Cleanup Action Plan (DCAP) has been prepared for the Site that should be finalized by the end of 2020. Funds will support implementation of the Final Cleanup, which requires engineering design, permitting, construction, and compliance monitoring. Site cleanup will help protect the public and the environment, including sensitive habitats in Puget Sound.</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>201 Harris Ave</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.72</td>
<td>-122.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Alexander Avenue Petroleum Tank Facilities</td>
<td>Petroleum contamination from historic bulk storage facilities exists in soil and groundwater and discharges to Commencement Bay. The Port of Tacoma will complete a Feasibility Study and Draft Cleanup Action Plan in 2020 and this grant will fund cleanup construction. Following cleanup, the Port will use the site for industrial purposes.</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>709 Alexander Ave</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47.28</td>
<td>-122.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Quiet Cove</td>
<td>The Quiet Cove property is located in Anacortes, Washington, and is currently used primarily as storage, as well as leased office and warehouse space to various tenants for marine-related sales and services. Agreed Order work began in 2016, with an upland Interim Action in progress and projected for completion in 2020. The requested funding is needed will support the Final Cleanup Remedy, including final design, construction, and monitoring.</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>202 O Avenue</td>
<td>Anacortes</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45.64</td>
<td>-122.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Colbert Landfill 1,4-Dioxane Risk Evaluation</td>
<td>Two distinct aquifers beneath the Colbert landfill were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. This project will allow Spokane County to conduct a large-scale risk evaluation for the 1,4-dioxane contaminant. Spokane County shut down the pump-and-treat remediation system at the Colbert Landfill in 2014, which redirected groundwater flow to pre-pumping conditions. A large-scale risk evaluation is imperative because no 1,4-dioxane evaluations have been conducted since the shutdown to assess the current threat to public health and the environment.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>22515 N. Elk-Chattaroy Rd</td>
<td>Colbert</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47.86</td>
<td>-117.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Arkema Interim Action</td>
<td>The Arkema site is contaminated with metals, arsenic, and other contaminants in soil, groundwater, and sediments from a former chemical research and storage facility. Grant funding will support source removal to reduce arsenic contamination to Hylebos Waterway as well as long-term monitoring. Following cleanup, the Port will use the site for industrial purposes.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Interim Actions</td>
<td>2901 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47.27</td>
<td>-122.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>March Point / Whitmarsh Landfill Reclamation Project</td>
<td>Whitmarsh Landfill was used as an unregulated landfill. In 2009, Skagit County entered into an Agreed Order with Ecology. Skagit County formed a PLP group to complete the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in 2017 and prepare the Draft Cleanup Action Plan. Based on this work, it has been determined that the preferred remedy to the site is installation of a cap over the landfill. Habitat restoration would also be done along the shoreline.</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>1/4 Mile East of B N Whitmarsh</td>
<td>Anacortes</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.46</td>
<td>-122.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I &amp; J Waterway</td>
<td>I &amp; J Waterway is an in-water contaminated sediment site (Site) on the Bellingham working waterfront. The contamination is from a variety of past industrial activities. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) were completed for the Site in 2019. Engineering design, permitting and ultimately cleanup construction are currently underway for a portion of the Site. Additional funding is needed to complete engineering design and permitting for the remaining portion of the Site. The Site is part of the Bellingham Waterfront Redevelopment District that will support the local economy through redevelopment. Cleanup of the Site will help protect public health and aquatic species that inhabit Puget Sound.</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
<td>Bellwether Way</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48.75</td>
<td>-122.49</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Lower Duwamish Waterway</td>
<td>The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a Superfund Site that includes approximately five miles of waterway extending downstream to the southern tip of Harbor Island in Seattle. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for cleaning up the sediments in the waterway while Ecology is responsible for controlling the upland sources. Seattle City Light would conduct source control and source control evaluation activities to ensure sources of contamination to the LDW are sufficiently controlled. Seattle City Light and its partners in the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group are currently working on the design of the Upper Reach (a 2 mile segment of the waterway), including engineering design and cleanup construction. The design is anticipated to take approximately 4 years to complete. Cleaning up the LDW will help protect public health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>Lower Duwamish Waterway</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47.57</td>
<td>-122.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anacortes Port Log Yard</td>
<td>The Former Pier 2 Log Haul-Out Site is located along the Guemes Channel. The facility is currently used to store oil spill response equipment for the nearby refinery facilities. The remedial cleanup of the Anacortes Port Log Yard Site is anticipated to remove deposits of wood debris and other contaminants from the marine environment. Work under the Site’s Agreed Order and the initiation of engineering design have been funded under previous Ecology Remedial Action Grant agreements, with additional funding needed to complete the final engineering design, cleanup construction, and post-construction monitoring for the Site’s final selected cleanup remedy.</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>Operation Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>718 4th Street</td>
<td>Anacortes</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.52</td>
<td>-122.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lower Duwamish remedial design</td>
<td>The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a Superfund Site that includes approximately five miles of heavily contaminated waterway extending downstream to the southern tip of Harbor Island in Seattle. King County and its partners are currently designing the Cleanup Action for the Upper Reach of the LDW (approximately 2 miles). This will include sampling to determine the nature and extent of contamination and engineering design. The Middle Reach and Lower Reach of the waterway will be designed in subsequent biennia. Cleanup of the LDW will help protect human health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47.57</td>
<td>-122.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dakota Creek Industries Shipyard</td>
<td>The Dakota Creek Industries Site includes uplands and sediments. It has been used for industrial and shipyard activities since approximately 1879. From approximately 1925 to 1989, several above-ground storage tanks were present on the upland portion and used for bulk fuel storage and distribution. This funding is to support the remedial cleanup that will address soil, groundwater, and sediment contamination resulting from historical uses of the Site. Agreed Order work, engineering design, cleanup construction of the selected site remedy, and initiation of the construction completion report are being completed under separate agreements with Ecology, with additional funding needed to finalize the completion report and conduct the post-construction monitoring.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Operation Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>115 Q Ave</td>
<td>Anacortes</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.52</td>
<td>-122.61</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Lower Duwamish Superfund Cleanup</td>
<td>The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) is a five mile contaminated stretch of river in the Seattle area that was designated a Superfund site in 2001 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Sediments in the LDW have accumulated high concentrations of contamination from more than 100 years of industrial and urban use. The major contaminants of concern include arsenic, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins, and furans. The Port along with its partners in the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group (LDWG) have been actively implementing remedial actions to address contamination in the waterway and evaluating cleanup options. Among its activities, the LDWG is performing remedial design for the Upper Reach of the LDW, with design expected to be completed by 2024. The fish institution control program is also underway. LDWG is also performing a Carbon Amendment Pilot Study to verify that enhanced natural recovery (ENR) amended with activated carbon can be successfully applied and to evaluate its performance compared to ENR alone. This will help inform where this technology can or cannot be used within the Site. Cleanup of the LDW will help protect public health, sensitive estuarine habitats, and aquatic species that depend on these habitats.</td>
<td>5,630</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>Lower Duwamish Waterway</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47.57</td>
<td>-122.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>T115N Ecology Agreed Order (RI/FS/dCAP)</td>
<td>The Port of Seattle N Terminal 115 (T115N) Site is located near the west bank of the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) in Seattle. Contamination at the Site is due to past industrial activities, including metal reclamation and fill placed from off-site sources. Contamination is found in the soil, groundwater, and stormwater solids. The potential contaminants of concern at T115N include, but are not limited to, metals and carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (pPAHs). Current cleanup activities include completing a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Draft Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). The objective of the RI/FS for the Site is to provide sufficient data, analysis, and evaluations to enable selection of a preferred remedy and draft the Site CAP. Through these cleanup activities, the Port of Seattle will bring the Site further into compliance with Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) standards. Cleaning up this Site will help protect human health and the environment and minimize risks of contaminants migrating to the LDW. The project will help Ecology meet its obligations to EPA to control sources of contamination to the LDW.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
<td>6000 W Marginal Way</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47.55</td>
<td>-122.34</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Former Riverside HVOC site</td>
<td>The Bothell Riverside Site is a two-acre property between downtown Bothell and the Sammamish River. The Site's current and future use is a public park. Contaminants from a former gasoline service station exist in the soil and groundwater, including petroleum hydrocarbons, lead, and high volatility organic compounds (HVOC). The project is currently drafting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) as required under an Agreed Order with Ecology. Remediating this Site will protect public health and the environment by preventing potential exposure of contaminants. Cleanup will also stop the migration of contaminated groundwater towards the nearby Sammamish River, which supports sensitive fish species.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Operation Maintenance and Monitoring</td>
<td>NE 180th St &amp; Woodinville Dr</td>
<td>Bothell</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47.76</td>
<td>-122.21</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Denny Way Sediment Cleanup Unit</td>
<td>King County is preparing to conduct the final Remedial Action at the Denny Way Sediment Cleanup Site. Two Interim Actions have been completed to cleanup contaminants within the sediment of Elliott Bay near to Seattle's downtown area. Long-term monitoring following these Interim Actions identified the need for additional cleanup in surrounding areas. This project will evaluate the nature and extent of remaining contamination at the Site, and design and implement the Final Action (or Interim Action if agreed upon by Ecology and the PLP). This grant will fund the Remedial Investigation and Final Action (or Interim Action). Cleanup of this Site will help prevent potential exposure of contaminants to aquatic life in Elliott Bay.</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
<td>3165 Alaskan Way</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47.61</td>
<td>-122.35</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Shelton C Street Landfill</td>
<td>Dioxins and metals are the main contaminants of concern at this closed landfill owned by the City of Shelton. The Feasibility Study is currently undergoing Ecology review and grant funding will support cleanup construction. No future use is planned as the site will require institutional controls and long-term monitoring.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>C Street</td>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47.22</td>
<td>-123.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>East Waterway Operable Unit - Harbor Island Superfund Site</td>
<td>The East Waterway Operable Unit (Site) is an in-water sediment site located east of the Harbor Island in Seattle. The Site is contaminated from over 100 years of industrial and urban use. A Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RF/FS) for the Site has been completed. Under the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a Feasibility Study (FS) was finalized in 2019 by the East Waterway Group (EWG), consisting of the Port of Seattle, the City of Seattle, and King County. The purpose of this FS is to develop and evaluate EW-wide remedial alternatives to address the risks posed by contaminants of concern within the EW. The draft proposed plan was completed in May 2020. Located within the LDW, the Site contains sensitive estuarine habitat that provides, among other things, rearing and migration habitat for sensitive aquatic species. Site cleanup will reduce contaminant exposure to humans and the environment.</td>
<td>11,409</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47.58</td>
<td>-122.34</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>West Plains PFAS Groundwater Transport &amp; Fate Study</td>
<td>In collaboration with Fairchild AFB, Spokane County, and Eastern Washington University, Spokane Regional Health District will develop a fate and transport model for PFAS across the West Plains area. This model will assist with geochemical fingerprinting PFAS sources over a wide area. This study will provide vital information on the extent of PFAS contamination that will be used for local drinking water health advisories.</td>
<td>450</td>
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<td>Integrated Planning Grants</td>
<td>Grant funding to develop plans to redevelop contaminated properties.</td>
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<td>Independent Remedial Action Grants</td>
<td>Grant funding to local governments who cleanup contaminated properties through Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<td>RAG Staff</td>
<td>Funding for the administration of the Remedial Action Grant Program. Administration includes writing all grant agreements; reviewing and approving all invoices related to the more than 90 active grant agreements. 4.0 FTE are needed for grant administration, Central Budget Office capital support and Agency administrative overhead.</td>
<td>1,101</td>
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<td>EAGL</td>
<td>Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants &amp; Loans (EAGL) system. This also includes the development of a new application for the 2023-25 solicitation, which will occur during the 2022-23 Biennium.</td>
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**TOTAL:** 61,800
**OFM**

**461 - Department of Ecology**

**Capital Project Request**

**2021-23 Biennium**

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**Version:** BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial  
**Report Number:** CBS002  
**Date Run:** 9/3/2020 3:40PM

**Project Number:** 40000378  
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

---

### Description

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 10

**Project Summary**

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $10,161,000 from the State Building Construction Account for the Healthy Housing Remediation Program. Under this program, Ecology will offer grants to public, nonprofit, and private entities intending to remediate contaminated property to develop affordable housing. Ecology may also perform remediation on behalf of such entities. This program will support the Governor’s priorities on housing and homelessness.

A number of projects are already underway in Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program:

1) Mt. Baker Housing Authority’s Maddux Project in South Seattle
2) Mt. Baker Housing Authority’s Grand Street Commons Project in Southeast Seattle
3) Seattle Chinatown International District Goodwill Affordable Housing Eight Acre Project
4) Bellingham Healthy Housing Project
5) Wenatchee Tree Fruit Research Center Property Redevelopment
6) Kennewick Housing Authority Multi-Family Housing Complex
7) Seattle Housing Authority Yesler Family Housing

This funding would provide staff and additional funding to move cleanups forward. Mt. Baker Grand Street Commons and the Bellingham Healthy Housing projects are included in the new appropriation request to support the next phases of cleanup at those sites. Additionally, this proposal would fund two new projects – Mt. Baker Rainier and Genesee and Skyway Housing.

As this program has developed and more projects have progressed from the planning phases to cleanup, Ecology needs a dedicated cleanup project manager to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the cleanups. This would help ensure that housing projects, which can have tight timelines, get the access to Ecology staff they need to continue to move forward.

The projects have been reviewed and are ready to proceed according to the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) regulatory process. MTCA’s cleanup process informs project prioritization. Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program guides all cleanup projects through MTCA’s regulatory process and requirements, including those seeking state capital budget funding. MTCA requires all cleanup projects proceed through the following phases:

1. Assessment: All projects are prioritized based on human health and environmental risks. Cleanup projects address risks
Description

from exposure to contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, or air. These exposures pose human health risks from contacting contaminated soils, drinking polluted water, consuming fish and shellfish, inhaling toxic vapors, or a combination of the above.

2. Remedial Investigation: Remedial investigations define the nature, extent, and magnitude of contamination on all projects.

3. Feasibility Study: Feasibility studies are conducted on all projects and include alternative analysis, cost-benefit analysis, long-term or life-cycle cost analysis, and cleanup technology preferences.

4. Cleanup Action Plan: Based on the remedial investigation and feasibility study, a cleanup action plan is developed that describes the selected cleanup action, the standards it must meet, monitoring requirements, and schedule – including any time-critical elements.

5. Comment: The public is encouraged to review and comment on the projects’ investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup plans during public comment periods.

6. Cleanup: Design, construction, operations, and monitoring of the cleanup. A cleanup is complete when Ecology determines cleanup standards have been met. This phase includes projects that are ready to proceed, that are in construction, that have permits or are in the permitting process, where design is complete or underway, or that are under contract.

In addition to projects being evaluated according to the MTCA regulatory process, the project list is prioritized based on:

1. Continuing investments at sites with ongoing cleanup projects.

In 2013, significant changes were made to MTCA. Among them was direction for Ecology to plan hazardous site cleanup at a pace that matches the estimated cash resources in the MTCA accounts (RCW 70.105D.030). Prior to these changes, expensive multi-year projects were fully funded in a biennial budget, and resulted in large reappropriations and cash balances in the MTCA accounts.

Cleanups can take many years once a site has been contaminated with toxic chemicals. Three major factors determine the length of time for cleanup: the administrative process used (Ecology-conducted or supervised versus independent cleanup); the nature of contaminants (how difficult they are to remediate); and the type of contaminated media (soil, groundwater, sediments, etc.). Ecology established an ideal target for achieving site cleanup within five years, and has been actively working toward this target by employing model remedies and developing tools and policies to help achieve cleanup faster.

Financial certainty for cleanup project development is critical to ensure existing projects are completed as envisioned, and new projects can be planned and designed to maximize environmental and public health improvements and economic development opportunities. Ecology considers in its prioritization process the next phase of funding needed to keep existing cleanup projects moving forward.


These budgets authorized Ecology to delay the start of cleanup projects based on: acuity of need; readiness to proceed; cost-efficiency; purposes of increasing affordable housing; or, need to ensure geographic distribution. Ecology used this authority over the past three biennia to guide project priority.

3. Where groups of projects met all of the same budget prioritization criteria, projects were further ranked considering Ecology’s regional and program priorities.

4. Reviewing current information from our partners and Ecology’s regional cleanup managers on the status of projects to further refine the prioritization. For example, considering the construction stage of projects, schedule changes, whether permits are in hand, if projects are ready to bid, and if projects leverage other funds.
Description

5. Prioritization factors from past and proposed proviso language for the healthy housing remediation program including: expediting cleanup for affordable housing development, leveraging other public private funding for affordable housing development; assessing the suitability of the real property for affordable housing; readiness to proceed; and distribution throughout the state and among public and private entities.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The Healthy Housing Remediation Program will provide Ecology with dedicated funding to work directly with affordable housing providers on cleanup projects. Prior to the adoption of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5993 (MTCA Reform) in 2019, Ecology’s funding mechanisms had legal and financial constraints that made it a challenge and administratively inefficient for Ecology to fund cleanups led by nonprofit and private housing developers. Changes to the law and the proposed proviso language below provide a more efficient and explicit funding process and criteria for this work.

When MTCA Reform passed in 2019, an amendment was made that explicitly allows for “providing grants to persons intending to remediate contaminated real property for development of affordable housing.”

Additionally, for the 2021-23 Capital Budget, Ecology is proposing a change to the current 2019-21 budget proviso to expand the scope of projects that could compete for this funding. This change is based on our experience during the preceding biennia. The change would allow Ecology to remediate contaminated properties itself when public, nonprofit, or private entities intend to develop affordable housing on the properties. Under the current proviso, Ecology may only provide grants to the entities to perform such work. This change would increase administrative efficiency at some sites while still providing communities with meaningful public participation.

This request will eliminate barriers and limitations in Ecology’s current cleanup funding programs so that more properties can be cleaned up to make places for affordable housing.

What are the specific benefits of this project?


Ecology is in a unique position to contribute to a solution by addressing one of the main drivers of cost – land availability. Connecting the cleanup of contaminated sites to the redevelopment of those sites into affordable housing projects preserves neighborhoods, provides housing for working families, and invests in Washington’s communities.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 55 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Washington has been hard hit by the global COVID-19 pandemic. The full impact of the coronavirus on Washington’s economy is not yet clear, but anticipated to be significant. The need for affordable housing throughout Washington State may grow, not lessen, as communities recover from the economic toll of the public health emergency. Not funding this request would be a missed opportunity for Ecology to participate in solutions to the housing crisis. Ecology will miss the chance to show that cleanup and resulting redevelopment can support and protect existing communities rather than cause dislocation.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This is the best alternative because it continues legislative support for this program over the last two budget cycles. The state already provides funding to build affordable housing through Commerce’s Housing Trust Fund and other housing-related
programs. But, suitable and available locations for affordable housing are scarce. Funding this request will eliminate a costly barrier to affordable housing development – the investigation and remediation costs associated with a contaminated site.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

The Healthy Housing Remediation Program is a cleanup program focused on providing suitable locations for affordable housing. Two budget cycles of implementation has provided us with the experienced needed to refine the program to ensure it achieves its intended outcomes. This request will continue to identify and eliminate barriers and limitations that exist in Ecology’s current cleanup funding programs so that more properties can be cleaned up to make places for affordable housing.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology is requesting funding from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA) for this program. While the near-term focus of this program is cleanup under the Model Toxics Control Act, the long-term purpose is to broadly support state and local efforts to deal with Washington’s need for affordable housing. Therefore, SBCA is the best fund source for this work.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This request requires a total of 1.15 FTEs to support the Healthy Housing Remediation Program. Ecology does not currently have any staff dedicated to supporting the Healthy Housing Remediation Program and other affordable housing projects. As more affordable housing projects are funded and the associated work ramps up, Ecology will need additional capacity to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the required cleanup actions. Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing two of Ecology’s strategic plan goals.

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees, by providing cleaned up properties that can be used as places for affordable housing development.

- Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites in order to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues by investing funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources. It also supports Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites that pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

This work also supports Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by creating and supporting jobs and making it possible to redevelop previously contaminated land to support economic growth in communities.

This work also supports Results Washington Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities, by increasing land availability as we connect contaminated site cleanup to the site’s redevelopment into affordable housing. Evidence shows that communities do not easily move as housing costs rise. Community members typically stay in place as long as economics allow. Higher and higher percentages of income are used to meet basic housing needs at the expense of other economic goods such as education, health care, or retirement planning. Keeping housing affordable (i.e., so rent and utilities cost no more than 30 percent of local median income) allows greater local investment and access to costly services such as higher education. Restricting the end-use in ways that protect existing local communities also allows people to maintain access to the sorts of important social support that can be lost when people have to move suddenly due to economic dislocation. Social support from local communities is associated with better health, safety, and educational outcomes for residents.
Description

This request also supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by supporting cleanup projects that reduce legacy and address new toxic contaminants in Puget Sound. The Order lists toxic contaminants as one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident orca population.

- 31: Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate clean-up of toxics harmful to orcas.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

  - Sub-Strategy: 4.3: Enhance and expand the benefits of living in compact communities.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.
  - Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.
  - Sub-Strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.

- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology and Commerce have worked together for the past several years to further the State’s interest in finding new ways to support affordable housing development by leveraging cleanup money. The current funding request will continue those collaborative cleanup efforts.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso

The following proviso language is requested to in the 2021-23 Biennium to support the Healthy Housing Remediation Program pilot: The appropriation in this section is subject to the following conditions and limitations: (1) The appropriation is provided solely for the department to establish and administer a program to: (a) Provide grants or other public funding to persons intending to remediate contaminated real property for development of affordable housing, as defined in RCW 43.185A.010. The
**OFM**

### 461 - Department of Ecology

**Capital Project Request**

**2021-23 Biennium**

**Version:** BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

**Report Number:** CBS002

**Date Run:** 9/3/2020 3:40PM

**Project Number:** 40000378

**Project Title:** 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

---

### Description

Grants or public funding may only be used for: (i) Integrated planning to fund studies and other activities necessary to facilitate the acquisition, remediation, and adaptive reuse of known or suspected contaminated real property for affordable housing development, including: (A) The activities specified under RCW 70.105D.200(5)(d); and (B) Entry into development agreements pursuant to RCW 36.70B.170 through 36.70B.190 to accelerate the development of the contaminated real property into affordable housing; and (ii) Remediation of contaminated real property for affordable housing development; or (b) Remediate contaminated real property where a person intends to develop affordable housing, as defined in RCW 43.185A.010. (2) When evaluating projects under this section, the department must consult with the department of commerce and consider at a minimum: (a) The ability of the project to expedite the cleanup and reuse of the contaminated real property for affordable housing development; (b) The extent to which the project leverages other public or private funding for the cleanup and reuse of the contaminated real property for affordable housing development; (c) The suitability of the real property for affordable housing based on the threat posed by the contamination to human health; (d) Whether the work to be funded is ready to proceed and be completed; and (e) The distribution of funding throughout the state and among public and private entities. (3) Any remediation of contaminated real property funded under this section must be performed: (a) Under an agreed order or consent decree issued under chapter 70.105D RCW or by the department; and (b) In accordance with the rules established under chapter 70.105D RCW. (4) Real property remediated under this section must be restricted to affordable housing use for a period of no less than thirty years. (a) To ensure that real property remediated under this section is used for affordable housing, the department may file a lien against the real property pursuant to RCW 70.105D.055, require the person to record an interest in the real property in accordance with RCW 64.04.130, or use other means deemed by the department to be no less protective of the affordable housing use and interests of the department. (b) Any person who refuses, without sufficient cause, to comply with this subsection is subject to enforcement pursuant to any agreement or chapter 70.105D RCW for the repayment, with interest, of funds provided or expended by the department under this section.

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### Location

**City:** Statewide  
**County:** Statewide  
**Legislative District:** 098

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### Project Type

Grants

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### Grant Recipient Organization

Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations

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### RCW that establishes grant

RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)

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### Application process used

N/A

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### Growth Management impacts

Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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### Funding

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OFM 461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

Project Number: 40000378
Project Title: 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000379
SubProject Title: Capital Housing Staff

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 10

Project Summary
Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers' cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
As more affordable housing projects are funded and the associated work ramps up, Ecology will need additional capacity to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the required cleanup actions.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations
RCW that establishes grant: RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 3:40PM

Page 203 | 656
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000379
SubProject Title: Capital Housing Staff

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000380
SubProject Title: Mt. Baker Grand Street Commons

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 10

Project Summary

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

A Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree was signed by Ecology and the Mount Baker Housing Authority in May 2018. The Remedial Investigation is complete and the project is moving forward towards a Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). Additional funds will finalize the CAP, engineering design, and remedial action.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Seattle
County: King
Legislative District: 037

Project Type

Grants
### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000380  
**SubProject Title:** Mt. Baker Grand Street Commons  
**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations  
**RCW that establishes grant:** RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)  
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**  
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

**SubProject Number:** 40000381  
**SubProject Title:** Bellingham Healthy Housing
Project Title: 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000381
SubProject Title: Bellingham Healthy Housing

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 10

Project Summary
Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
The Bellingham Healthy Housing site is located on a 3-acre portion of the Georgia Pacific West site in the City of Bellingham. The proposed project consists of a mixed use redevelopment with a local food campus and affordable housing among other residential and commercial uses, such as workforce housing, work-live spaces, ground-floor commercial, a community kitchen, workforce training, and public open space.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Bellingham
County: Whatcom
Legislative District: 042

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations

RCW that establishes grant: RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)

Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Summary

The Mount Baker Rainier and Genesee site contains chlorinated solvent releases from three former dry cleaners and a location where a very large building was constructed on creosote piles. The project would redevelop this underutilized property into a 5-story commercial and residential complex with roughly 150 affordable housing units and 220 market rate units.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Seattle  County: King  Legislative District: 037

Project Type

Grants
Project Title: 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000382
SubProject Title: Mt. Baker Rainier and Genesee

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations
RCW that establishes grant: RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000383
SubProject Title: Skyway Housing
Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
The Skyway Redevelopment site contains contaminated soil and groundwater associated with a former dry cleaners. The project proponents have proposed a mix use redevelopment with commercial and retail space, a multifamily condominium with at least 100 affordable housing units, and community space.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Seattle
County: King
Legislative District: 037

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations

RCW that establishes grant: RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)

Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000383
SubProject Title: Skyway Housing

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000385
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program Ten Year Plan

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 10

Project Summary
Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2019 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will continue efforts to fund public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Ten-Year Financial Plan

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000385
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Healthy Housing Remediation Program Ten Year Plan

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations
RCW that establishes grant: RCW 70.105D.200(4)(a)(iv)
Application process used N/A

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Capital Housing</td>
<td>As more affordable housing projects are funded and the associated work ramps up, Ecology will need additional capacity to meet the demand for technical assistance and formal oversight of the related adverse actions.</td>
<td>Cleanup/Construction</td>
<td>4201 Statewide Statewide Statewide Statewide Statewide Statewide</td>
<td>1750 22nd Ave S Seattle</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47.59</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mt. Baker Grand Street Commons</td>
<td>A Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree was signed by Ecology and the Mount Baker Housing Authority in May 2018. The Remedial Investigation is complete and the project is moving forward towards a Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). Additional funds will finalize the CAP, engineering design, and remedial action.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>Cornwall Ave &amp; Laurel Street</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48.75</td>
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<td>Bellingham Healthy Housing</td>
<td>The Bellingham Healthy Housing site is located on a 3-acre portion of the Georgia Pacific West site in the City of Bellingham. The proposed project consists of a mixed-use redevelopment of the site, including a local food campus and affordable housing among other residential and commercial uses, such as workforce housing, work-live spaces, ground floor commercial, a community kitchen, workforce training, and public open space.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Mt. Baker Rainier and Genesee</td>
<td>The Mount Baker Rainier and Genesee site contains chlorinated solvent releases from three former dry cleaners and a location where a very large building was constructed on creosote piles. The project would redevelop this underutilized property into a 5-story commercial and residential complex with roughly 150 affordable housing units and 220 market-rate units.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>12548 Renton Ave. S. Seattle</td>
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<td>Skyway Housing Redevelopment</td>
<td>The Skyway Redevelopment site contains contaminated soil and groundwater associated with a former dry cleaners. The project proponents have proposed a mixed-use redevelopment with commercial and retail space, a multi-family condominium with at least 100 affordable housing units, and community space.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>12548 Renton Ave. S. Seattle</td>
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</table>
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative

**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 12

**Project Summary**

There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $20,520,000 for remediation activities on contaminated sites in Eastern Washington. By focusing resources directly to the communities east of the Cascade Mountains, Ecology will have the resources to fund cleanup work related to metals contamination, leaking underground storage tanks, landfills, salvage yards, and wood treatment facilities. The funds will be used to pay for cleanup at contaminated sites where the responsible party (land user, facility operator, or property owner) is either unwilling or unable to pay costs related to the cleanup activities. Ecology will recover cleanup costs where possible.

Attached is a prioritized list of projects that will be funded with this request. Projects undergo review according to the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) regulatory process.

Ecology has reviewed the projects and they are ready to proceed according to the MTCA regulatory process. MTCA's cleanup process informs project prioritization. Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program guides all cleanup projects through MTCA's regulatory process and requirements, including those seeking state capital budget funding. MTCA requires all cleanup projects proceed through the following phases:

1. Assessment: All projects are prioritized based on human health and environmental risks. Cleanup projects address risks from exposure to contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, or air. These exposures pose human health risks from contacting contaminated soils, drinking polluted water, consuming fish and shellfish, inhaling toxic vapors, or a combination of the above.

2. Remedial Investigation: Remedial investigations define the nature, extent, and magnitude of contamination on all projects.

3. Feasibility Study: Feasibility studies are conducted on all projects and include alternative analysis, cost-benefit analysis, long-term or life-cycle cost analysis, and cleanup technology preferences.

4. Cleanup Action Plan: Based on the remedial investigation and feasibility study, a cleanup action plan is developed that describes the selected cleanup action, the standards it must meet, monitoring requirements, and schedule – including any time-critical elements.

5. Comment: The public is encouraged to review and comment on the projects’ investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup plans during public comment periods.

6. Cleanup: Design, construction, operations, and monitoring of the cleanup. A cleanup is complete when Ecology determines cleanup standards have been met. This phase includes projects that are ready to proceed, that are in construction, that have permits or are in the permitting process, where design is complete or underway, or that are under contract.

In addition to projects being evaluated according to the MTCA regulatory process, the project list is prioritized based on:
Description

1. Continuing investments at sites with ongoing cleanup projects.

In 2013, significant changes were made to MTCA. Among them was direction for Ecology to plan hazardous site cleanup at a pace that matches the estimated cash resources in the MTCA accounts (RCW 70.105D.030). Prior to these changes, expensive multi-year projects were fully funded in a biennial budget, and resulted in large reappropriations and cash balances in the MTCA accounts.

Cleanups can take many years once a site has been contaminated with toxic chemicals. Three major factors determine the length of time for cleanup: the administrative process used (Ecology-conducted or supervised versus independent cleanup); the nature of contaminants (how difficult they are to remediate); and the type of contaminated media (soil, groundwater, sediments, etc.). Ecology established an ideal target for achieving site cleanup within five years, and has been actively working toward this target by employing model remedies and developing tools and policies to help achieve cleanup faster.

Financial certainty for cleanup project development is critical to ensure existing projects are completed as envisioned, and new projects can be planned and designed to maximize environmental and public health improvements and economic development opportunities. Ecology considers in its prioritization process the next phase of funding needed to keep existing cleanup projects moving forward.


These budgets authorized Ecology to delay the start of cleanup projects based on: acuity of need; readiness to proceed; cost-efficiency; purposes of increasing affordable housing; or, need to ensure geographic distribution. Ecology used this authority over the past three biennia to guide project priority.

3. Where groups of projects met all of the same budget prioritization criteria, projects were further ranked considering Ecology’s regional and program priorities.

4. Reviewing current information from our partners and Ecology’s regional cleanup managers on the status of projects to further refine the prioritization. For example, considering the construction stage of projects, schedule changes, whether permits are in hand, if projects are ready to bid, and if projects leverage other funds.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative was created to ensure projects throughout the state, not just the Puget Sound area, received funding for remediation activities on contaminated sites. Without this program, communities in Eastern Washington would continue to be impacted by hazardous substances and degraded water resources. Ecology would fall short of its strategy to have a statewide cleanup program.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Cleaning up contaminated sites in Eastern Washington will yield the following benefits:

- Reduced exposure of hazardous substances to the environment and public, as work progresses on these sites.

- Economic redevelopment, as abandoned sites move through the cleanup process.

Cleaning up contaminated property is usually integrated with economic redevelopment, habitat restoration, and public recreation projects. Most cleanup projects are the first phase of a larger community or economic redevelopment project where the cleanup site is the focal point of the project.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 106 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.
**Description**

**What are the effects of non-funding?**

If this request is not funded, Eastern Washington cleanup projects would not be completed and new projects would not be started. Eastern Washington work would be underfunded; particularly if investments continue at cleanup sites in and around Puget Sound. Communities in Eastern Washington would continue to be impacted by hazardous substances and degraded water resources.

Ecology would fall short of its strategy to have a statewide cleanup program.

**Why is this the best option or alternative?**

This work has traditionally received MTCA funding, so Ecology is requesting Model Toxics Control Capital funding to support this important work in 2021-23. This is the best option, because it will continue cleanup investments that protect human health and natural resources and support economic redevelopment in Eastern Washington.

**How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?**

Local governments and communities will be positively affected as contaminated sites are returned to use, benefiting the local economy.

Ecology’s TCP staff work with eastern Washington communities, stakeholders and property owners. They support this initiative.

**What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?**

Ecology requests funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) for this project. The use of MTCA-Capital funds for this project is consistent with the purposes of MTCA, Chapter 70.105D RCW and the MTCA-Capital Account, RCW 70.105D.200, which establishes that funds in the account must be used for the improvement, rehabilitation, remediation, and cleanup of toxic sites. To do this work, a tax is assessed on hazardous materials, including petroleum products, pesticides, and some chemicals.

Every two years, Ecology is required to provide the Legislature with a comprehensive report: “Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) Ten-Year Financial Report.” Ecology produces this report in coordination with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. It identifies the projected financial needs to cleanup up contaminated sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account. The MTCA 2018 10-Year Financing Report is available here: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html.

The MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report describes how we plan to spend funds to clean up sites in the upcoming biennium and the next ten years. Ecology produces this report during even-numbered years.


**Are FTEs required to support this project?**

No.

**How does the project support the agency and statewide results?**

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites in order to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue
**Description**

activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic). This request also ensures this element of Ecology’s strategic plan achieves statewide implementation.

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues by investing funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources. It also supports Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites that pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

This work also supports Goal 2, Prosperous Economy by creating and supporting jobs and making it possible to redevelop previously contaminated land to support economic growth in communities.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

Local governments will be positively affected as contaminated sites are returned to use, benefiting the local economy.

**What is the impact on the state operating budget?**

None.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide

County: Statewide

Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**

N/A

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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Project Title: 2021-23 Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative

Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProjects
SubProject Number: 40000341
SubProject Title: Pasco Landfill
Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 12

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The 2021–23 funding will support third-party observation of the removal and cleanup of 35,000 drums of flammable hazardous substances that are leaking to groundwater. Drum removal should be complete in early 2022, followed by in-situ thermal treatment of the leaked contamination.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Pasco
County: Franklin
Legislative District: 009

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding
Acct Code | Account Title | Estimated Total | Prior Biennium | Current Biennium | Reapprops | New Approps
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Total | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300,000
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
This site is impacted by a release from large, concrete, underground storage tanks that supplied diesel to Central Washington University. As a result, there are elevated levels of diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Nutrient injections were completed in 2017 to stimulate attenuation. Initial monitoring results after injections indicated a rebound in concentrations. Ecology expects to see improved attenuation results during future monitoring. The requested funding supports the 8 quarters of monitoring throughout the 2021-23 biennium.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Ellensburg
County: Kittitas
Legislative District: 013

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000342
SubProject Title: Central Washington University Jongeward Services Building

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts: N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000343
SubProject Title: Colville Post & Pole
Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Wood, primarily fence posts and rails, were treated (1940s–2005) at this site adjacent to the Colville River. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and diesel leaked to the ground from a 10,000-gallon above-ground storage tank, associated piping, and drip and drying pads. Ecology is currently working with a technology vendor to verify the most cost-effective cleanup from the Feasibility Study. The 2021-23 budget request will support remediation of half the site over the course of one year. Similar funds will be required in 2023-25 for the second portion of the site.

The Colville River floods this site regularly. The cleanup needs to occur during two consecutive construction seasons to minimize the potential for re-contaminating remediated portions of the site. It is located in rural Eastern Washington, which helps to ensure geographic distribution of Ecology's investments in cleanups. The Colville River is also of significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Colville
County: Stevens
Legislative District: 007

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Project Summary
Project will clean up the waterfront and nearshore, create safe recreational areas, reduce aquatic life risks, preserve infrastructure, and act as a catalyst for community-level infrastructure improvement initiatives now under way. Cleanup of metal smelting contamination will reduce risks to both users and the environment. The Feasibility Study will be complete in late 2020 and the requested funding is expected to cover the full cost of the cleanup based on estimates from similar projects. Possible cleanup options could include removing or capping the smelter-related wastes in this area, which contain several metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Northport  County: Stevens  Legislative District: 007

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000344
SubProject Title: LeRoi Co Smelter - Northport

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000345
SubProject Title: Stubblefield Salvage Yard
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study of the former metal salvaging business in Walla Walla were completed in the first part of 2020. Contaminants include metals, diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Toward the end of the 2019–21 biennium, Ecology anticipates beginning cleanup through a combination of capping, excavation, and disposal activities. The 2021–23 funding will complete the cleanup and allow for more efficient use of resources by combining cleanup activities with the future development plans.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000373
SubProject Title: 2021-23 Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative Ten-Year Plan

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
### Ecology 2021-23 Capital Budget Project List

**Toxics Cleanup Program**

**Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative**

8/13/2020

**Purpose:** This list provides project details about the 2021-23 Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative budget request. This list represents cleanup projects that are underway and need funding to support the cleanup for ready to proceed projects. The projects were ranked according to phase of cleanup with Cleanup/Post Closure Monitoring having priority over Feasibility Study, Investigation, and Assessment. A review of acuity of need, readiness to proceed, cost efficiency, geographic distribution and purposes of increasing affordable housing for each project was conducted. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Phase of Cleanup</th>
<th>Amount ('000s)</th>
<th>Prgm/Region</th>
<th>Site Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Leg. District</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pasco Landfill</td>
<td>The 2021–23 funding will support third-party observation of the removal and cleanup of 35,000 drums of flammable hazardous substances that are leaking to groundwater. Drum removal should be complete in early 2022, followed by in-situ thermal treatment of the leaked contamination.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$ 300</td>
<td>TCP / ERO</td>
<td>Kahlotus Rd &amp; HWY 12</td>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46.25</td>
<td>-119.05</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Central Washington University Jongeward Services Building</td>
<td>This site is impacted by a release from large, concrete, underground storage tanks that supplied diesel to Central Washington University. As a result, there are elevated levels of diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Nutrient injections were completed in 2017 to stimulate attenuation. Initial monitoring results after injections indicated a rebound in concentrations. Ecology expects to see improved attenuation results during future monitoring. The requested funding supports the 8 quarters of monitoring throughout the 2021-23 biennium.</td>
<td>Operations and Maintenance or Monitoring</td>
<td>$ 120</td>
<td>TCP / CRO</td>
<td>400 E University Way</td>
<td>Ellensburg</td>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47.00</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Colville Post &amp; Poles</td>
<td>Wood, primarily fence posts and rails, were treated (1940s–2005) at this site adjacent to the Colville River. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and diesel leaked to the ground from a 10,000-gallon above-ground storage tank, associated piping, and drip and drying pads. Ecology is currently working with a technology vendor to verify the most cost-effective cleanup from the Feasibility Study. The 2021-23 budget request will support remediation of half the site over the course of one year. Similar funds will be required in 2023-25 for the second portion of the site. The Colville River floods this site regularly. The cleanup needs to occur during two consecutive construction seasons to minimize the potential for re-contaminating remediated portions of the site. It is located in rural Eastern Washington, which helps to ensure geographic distribution of Ecology’s investments in cleanups. The Colville River is also of significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$ 10,000</td>
<td>TCP / ERO</td>
<td>HWY 395</td>
<td>Colville</td>
<td>Stevens</td>
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<td>Rank</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LeRoi Co Smelter</td>
<td>Project will clean up the waterfront and nearshore, create safe recreational areas, reduce aquatic life risks, preserve infrastructure, and act as a catalyst for community-level infrastructure improvement initiatives now under way. Cleanup of metal smelting contamination will reduce risks to both users and the environment. The Feasibility Study will be complete in late 2020 and the requested funding is expected to cover the full cost of the cleanup based on estimates from similar projects. Possible cleanup options could include removing or capping the smelter-related wastes in this area, which contain several metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$ 10,000</td>
<td>TCP / ERO</td>
<td>117 Park Rd</td>
<td>Northport</td>
<td>Stevens</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48.92</td>
<td>-117.77</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Stubblefield Salvage Yard</td>
<td>The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study of the former metal salvaging business in Walla Walla were completed in the first part of 2020. Contaminants include metals, diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Toward the end of the 2019–21 biennium, Ecology anticipates beginning cleanup through a combination of capping, excavation, and disposal activities. The 2021–23 funding will complete the cleanup and allow for more efficient use of resources by combining cleanup activities with the future development plans.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$ 100</td>
<td>TCP / ERO</td>
<td>595 Offner Rd</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
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Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 4,700 synthetic organic chemicals used in consumer and industrial applications, including cookware, carpets, and food packaging. One common PFAS use is in certain types of firefighting foam—used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports and others. They have become a serious public health concern, and they are known to remain in the environment for a long time. The extent of the impact of PFAS compounds in Washington’s environment is an emerging issue. This request will provide funding for projects in Issaquah, Lakewood, and Spokane, where community water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $15,276,000 from the State Building Construction Account to address Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water supplies in three communities in the state. PFAS are a family of chemicals used since the 1950s in manufacturing coatings, surface treatments, and specialty chemicals used in cookware, carpets, food packaging, clothing, cosmetics, and other common consumer products. PFAS also have many industrial applications and are an active ingredient in Class B firefighting foams. They have become a serious public health concern across both our country and state. Over the decades, PFAS released from manufacturing sites, landfills, firefighting foam, and other products have seeped into surface soils. From there, PFAS can leach into groundwater and contaminate drinking water supplies. PFAS have also been found in rivers, lakes, fish, and wildlife.

Most PFAS exposures occur when someone eats PFAS contaminated food, or drinks PFAS contaminated water. When ingested, PFAS can accumulate in the body. Communities that find PFAS in their drinking water supply systems face regulatory uncertainty and expensive alternatives for treating and cleaning up the contaminated water sources to protect public health. This request would support investments in communities dealing with PFAS contamination in their drinking water systems.

There is little toxicity or safety data for most of the PFAS in use. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a lifetime health advisory level for two PFAS chemicals; Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). If a water supply system in Washington is contaminated with combined levels of PFOS/PFOA above 70 parts per trillion, the public must be notified. But right now, there is no requirement for a community to provide bottled water to their customers or for the water to be treated. The Washington State Board of Health is in the midst of rulemaking to set standards for PFAS in drinking water, which are expected in the latter half of 2021. (Revisions to Group A Public Water Supplies under Chapter 246-290 WAC)

Until those standards are set, individual communities must decide how to provide safe drinking water. Providing bottled water, or building expensive treatment systems with costly operation and maintenance into the future, are short-term solutions some communities must pursue. Long-term, communities will need permanent cleanup remedies that require complete characterization of the PFAS contamination.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The following projects would support investments to protect public health and drinking water supplies and drive this capital budget request:

**Lower Issaquah Valley ($750,000)**

Ecology has been working with the City of Issaquah and Eastside Fire & Rescue to investigate contamination and design a pilot PFAS cleanup in the Issaquah Valley Aquifer.

PFAS contamination was discovered in drinking water supply wells in the City of Issaquah, which is suspected to be associated...
461 - Department of Ecology  
Capital Project Request  
2021-23 Biennium  

**Description**

with historical use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) during firefighting training exercises in the Lower Issaquah Valley. During the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology was appropriated $400,000 to assist with the characterization of these emerging contaminants of concern at several locations within the Lower Issaquah Valley as part of a study that may ultimately support development of statewide PFAS regulations. An additional $750,000 is needed in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue to build a better understanding of the extent and nature of PFAS contamination in the Lower Issaquah Valley, as well as other potentially impacted areas, fill data gaps after new state regulations are released (expected during 2021), and help develop effective treatment techniques that will help remediate source areas. Consultants will be hired to conduct quarterly groundwater monitoring, develop a design for cleanup action, and perform any other required activities to cleanup source areas.

**Lakewood Water District ($4,536,000)**

In 2017, Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) notified Lakewood Water District (the District) of the discovery of PFAS in a number of drinking water wells on the base. These compounds present health risks especially to infants and pregnant/nursing women.

The District began a program of testing and monitoring for PFAS and discovered that these contaminants have migrated off JBLM and contaminated six of the District's wellfields, including the Scotts Wellfield. The Scotts Wellfield is one of the largest and most important sources of drinking water for the District. It supplies more than 14 percent of the District's more than 48 million gallons of water per day.

This project will plan, design, permit, and construct a water treatment facility at Lakewood Water District's Scotts Wellfield to remove PFAS from drinking water. The current design work is taking place now – prior to Department of Health (DOH) finalizing the State Advisory Levels (SALs) later next year, and prior to Ecology establishing a cleanup level once the SALs are finalized. However, planning for treatment of PFAS can proceed now and can be effective for taking early action to protect against ongoing exposure to PFAS. The Lakewood Water District plans for a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system. GAC is an industry standard for removing PFAS from groundwater.

**City of Spokane ($9,990,000)**

In May of 2017, PFAS was detected in the City of Airway Heights' water system. Water from three wells had PFAS concentrations higher than EPA's health advisory level.

Immediately after PFAS were detected, the City of Airway Heights alerted customers and took actions to ensure the quality of the drinking water. These actions included removing the contaminated drinking water supply wells from service, flushing the water lines, placing temporary restrictions on use of water for drinking and cooking, and distributing bottled water to residents. Airway Heights then secured an alternate and emergency source of uncontaminated drinking water through interconnections with the City of Spokane. The water source for Airway Heights is currently safe to drink, but only due to the City of Spokane providing the emergency water supply.

The increased water flow has stressed the two pressure zones that meet the added demand of Airway Heights. To continue to sustainably provide emergency water supply to Airway Heights, the City of Spokane must increase their booster capacity and construct new transmission mains to decrease the flow velocity at the high stress points. This will provide a sustainable solution for safe drinking water to Airway Heights until the PFAS contamination can be addressed.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

Ecology and communities with PFAS contaminated drinking water both benefit. Communities receive the benefit of state support for the costly investigation and cleanup work, while Ecology builds its knowledge about appropriate cleanup actions and the associated cleanup costs.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 86 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

**What are the effects of non-funding?**
Description

Cleanup remedies to address PFAS in public drinking water sources require new cleanup approaches and technologies. These projects will help Ecology learn the best methods for locating the source of the contamination and cleaning it up. Without a continuing investment and partnership with these communities, Ecology would be less informed about how best to characterize, evaluate, design, and clean up these types of sites. The City of Issaquah and Eastside Fire and Rescue have been investing in the project and continue to contribute to monitoring and remediation work.

Additionally, the infrastructure projects to improve drinking water systems would not have the support of state investment if this proposal is not funded. The Lakewood Water District has consultant contracts in place to design a filtration system to remove PFAS from groundwater. In Spokane, they are investing their own funds and other state loan funds to construct a new reservoir and transmission piping. This work is separate from, but provides related improvements, within the same pressure zone as the proposed project associated with this request.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Past investments by Legislature in PFAS projects in the Issaquah Valley were funded from the State Building Construction Account:

- Department of Commerce (Commerce) (ESSB 6095, Section 1012, PFAS Pilot Project = $206,000 SBCA)
- Ecology (SHB 1102, Section 3103, PFAS Pilot Project = $400,000 SBCA)

The proposed projects in this capital request are similar to ones that could be funded through Ecology’s Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program’s safe drinking water grants, but they do not currently qualify for RAG because a cleanup level for PFAS has not been set. Having an established cleanup level is an eligibility requirement for the RAG program. If a cleanup level is established in the future, these types of projects may qualify in the future for grant funding through the RAG program.

At Lakewood, the project is eligible for funding through Commerce’s Defense Community Compatibility Account (DCCA – fund 23H), created in 2019. This account may support necessary infrastructure near Washington’s military installations. The Scotts Wellfield project near Lakewood was included as a possible capital budget request in the DCCA’s January 2020 Legislative Report (https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Defense-Community-Compatibility-Account-1.pdf). This project would directly address the contamination by treating for PFAS.

In Spokane, the project may be eligible for DOH’s Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Commerce’s Public Works Trust Fund, or Commerce’s DCCA. The community currently has safe drinking water, but is requesting infrastructure improvements to support the emergency water supply.

Ecology is coordinating with DOH and Commerce to determine if the Lakewood and Spokane projects will be proposed for any of these other funding programs in the 2021-23 Biennium.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Ecology has already been working with communities whose drinking water is contaminated with PFAS. The impact of this request on other governments will be to offer continued and expanded technical assistance as contamination is characterized and cleaned up, and to provide funding for the proposed infrastructure improvements.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology requests this project be funded through the State Building Construction Account. The Legislature has already made investments to address the City of Issaquah’s PFAS water contamination with past state bond appropriations to both Ecology and Commerce.
Description

In the future, Ecology may be able to recover these project costs. The timing of that cost recovery would be dependent on a number of factors: 1) the timing of the DOH’s rulemaking to establish State Advisory Levels for PFAS; 2) the timing of Ecology establishing a cleanup level for PFAS; and 3) whether Ecology is able to identify and formally name potentially liable parties for PFAS contamination at these sites.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

None.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan because it Prevents and Reduces Toxic Threats and Pollution and Supports our Communities Customers, and Employees, by cleaning up contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment. It contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

This request is essential to support the Governor’s Energy and Environment issue by investing funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by increasing Ecology’s capability to characterize, cleanup, and support infrastructure improvements at PFAS contaminated sites.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology has worked with DOH to develop a chemical action plan (CAP) that identifies sources and recommends actions to reduce the use, release, and exposure to PFAS in Washington. Ecology provided review and input into DOH’s November 2019 draft recommended State Action Levels (SALs) for PFAS substances in drinking water, and continues to coordinate with DOH on the draft SALs.

Ecology has a separate, but related 2021-23 capital budget request for continued support for its Product Replacement Program, which focuses on removing and replacing toxic chemicals present in products, processes, and technologies to help prevent them from entering the environment. One of the best and most effective ways to prevent further environmental contamination, protect water quality, and reduce human health risk is to eliminate toxic chemicals, like PFAS, at the source.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
Project Number: 40000438
Project Title: 2021-23 PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water

Description

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used N/A

Growth Management impacts N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000439
SubProject Title: PFAS Pilot
Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 4,700 synthetic organic chemicals used in consumer and industrial applications, including cookware, carpets, and food packaging. One common PFAS use is in certain types of firefighting foam—used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports and others. They have become a serious public health concern, and they are known to remain in the environment for a long time. The extent of the impact of PFAS compounds in Washington’s environment is an emerging issue. This request will provide funding for projects in Issaquah, Lakewood, and Spokane, where community water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Continues work with the local fire station in Issaquah to address known PFAS contamination and help develop cleanup standards for PFAS as a contaminant of concern.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Issaquah
County: King
Legislative District: 005

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 4,700 synthetic organic chemicals used in consumer and industrial applications, including cookware, carpets, and food packaging. One common PFAS use is in certain types of firefighting foam—used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports and others. They have become a serious public health concern, and they are known to remain in the environment for a long time. The extent of the impact of PFAS compounds in Washington’s environment is an emerging issue. This request will provide funding for projects in Issaquah, Lakewood, and Spokane, where community water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
This project will plan, design, permit and construct water treatment facility at Lakewood Water District's Scotts Wellfield to remove perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) from drinking water.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Lakewood
County: Pierce
Legislative District: 029

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments

RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding
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Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 4,700 synthetic organic chemicals used in consumer and industrial applications, including cookware, carpets, and food packaging. One common PFAS use is in certain types of firefighting foam—used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports and others. They have become a serious public health concern, and they are known to remain in the environment for a long time. The extent of the impact of PFAS compounds in Washington’s environment is an emerging issue. This request will provide funding for projects in Issaquah, Lakewood, and Spokane, where community water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Summary
The City of Spokane has been providing emergency water to the City of Airway Heights due to perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) contaminated drinking water wells. The increased water flow has stressed the two pressure zones that meet the added demand of Airway Heights. To continue to sustainably provide emergency water supply to Airway Heights the City of Spokane must increase their booster capacity and construct new transmission mains to decrease the flow velocity at the high stress points. This will provide a sustainable solution for safe drinking water to Airway Heights until the PFAS contamination can be addressed.

Project Description
The City of Spokane has been providing emergency water to the City of Airway Heights due to perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) contaminated drinking water wells. The increased water flow has stressed the two pressure zones that meet the added demand of Airway Heights. To continue to sustainably provide emergency water supply to Airway Heights the City of Spokane must increase their booster capacity and construct new transmission mains to decrease the flow velocity at the high stress points. This will provide a sustainable solution for safe drinking water to Airway Heights until the PFAS contamination can be addressed.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Spokane
County: Spokane
Legislative District: 006

Project Type
Grants
Project Number: 40000438
Project Title: 2021-23 PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water

**SubProjects**

SubProject Number: 40000441
SubProject Title: West Plains PFAS Supply Improvements

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Governments
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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**Operating Impacts**
No Operating Impact
### Purpose:
This list provides project details about the 2021-23 PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water budget request. This list represents cleanup projects that are addressing perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) as a contaminant of concern in drinking water. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Eastside Fire &amp; Rescue</td>
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<td>Continues work with the local fire station in Issaquah to address known PFAS contamination and help develop cleanup standards for PFAS as a contaminant of concern.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Lakewood Water District</td>
<td>Scotts Wellfield PFAS Contamination</td>
<td>This project will plan, design, permit and construct water treatment facility at Lakewood Water District's Scotts Wellfield to remove perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) from drinking water.</td>
<td>$4,536</td>
<td>4205 TO 4215 108TH ST SW</td>
<td>Lakewood</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Spokane city of West Plains PFAS Supply Improvements</td>
<td>The City of Spokane has been providing emergency water to the City of Airway Heights due to perfluorinated compounds (PFAS) contaminated drinking water wells. The increased water flow has stressed the two pressure zones that meet the added demand of Airway Heights. To continue to sustainably provide emergency water supply to Airway Heights the City of Spokane must increase their booster capacity and construct new transmission mains to decrease the flow velocity at the high stress points. This will provide a sustainable solution for safe drinking water to Airway Heights until the PFAS contamination can be addressed.</td>
<td>$9,990</td>
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**Total:** $15,276
Agency Priority: 19

Project Summary
Transportation is the largest source of climate pollution in Washington, accounting for nearly half of all greenhouse gas emissions in the state. An Ecology air pollution cancer risk study shows that diesel exhaust is responsible for 70 percent of Washington’s airborne cancer risk (Concerns about Adverse Health Effects of Diesel Engine Emissions, Publication 0802032). Diesel exhaust puts healthy people at greater risk for respiratory disease and worsens the health of people with asthma, heart, and lung disease. Tens of thousands of older, high-polluting diesel vehicles and equipment operate in Washington each year.

For the 2021-23 Biennium, the primary focus for this pass-through grant program will be the electrification of school buses, but it will also continue to support the installation of idle reduction technology, diesel engine replacement, and the electrification of other diesel vehicles, especially in disproportionately impacted communities. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology requests $15.0 million in grant funding to reduce greenhouse gases and toxic emissions from diesel engines. Ecology will prioritize emissions reduction in communities with populations that are at high health risk and that are already highly exposed to diesel pollution.

Over the last few years, both the Governor and Legislature have supported policies and initiatives designed to address climate change and improve public health by accelerating the transition from fossil fuels to a zero-emission transportation system. In 2020, the Legislature revised the state’s long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction target to 95 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Ecology previously set a target to reduce statewide toxic diesel particulate emissions to 3,100 tons emitted annually by 2020. The state is currently not meeting the diesel particulate target, and aggressive action is needed to meet the state’s new long-term greenhouse gas emission target.

With this capital request, Ecology intends to expand the clean diesel program activities to address greenhouse gas emissions in support of the revised state target, while continuing work to reduce toxic diesel emissions in order to protect Washington’s most sensitive populations. The primary objective for this request will be to electrify school buses, but grants will also continue to support idle reduction and diesel engine replacement projects.

This request will fund projects across Washington that reduce exposure to toxic diesel pollution among sensitive populations, including school children, school bus drivers, teachers, parents, and people with existing health problems that put them at increased risk. By investing in electric school buses, we are investing in a healthier future for students and their communities. This request can also provide economic stimulus by creating jobs, reducing fuel and maintenance costs, and offsetting vehicle replacement costs.

Funding Includes:
- Up to $10,000,000 to scrap and replace up to 40 older diesel school buses with new zero-emission, all-electric school buses, including associated charging infrastructure.
- Up to $3,500,000 to scrap and replace up to 100 of the oldest diesel school buses with new low-emissions diesel or propane buses in school districts where all electric buses may not appropriate.
- Up to $1,500,000 to provide matching funds for federal Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) projects and fund other diesel emission reduction projects. Potential projects include:
  1) Scrapping and replacing publicly and privately owned diesel engines, vehicles, and equipment with diesel with alternative fuel, or electric engine repowers or replacements.
2) Installing idle reduction technologies on existing diesel engines.

Program Details:

Zero Emission School Bus Replacement

The primary objective for this request is to electrify school buses in support of the state’s long-term greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and improve public health by accelerating the transition from fossil fueled school buses to zero-emission buses.

More than four million Washingtonians live or work close to transportation corridors where they are exposed to high levels of toxic diesel exhaust (Ecology Clean Diesel Strategy 2008, Publication 06-02-022). Large numbers of diesel engines operate in or near Washington’s urban areas, transportation corridors, and school yards. These diesel emission hotspots adversely impact sensitive and general populations, but especially disproportionately impacted communities, and children.

Ecology and the Department of Health collaborated to develop a mapping tool to specifically identify communities whose health has been disproportionately impacted by diesel emissions. (Washington State Department of Health's Washington Tracking Network Tool). Ecology will use this tool to prioritize school bus electrification projects in areas identified as disproportionately impacted.

Propane and Low Emission Diesel School Bus Replacement

Ecology proposes to fund propane and low emission diesel school bus replacement mainly in disproportionately impacted communities, and other rural, low-income areas. These clean diesel grants will target schools primarily in Central and Eastern Washington, where severely cold weather can make electric school buses less efficient and less desirable for school districts. Ecology will use the Washington State Department of Health's Washington Tracking Network Tool to prioritize school bus replacement awards for projects in areas identified as disproportionately impacted.

Leveraging Additional Federal Funds

Since 2005, the clean diesel retrofit and replacement programs have annually reduced 74 tons of toxic particulate emissions, reduced 10,000 tons of greenhouse gases, and leveraged $25 million in additional federal, local-public, and private funds (Department of Ecology Diesel Grant Records, 2005 to current).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides additional federal funds to states that provide matching funds under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Program (State DERA). The $1.5 million can match up to $2.25 million in federal funding. This funding will be used for projects eligible under EPA's State DERA grant program guidelines. This funding will address emissions from other types of diesel engines, other than school buses, and compliment work already completed under the Volkswagen (VW) program to reduce greenhouse gases. Ecology will work with EPA and other local agency partners to identify and prioritize projects in disproportionately impacted communities associated with ports, freight distribution centers, rail yards, and transportation corridors.

Why it Matters

According to Ecology's 2017 statewide emissions inventory, diesel engines emitted 3,930 tons of toxic diesel particulate emissions. Across the state, older, high-polluting vehicles and equipment are being replaced with newer, low-polluting vehicles and equipment as part of the natural diesel fleet turnover. But this is not happening fast enough.

For 15 years, Ecology's clean diesel program has targeted high-polluting, heavy-duty diesel engines in areas disproportionately impacted by diesel emissions. Between 2005 and 2020, over $82 million in pass-through funding to local entities helped reduce Washington's greenhouse gases and diesel particulate emissions. Ecology and local partners administered retrofit and replacement programs that reduced emissions from over 15,700 diesel engines (Department of Ecology Diesel Grant Records,
2005 to current). This program is nationally recognized as a leader in reducing diesel emissions. Since 2005, Ecology’s clean diesel program has:

- Installed retrofit emissions controls on more than 13,000 diesel engines.
- Scrapped and replaced more than 1,000 old, high-polluting diesel vehicles and engines with newer, cleaner ones.
- Installed idle reduction technologies on more than 1,700 diesel engines.

Complementing investments from the Volkswagen (VW) settlement

In 2015, EPA issued a notice of violation to the automaker Volkswagen, after it was discovered that the company illegally installed software on many of its diesel vehicles. Both Federal settlement funds and state penalty funds have since been used to mitigate the impacts of the illegal diesel emissions. Ecology expects to obligate the majority of VW settlement funds the state has received by the end of 2019-21 Biennium.

The Legislature directed the majority of the $28.4 million state settlement towards clean diesel school buses and zero-emission transit buses. Ecology worked with an advisory panel to prioritize funding from the federal VW settlement ($112.7 million), and targeted projects that will accelerate our state’s transition to zero-emission transportation technologies. To date, these investments have included zero-emission school and transit buses, and working with Washington State Ferries to retrofit one of their Jumbo Mark II ferries to operate partially on battery power.

With the experience gained from implementing these zero-emissions transportation technology projects, moving forward, funding for the Ecology’s Clean Diesel Program will be able to complement the work completed under the VW settlement.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Of the approximately 10,800 diesel school buses operating in Washington, about 2,000 do not meet current emissions standards and will be replaced as part of natural fleet turnover (Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction School Bus Inventory Report March 2020). Washington currently has only one electric school bus in operation.

As a result of Ecology grants during the 2019-21 Biennium, Washington’s school districts will put another 40 electric school buses in operation during the 2020-2021 school year (Department of Ecology VW Grant Records 2020). However, Washington’s school bus fleet is less than one percent of the way toward full electrification.

Depending on size and type, electric school buses cost $200,000 to $260,000 more than a comparable diesel school bus, not including the associated charging infrastructure (Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction State Quote Specifications 2020). Washington will potentially need approximately $4 billion to fully electrify the state’s entire school bus fleet. This investment is substantial and will require many years to complete. Electrifying the state’s school bus fleet without grant funding places an enormous financial strain on school districts budgets already challenged by the current economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This request will reduce the financial burden faced by school districts by providing grant funding to replace old buses and to close the gap between the cost of an electric school bus and a conventional diesel school bus.

Diesel exhaust is the state’s highest-risk toxic air pollutant. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has concluded that diesel exhaust is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Monograph 105 at http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol105/). It contains fine particles, carcinogenic substances, black carbon, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide. Fine particles, and the chemicals attached on the surface of those particles, increase the risk of serious heart and lung diseases and some cancers. Those particles also eventually fall to the ground in rain or dust, and provide a way for toxic substances to get into stormwater and, ultimately, downstream water bodies, including Puget Sound. The nitrogen oxides contained in diesel exhaust react with other chemicals and sunlight in the atmosphere to create ozone – a toxic air pollutant known to cause serious adverse health effects. Carbon dioxide and black carbon emissions from diesel exhaust both contribute to climate change.

Widespread community exposure occurs when many engines operate or idle in concentrated areas. More populated and
economically disadvantaged communities clustered near major highways and road networks are exposed to higher amounts of air pollution than people in other areas. It is an important health concern for these communities and a high priority for Ecology to continue reducing these emissions.

Reducing emissions in areas adjacent to Puget Sound helps protect the waters of Puget Sound by reducing airborne pollutants deposited to surface waters.

Reducing children’s exposure to diesel emissions is a high priority in both urban and rural areas. Although Ecology has made an initial investment to help Washington school districts purchase 40 electric buses, additional funding is necessary to allow districts to understand the performance characteristics and economics of operating electric buses, and to help them plan for further electrification efforts.

New idle reduction technologies pre-heat engines or automatically shut off diesel engines after preset criteria or elapsed times have occurred. Also, small auxiliary engines, or battery systems, can be used to provide necessary on-board power for heating, cooling, and other electronic and operational systems. Reducing engine idle time not only reduces releases of, and exposure to, toxic emissions and the emissions that cause climate change, it reduces fuel use, saving owners and operators money. It also preserves large, capital equipment by reducing operating hours and maintenance.

In summary, this request will:

- Reduce emissions that cause climate change.
- Reduce public exposure to harmful toxic and carcinogenic pollutants.
- Reduce health care costs for Washington residents.
- Reduce deposition of harmful pollutants, protecting rivers, streams, lakes, and Puget Sound.
- Reduce fuel use and equipment operating costs.
- Help public sector entities get access to scarce capital resources that help preserve jobs and stimulate the economy.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This request can provide economic stimulus by offsetting vehicle replacement costs, and reducing maintenance and operation costs. It provides real and immediate benefits to the most vulnerable members of our population, especially in areas that have been historically disproportionately impacted by diesel emissions. By investing in electric school buses, we are investing in a healthier future for students and their communities.

By prioritizing funding projects that serve disproportionately impacted communities, Ecology and state government will demonstrate a commitment to provide benefits to these underserved communities. As electric school buses drive through our neighborhoods, we also demonstrate the feasibility to electrify both public and private vehicles and equipment statewide. This could help influence the children that ride electric school buses, the parents of these children, and the neighborhood communities to one day purchase an electric vehicle.

Ecology will work with the Washington State Department of Health’s Washington Tracking Network Tool to identify areas most at risk from diesel pollution and ozone, and prioritize grants in these areas. Reducing exposure to toxic chemicals in diesel exhaust significantly reduces public health risks, disease, and the related health care costs.

- The California Air Resources Board estimates that every one dollar spent toward diesel emission reductions saves three to eight dollars in health care and societal costs of diesel health impacts over a 15-year period (Emission Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement in California – Final,’ CARB, April 6, 2006).
The Union of Concerned Scientists estimates that society receives nine to $16 dollars in public health and societal benefits for every one dollar spent on diesel emission reducing projects ('Sick of Soot: Reducing the Health Impacts of Diesel Pollution in California,' Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, MA, 2004).


In addition, a study in the Puget Sound region found that school districts that installed clean diesel retrofit technology in school buses experienced a 23 percent decrease in the number of pediatric bronchitis and asthma cases and 37 percent fewer pediatric pneumonia cases per month ('School buses, diesel emissions, and respiratory health' Journal of Health Economics, September 2011).

The greatest benefits are achieved in areas where large concentrations of diesel engines are operated and idled, particularly in and around schools, hospitals, bus barns, ports, distribution centers, rail yards, and transportation corridors. Over the past several years, Ecology has retrofitted over 12,000 pre-2007 school buses and public sector diesel engines and vehicles with exhaust emission control technologies that capture toxic, fine particles during all modes of operation. Vehicles and equipment not suitable for exhaust retrofit have been scrapped and replaced. These projects have reduced emissions on each engine between 30 and 95 percent, depending on the age and type of engine. Most remaining engines, nearly 9,000 across the state, are not suitable for exhaust retrofit and must be replaced with cleaner equipment and vehicles.

Idle reduction complements emission control systems and provides additional benefits. Idle reduction systems reduce toxic emissions and greenhouse gases by eliminating unnecessary engine idle time. They also cut fuel use and costs, and reduce engine wear, which can extend the life of expensive diesel engines.

The state's clean diesel program was established in 2005 and has been instrumental in reducing statewide toxic diesel particulate emissions by over 50 percent as of 2016 (OFM Performance Measure 1007, 2018). Ecology will continue to work with local clean air agencies and fleet managers in Washington to implement additional retrofits and replace school buses, and other eligible high-polluting diesel engines. This will reduce diesel particulate emissions to meet the 2020 statewide diesel particulate emissions target of 3,134 tons annually.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 24 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not funded:

- Ecology would miss an opportunity to support the Governor’s and Legislature’s policies and initiatives to address climate change. Costs to Washington from climate change are projected to exceed $10 billion annually by the end of this year ('Preparing for a Changing Climate: Washington State's Integrated Climate Response Strategy' – Ecology publication 12-01-004 April 2012). This includes increased costs of healthcare and energy and expenditures and lost revenue from storm damage, coastal erosion, wildfires, drought, and other natural events. These costs are expected to continue increasing under a no-action or deferred action scenario.

- Ecology would miss an opportunity to apply diesel grant funding as an important part of state-level economic stimulus to help mitigate the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Electrifying the state’s school bus fleet without grant funding places an enormous financial strain on school districts budgets already challenged by the current economic crisis caused by the pandemic.

- Older, high polluting diesel school bus engines would continue to generate toxic air pollutants for decades to come. This would affect our state’s children who breathe 50 percent more air per pound of body weight than do adults. In addition, schools would continue to reinvest in new diesel powered school buses that will produce greenhouse gasses for at least another 20 years.
Description

- High-polluting diesel engines would continue to expose many sensitive populations to excessive levels of highly toxic diesel emissions.

- Ecology would miss an opportunity to reduce future health care costs, especially in communities that might not have received benefits from the federal VW settlement. Failing to fund this request would cause ongoing levels of serious disease with associated preventable future health care and fleet operating costs of as much as $75 million to $315 million (EPA estimate of $5 to $21 in savings from public health benefits per dollar invested - ‘Third Report to Congress: Highlights from the Diesel Emission Reduction Program’, U.S. EPA, 2016).

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Diesel equipment and vehicles tend to be extremely durable, and are expensive to replace, upgrade, or retrofit, meaning that a highly polluting diesel engine can remain in service for decades. This means that relying on natural fleet turnover to drive the transition to electric vehicles will take generations, leaving Washington little chance of meeting the greenhouse gas emission limits set by the Legislature, and leaving communities across our state still exposed to toxic air pollution. Although electrification typically triples the cost of a standard diesel replacement, it is the only option to make the transformation to a zero-emission economy and society.

Financial incentives encourage owners to upgrade, replace, retrofit, or supplement engines and engine operating systems to make them cleaner. This grant program accelerates the introduction of advanced technology, leading to reduced emissions significantly sooner than under normal fleet operation. It also provides fleet operators with the operational and financial experience needed to continue the transition to zero-emission vehicles.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

There is a potential need of approximately $4 billion to electrify the entire state’s school bus fleet. This investment is substantial and will require many years to complete. Electrifying the school bus fleet without grant funding places an enormous financial strain on school districts budgets already challenged by the current economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

This request will reduce the financial burden faced by school district and local governments by providing grant funding to close the gap between the cost of electric vehicles and a conventional diesel vehicles. This request will reduce the financial burden mainly by electrifying school buses, but will also support idle reduction, diesel engine replacement, and the electrification of other types of diesel vehicles

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology requests using the Model Toxics Control Capital Account for this grant program. Ecology will either grant funds directly to local governments or provide local governments with state contractors to perform these services.

The State Toxics Control Account and the State Building Construction Account have both funded these grants in past biennia. In 2019 the Legislature revised the Model Toxic Control Capital Account statute (RCW 70.105D.200) to authorized the account for diesel emission reduction grants and toxic air pollutant reduction programs.

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This request will require a total of 1.15 FTEs to implement the clean diesel program, including evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards.
How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing several goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to Support and Engage Our Communities, Customers, and Employees, Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, and Protect and Restore Puget Sound, and Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts because it:

- Provides funding to support communities disproportionately impacted by toxic diesel emissions.
- Reduces toxic diesel emissions that include cancer causing fine particulates and PAHs.
- Reduces fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions, such as black carbon and carbon dioxide that contribute to atmospheric warming and climate change.
- Reduces pollutants emitted into the air that can be deposited onto surfaces that impact stormwater and runoff into Puget Sound and other water bodies.

This request is essential to support the Governor’s Energy & Environment issue related to electric vehicles and reducing carbon pollution by targeting high-polluting diesel engines operating in Washington.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and Clean Environment and the focus on Combating Climate Change by directly reducing statewide toxic diesel emissions and increasing the number of electronic vehicles.

This request supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY33: Air - Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Toxics Fish Priority Focus Area, Regional Priority Approaches:

- TIF 1.1: Enhance toxic reduction measures, authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals in the Sound.
- TIF 4.1: Use a source control approach to assess and regulate local sources of air pollution, and Near Term Action 2018-0472 Clean Car Alternatives Assessments.

This request also supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Strategy 9 - Prevent, Reduce, and Control the Sources of Toxic Contaminants Entering Puget Sound, and Sub-strategies:

- 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.
- 9.3: Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions by removing and replacing old, high-polluting wood stoves to reduce polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from wood smoke, which is transported into Puget Sound through air deposition and stormwater runoff.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

This request will benefit school districts and local governments by providing funds to electrify school buses, install idle reduction technology and, in some cases, replace engines, vehicles, and equipment to reduce pollution and lower operating costs. Grant funds will focus on reducing emissions in high-health risk, high-exposure areas and for sensitive populations, including thousands of children who ride buses each year. School districts and local governments with limited resources will receive funds to make necessary equipment and vehicle upgrades that can save them money on fuel, maintenance, and capital equipment replacement costs.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?
This grant program will not directly impact the state’s operating budget. But 1.15 FTEs in the Air Quality Program’s operating budget provides support for planning and developing the diesel programs, including evaluating client needs and solutions, technical assistance, project management and oversight, and collecting grantee data on clean diesel project performance and results.

This request complements an operating budget request, “Preventing Nonattainment of Federal Air Quality Standards”. This related request seeks additional funding in 2021-23 to develop capacity and implementation strategies that reduce pollution in areas at risk of violating federal ozone and fine particle air quality standards throughout the state. Ecology is also submitting a separate, but related, capital budget request, “Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions,” that supports reducing fine particulate matter statewide.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Multiple
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Grant awards will be based on viability of technology or program proposed, cost of the project, readiness to proceed, percent cost share, and estimated toxic and greenhouse gas emissions reduced as a result of the project. Also, Ecology will consider how the project will reduce exposure to sensitive populations (children, elderly, those with existing disease) and economically disadvantaged communities. Ecology will also utilize the Department of Health’s Washington Tracking Network mapping tool to help prioritize those populations that have historically been disproportionately impacted by air pollution. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Capital Project Request

2021-23 Reducing Diesel GHG & Toxic Emissions

References/Resources


EPA State Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Program (State DERA) https://www.epa.gov/dera/state#background


U.S. EPA. Third Report to Congress: Highlights from the Diesel Emission Reduction Program, 2016. https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P100OHMK.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2016+Thru+2020&Dose=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry= &QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File= D%3A%5Czyfiles%5CIndex%20Data%5C16thru20%5CTxt%5C00000003%5CP100OHMK.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C- &MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr &DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 20

Project Summary
Smoke from wood burning stoves causes asthma, lung disease, heart disease, stroke, and premature death. This program reduces emissions from old, high-polluting wood stoves in communities facing significant public health threats from wood smoke. Funds will be used to replace uncertified wood-burning home heating devices with cleaner home heating options and deploy cleaner burning emission control solutions. Priority will be given to communities at high risk of violating national ambient air quality standards to prevent violations and avoid significant economic, environmental, and public health consequences. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account).

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology is requesting $4 million for the agency’s ongoing, competitive Wood Smoke Reduction Grant Program. Wood stoves last 20 or more years, and the changeover to cleaner home heating is slow. Based on residential wood combustion surveys in 2001 and 2007, and the number of housing units reported by the Office of Financial Management (OFM) in 2011, Ecology estimates that over 200,000 uncertified, pre-1990, highly-inefficient and polluting wood stoves are still being used in Washington. Many of those are located in communities at high risk of violating federal air pollution standards. Cleaner replacement home heating devices, such as certified wood stoves, natural gas furnaces, or heat pumps are long-term capital investments for households. This grant program will help speed the transition to cleaner, more efficient technology.

This request will provide grants to local communities that violate or are close to violating federal fine particle pollution standards. Communities at highest risk include Clarkston, Colville, Darrington, Ellensburg, Marysville, Omak, Seattle, Spokane, Sunnyside, Tacoma, Toppenish, Twisp, Vancouver, and Yakima. An additional four communities measure pollution at levels creating public health concerns, including Columbia Valley, Leavenworth, Olympia/Tumwater/Lacey, and Wenatchee. In these communities, funds will be used for:

- Wood stove replacement (offering a financial incentive to replace older, high–polluting wood-burning devices with cleaner heating alternatives).

- Capital investments to improve home heating efficiency in homes where wood is used for heat.

To date, Ecology and its local air agency partners have changed out nearly 6,000 older, uncertified stoves in high wood stove use communities that are violating, or at risk of violating, federal air pollution standards. Over 2,100 more uncertified wood stoves have been collected, rendered inoperative, and recycled through successful decommission-incentive programs that remove the dirtiest stoves from the secondary market (toward preventing sale of used devices on e-bay, Craig’s List, and classified advertising). These combined strategies have resulted in lower air pollution measurements, and significantly improved air quality especially in two of Washington’s worst polluted communities, Tacoma/Pierce County and Yakima, and helped bring them into compliance with federal air quality standards.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Exposure to fine particles damages public health and is especially harmful to people with lung and heart diseases. Fine particles also carry toxic and carcinogenic chemicals (the by–products of combustion) and serve as a delivery system for these chemicals into the body and the environment. These pollutants cause or exacerbate asthma, heart disease, lung disease, and stroke, and lead to cancer and premature death. Increased disease and associated health costs hurt the financial stability of families, businesses, and governments. Ecology's 2009 study on the health effects of fine particle pollution in Washington estimated that 1,100 people die each year from exposure to particulate matter, and that the health care and societal costs of exposure-related disease approach $200 million (2009 dollars) each year (Department of Ecology. Health Effects and Economic Impacts of Fine Particle Pollution in Washington, 2009: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/0902021.pdf).
As a respiratory virus, the COVID-19 pandemic represents a significant new threat to people around the world, making cleaner air an even more emergent priority.

As noted in the previous section, 14 small, medium and large communities across Washington State measure pollution levels close to violation of the federal fine particle air pollution standards. Ecology has concerns about an additional four communities measuring pollution at levels that create public health concerns. Pollution from wood–heating devices is the principal cause of fine-particle pollution problems in these communities.

When communities violate the federal air pollution standards, there are significant economic penalties. Violations require commercial, industrial, community, and private investment in strategies that will reduce existing pollution levels. They also raise the air quality permit requirements for new companies wanting to move into a community or for existing companies that want to invest in facility improvements. These requirements may dissuade new business in these communities and discourage existing companies from expanding, upgrading, or remaining. People may choose not to move to or live in a community with heavily polluted air, which can depress property values.

It is critical for public health and the economy to prevent areas from violating these standards and, where that is not possible, to clean the air as quickly as practical. The state and local communities have five years under federal law to bring violating areas back into compliance with federal standards. It is better to prevent violations of the standards than to be found in violation. Reducing fine particle emissions from tens of thousands of wood–burning devices is a crucial component in returning areas to clean air status and removing barriers to economic growth. The strategies supported by this request will lead to reduced atmospheric pollution levels, requiring fewer or less stringent regulatory options.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Fine particle pollution will be reduced in communities that violate or are at risk of violating federal standards. Washington residents will breathe less toxic levels of air pollution, leading to fewer adverse health effects caused by the pollutant, and lower health care costs associated with lung and cardiovascular diseases. Ecology’s 2009 study estimated that fine particulate pollution in Washington is responsible for over 1,100 deaths and nearly $200 million in public health and societal costs each year.

Quickly reducing the amount of emissions from high-polluting wood stoves will also prevent or reduce the long–term economic impacts to the communities in violation of federal air quality standards.

Wood stove change-out programs provide jobs in a number of ways. These programs increase sales and installation of replacement stoves or other heating options in existing homes, resulting in creating or sustaining retail and construction jobs. In addition, three of the nation’s top five wood stove manufacturers are located in Washington. Many of the change-outs will result in sales of new appliances from these manufacturers, increasing and sustaining jobs in that sector of the economy. Also, replaced stoves have a value on the market as scrap metal. Replacing stoves can create or sustain jobs in the metal recycling industry.

This project will provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 20 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Failure to address wood stove emissions would mean continued high exposure levels resulting in preventable diseases and increased health care costs.

If the federal air quality standards are violated, emission reductions would be imposed on all principal sources of fine particles in violating areas (including industrial and commercial facilities, and transportation) within five years of being designated out–of–compliance. Strategies to reduce emissions can include stronger regulations, tougher permitting conditions, incentive programs (with costs for industry and local and state government), or a combination of these strategies. Strict regulatory
strategies can have a negative effect on local economies, aggravating existing business and employment conditions, and impacting community livability.

If we do not adopt successful strategies, we risk federal intervention and the shifting decision making to the federal government (through imposition of a Federal Implementation Plan); increased costs/penalties for new or expanding businesses; and possible sanctions. Sanctions could include reduced federal air quality grants and withheld federal transportation grant funds.

**Why is this the best option or alternative?**

During the last six biennia, funds from the state’s wood stove change–out grant program have replaced nearly 6,000 uncertified wood stoves with cleaner burning alternatives, reducing nearly 200 cumulative tons per year of fine particle pollution. Combined with better compliance programs, wood stove change-outs have helped substantially reduce high pollution measurements in Tacoma/Pierce County and in Yakima bringing those communities into compliance with federal air quality standards.

Grant funds are targeted toward old, high-polluting, high–use stoves owned by low–income residents. Ecology estimates the state’s high–risk air polluted areas still contain tens of thousands of uncertified wood–burning appliances. A combination of regulatory policies and incentives to reduce the use of these stoves will be needed to achieve and maintain compliance with the federal air quality standards in high-risk areas. Additionally, the loss of funding for this established grant program may have an economic impact on local small businesses that are already severely strained by the COVID-19 pandemic economic downturn.

**How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?**

Old wood stoves remain in use for 20 or more years. Without change-out programs or other incentives, they will continue as a primary source of winter smoke pollution for many years. Funding this request will accelerate removal of these high-polluting stoves. Some wood stove owners will receive partial or full reimbursement for replacing old, wood–burning devices with cleaner alternatives. Full-cost replacements for low-income residents that rely on wood heat has been a favored principle for both the Legislature and local communities facing high levels of wood smoke pollution, and supports the goal of environmental justice.

Current programs prioritize replacing older, high-polluting, uncertified stoves in low-income, high wood-use homes. Replacements generate cleaner, more efficient heat, can save residents money on heating bills and provide a more comfortable living space. Ecology will assess other strategies that reduce the need for wood heat such as weatherization, improving home heating efficiency, or providing access to infrastructure such as natural gas or electricity that allows use of cleaner burning technologies or alternatives. Depending on the other strategies identified, people may have access to infrastructure that allows them to adopt cleaner burning alternatives.

**What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?**

Ecology proposes Model Toxics Control Capital Account funding for this request. Ecology will grant funds directly to Local Clean Air Agencies or directly to residents where no Local Clean Air Agencies exist.

The State Toxics Control Account and the State Building Construction Account have both funded these grants in past biennia. In 2019, the Legislature revised the Model Toxic Control Capital Account statute (RCW 70.105D.200) and authorized the account for wood stove reduction grants and toxic air pollutant reduction programs.

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

**Are FTEs required to support this project?**

This request requires a total of 0.29 FTE. This position implements the grant program, evaluating client needs and solutions, soliciting applications, and providing technical assistance. This is the same level of staffing for the 2019-21 Biennium.

Please note, this FTE would support both this new appropriation, as well as any related reappropriation project under this
Project Title: 2021-23 Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions

Description

capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing the following goals in Ecology’s strategic plan:

- Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees, by targeting grant funds toward replacing old, high-polluting, high-use stoves owned by low-income residents. Replacements generate cleaner, more efficient heat, can save residents money on heating bills and provide a more comfortable living space.

- Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by reducing toxic fine particle pollution, which is hazardous to human health.

- Protect and Restore Puget Sound and Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts, by reducing emissions and deposition of fine particulate and black carbon, which is a climate warming pollutant.

This request provides essential support to the following Results Washington Goals:

- Goal 2: Prosperous Economy, by preventing economic sanctions imposed on areas that violate federal air quality standards and supporting and creating jobs related to the wood stove change-out programs.

- Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, because increasing the number of wood stoves replaced with cleaner burning technologies is a leading indicator for achieving healthy air.

- Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities, by reducing the volume of fine particle pollution; especially in high risk communities throughout the state.

This request supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY33: Air - Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Regional Priority Approaches, Strategy and Sub-strategies:

- TIF 1.1 - Enhance toxic reduction measures, authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals in the Sound.

- TIF 4.1 - Use a source control approach to assess and regulate local sources of air pollution.

- Strategy 9 - Prevent, Reduce, and Control the Sources of Toxic Contaminants Entering Puget Sound, and the following sub-strategies:
  - 9.1 - Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.
  - 9.3 - Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions by removing and replacing old, high-polluting wood stoves to reduce polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from wood smoke, which is transported into Puget Sound through air deposition and stormwater runoff.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

This funding will help local counties and communities meet their obligations to reduce fine particle emissions and meet federal air quality standards under the State Implementation Plans required by federal law. This will help ensure healthy air quality, prevent unnecessary disease and health care costs, and help eliminate economic sanctions and constraints imposed when communities violate federal standards.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?
Description

This capital request complements an operating budget request, “PL DI - Preventing Federal Nonattainment”. This related operating budget request seeks additional funding in 2021-23 to develop capacity and implementation strategies that reduce pollution in areas at risk of violating federal ozone and fine particle air quality standards throughout the state. Ecology is also submitting a separate, but related capital budget request, “Reducing Diesel Toxic Emissions,” that supports reducing toxic diesel exhaust statewide.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Air Agencies and Ecology Regional Offices

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used

Competitive grants. Ecology establishes grant criteria for each grant cycle, such as: location in an area designated non-attainment for federal ambient air quality standards or at risk of being declared non-attainment; ability to leverage other funding sources; proposed actions resulting in the greatest PM 2.5 emission reductions; creative approaches to reach high volume wood users; replacing uncertified devices that are a home’s primary heat source; educating consumers; readiness to proceed; and demonstrated capacity to spend the requested funding. Ecology also intends to utilize the Department of Health’s Washington Tracking Network mapping tool to help prioritize those populations that have historically been disproportionately impacted by air pollution. All applications are received, evaluated and ranked against the adopted criteria, and decisions on funding are made based on the amount available and the worthiness of projects. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Project Title:** 2021-23 ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup

**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022

**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through

**Agency Priority:** 21

**Project Summary**

This request accelerates cleanup work related to the ASARCO smelter site in the City of Everett which operated from 1894 to 1912. The smelter released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air that subsequently contaminated the City’s residential soil and groundwater, and industrial areas adjacent to the Snohomish River. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account.)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $10,814,000 to continue the cleanup and remediation work for the Everett Smelter Plume site. Historically, these activities have been funded from the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA). The Legislature created this account in 2008 to manage money from settlements or court orders in cases of bankruptcy, limited ability to pay, or natural resource damages. Ecology’s original cleanup estimate for the Everett Smelter Plume site was $63 million and the final ASARCO bankruptcy settlement was $33.9 million, leaving a funding gap of approximately $30 million in estimated cleanup needs.

Ecology expects the Everett portion of the ASARCO bankruptcy settlement deposited in the CSA to be exhausted by the end of the 2019-21 Biennium. The Legislature made continuing and accelerating the Everett Smelter Plume site cleanup a priority by appropriating $5.5 million from the Model Toxics Control Capital (MTCA-Capital) Account in 2019-21 to continue cleanup activities. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation from this account in 2021-23 to continue this remediation and outreach work.

This request will continue the accelerated cleanup and outreach activities at the following locations (including required staffing):

- **Industrial Areas Adjacent to the Snohomish River (Lowlands)** - $3,050,000

During the 2019-21 biennium, Ecology identified, and analyzed groundwater sampling, and drafted engineering designs for three properties to determine the nature and extent of contamination (see Attachment A). This request will finalize the engineering designs, complete the required cleanup work at these sites, and institute controls to help reduce contaminant exposure to human health, wildlife, and the environment.

- **Residential Locations Along East Marine Drive (Uplands)** - $6,628,000

The Uplands residential area contains elevated levels of arsenic and lead, and includes more than 700 residential properties. This request will continue remediation work of remaining residential properties (estimated to be more than 200 properties) and includes completing site sampling, developing cleanup plans, and remediating remaining properties. This will help reduce potential arsenic and lead exposure to children, who may come into contact with contaminated soil and to aquatic species in the Snohomish River. Remediation at this site will also help address environmental justice concerns in the region.

- **Staffing** - $1,136,000

Staff are required for property owner and community-at-large outreach to oversee and administer site remediation. Activities include: coordinating property access and cleanup staging; planning and completing sampling; and, continuing education, technical support, and outreach campaigns during remediation.

**What opportunity or problem is driving this request?**
In late 2009, Washington State received settlement funds from ASARCO to pay for cleanup costs at its former smelter operations. The proceeds from this settlement were deposited into the CSA and those dedicated to the Everett Smelter Plume are expected to be fully spent by the end of the 2019-2021 Biennium. This budget request will continue cleanup activities and reduce the contamination threats posed to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Funding this request will continue accelerated cleanup and outreach activities at the Everett Smelter Plume site. Soil sampling and remediation planning work will continue as outlined in Ecology's long-term cleanup plans. After cleanup work is completed over the next several years, public health and the environment will be better protected from toxic chemicals.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 50 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not approved, cleanup at the Everett Smelter Plume site would stop once all reappropriated funds were spent. This would leave more than 200 residential properties and industrial areas adjacent to the Snohomish River not being remediated. Continued contamination from arsenic and lead exposure would negatively impact human health, wildlife, and the environment.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Ecology expects the Everett portion of the ASARCO bankruptcy settlement deposited in the CSA to be exhausted by the end of the 2019-21 Biennium. Ecology requests funding from the MTCA-Capital Account to continue the accelerated cleanup activities at the Everett site. This request is consistent with the purposes of the MTCA-Capital Account.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

The free technical assistance program will continue to promote soil cleanup during project development and help other agencies and local governments institutionalize soil sampling and cleanup requirements as this cleanup progresses. Funds will also support Dirt Alert outreach programs to raise awareness and promote behaviors that reduce soil contact, especially for families with children.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

ASARCO settlement funds identified for the Everett cleanup are expected to be fully expended during the 2019-21 Biennium. Therefore, Ecology requests funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) for this project. The use of MTCA-Capital funds for this project is consistent with the purposes of MTCA, Chapter 70.105D RCW and the MTCA-Capital Account, RCW 70.105D.200, which establishes that funds in the account must be used for the improvement, rehabilitation, remediation, and cleanup of toxic sites. To do this work, a tax is assessed on hazardous materials, including petroleum products, pesticides, and some chemicals.

Every two years, Ecology is required to provide the Legislature with a comprehensive report: “Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) Ten-Year Financial Report.” Ecology produces this report in coordination with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. It identifies the projected financial needs to cleanup up contaminated sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account. The MTCA 2018 10-Year Financing Report is available here: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html.

The MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report describes how we plan to spend funds to clean up sites in the upcoming biennium and the next ten years. Ecology produces this report during even-numbered years.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This request requires a total of 4.03 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Everett as part of Ecology’s ten-year cleanup plan with current staff levels. The cleanup plans for the Everett Smelter, particularly residential yard cleanup, is labor intensive. It requires outreach to individual property owners and the community at-large so Ecology can secure property access, plan and complete sampling, stage cleanup property groups, and continue education and outreach campaigns once remediation starts.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites in order to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues. It supports Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by investing funds that protect public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated upland sites and sediments in the aquatic environment.

This request supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-22, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by reducing legacy toxic contaminants. This contamination is one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident population.

- Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup to toxics harmful to orcas.

The request also supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Programs - OGP_ECY21: Toxic Cleanup Program - Everett Smelter Plume and is linked to the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.

  - Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.

  - Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.

  - Sub-strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.

- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.

  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of
Description

pollution.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology continues to engage City of Everett leadership and staff, neighborhood groups, and legislative delegations regarding the Everett Smelter Plum site cleanup-related activities. All parties are supportive of continuing cleanup activities on an accelerated timetable.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Everett  County: Snohomish  Legislative District: 038

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used

N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

Narrative

N/A
Figure 1: Everett Smelter Plume Lowland Areas
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**Project Title:** 2021-23 ASARCO Tacoma Smelter Plume Cleanup

**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 22

**Project Summary**

This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO smelter site in Tacoma. ASARCO operated a smelter in Tacoma that released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air. The pollution settled down to earth in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. The smelter operated from 1890 to 1986 and contaminated over 1,000 square miles in the lower Puget Sound. This request will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $3 million from the Cleanup Settlement Account. The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) was created by the Legislature in 2008 as an interest-bearing account in the state treasury. Its purpose is to manage money from settlements or court orders in cases of bankruptcy, limited ability to pay, or natural resource damages. The account ensures settlement funds are linked to specific site cleanup activities or to address injuries to natural resources.

Ecology needed this new account because it anticipated several large settlements – one of them being the ASARCO settlement. In November 2009, ASARCO emerged from bankruptcy, having paid out a $1.79 billion settlement nationwide. Washington’s share, $188 million, was deposited in the CSA in December 2009.

Beginning in the 2010 Supplemental Budget, Ecology received initial funding from the Legislature to implement the cleanup plan for the Tacoma Smelter Plume site. The Legislature funded years one through eleven of this plan; this request will fund years twelve and thirteen.

The cleanup plan for the Tacoma Smelter Plume site involves four major activities. The largest activity is the Yard Cleanup Program where contaminated soil is replaced in existing residential yards in areas of highest contamination.

To date, Ecology has identified nearly 1,200 residential years qualifying for soil replacement, and we have replaced soil on nearly 300 of these yards. This request for $3 million in new appropriations will fund additional soil replacement work for approximately 50 residential yards. Without funding, these yard cleanups could not be completed, leaving remaining contamination that would continue to threaten human health.

**What opportunity or problem is driving this request?**

In late 2009, Washington State received settlement funds from ASARCO to pay for cleanup costs at its former smelter operations in Tacoma. The proceeds from this settlement were deposited into the CSA and can only be used to pay for cleanup costs associated with this former ASARCO site. Ecology developed a cleanup plan to address the work needed at this site. In the 2010 Supplemental Budget, the Legislature appropriated spending authority from the CSA to begin implementing the plan. This request will provide the needed spending authority to continue the Tacoma ASARCO cleanup in the 2021-23 Biennium.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

Funding this request will continue cleanup activities at the Tacoma Smelter Plume site. Soil sampling and remediation planning work will continue as outlined in the cleanup plans. After cleanup work is completed over the next several years, public health and the environment will be better protected from these toxic chemicals.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 15 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.
Description

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not approved, the settlement funds received and deposited into the CSA would not be available for cleanup activities. The current 2021-23 spending plans anticipate Ecology will need the additional $3 million to continue cleanup work. Without a new appropriation, cleanup at the former ASARCO Tacoma smelter site would stop once all reappropriated funds are spent, leaving cleanup – including an estimated 700 remaining residential yards - incomplete. Stopping and restarting this project would delay cleanup and likely increase total costs.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Proceeds from the ASARCO settlement were deposited into the CSA and can only be used to pay for cleanup costs associated with this former ASARCO site. This is the only mechanism for accessing the funds in the CSA for this cleanup.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

The free technical assistance program will continue to promote soil cleanup during development projects and help other agencies and local governments institutionalize soil sampling and cleanup requirements as this cleanup progresses. Funds will also support Dirt Alert outreach programs to raise awareness and promote behaviors that reduce soil contact, especially for families with children.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Settlement funds from this bankruptcy deposited into the CSA must be used exclusively for cleaning up ASARCO contaminated sites. As CSA funds are spent, smelter plume cleanups will be prioritized with other cleanups in the Puget Sound region. The ASARCO settlement funds are insufficient to fund the entire Tacoma Smelter Plume cleanup. Model Toxics Control Act funding may be needed in future biennia to bridge the gap between the settlement and the total cleanup costs.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

No.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites in order to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues. It supports Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by investing funds that protect public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated upland sites and sediments in the aquatic environment.

This request supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-22, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by reducing legacy toxic contaminants. This contamination is one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident population.

- Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup to toxics harmful to orcas.

The request also supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Programs - OGP_ECY21: Toxic Cleanup Program - Tacoma Smelter Plume and is linked to the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these
Description

damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.
  - Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.
  - Sub-strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.

- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Local government, including schools, will benefit from investing cleanup settlement dollars into implementing the cleanup plans, because Ecology will direct funding to the best approaches to address risks from contaminated soils at schools, parks, childcare facilities, and camps. Also, local government planning offices will receive guidance on how to incorporate sampling and remediation when permitting new developments or redevelopment in the contaminated zones.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding
## Funding

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### Future Fiscal Periods

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## Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Title: 2021-23 Product Replacement Program

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 23

Project Summary
Removing toxic chemicals from consumer products before they cause environmental harm is one of the least expensive and most effective ways to help protect Washington’s environment, the state’s economy, and public health. Ecology’s Product Replacement Program is a cutting edge collaboration with local government partners to provide financial incentives to Washington businesses to remove or replace the worst of these chemicals through technology and infrastructure upgrades, best management practices, disposal programs, and the use of safer chemicals. Requested funding will replace machinery and/or make building improvements, which will produce long-term benefits for both the businesses and the public. This assistance avoids costly cleanups, improves the viability of the affected businesses, protects the environment, and reduces human and wildlife exposure to toxins. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $6.5 million to continue its Product Replacement Program (PRP) in the 2021-23 Biennium. The PRP began as a pilot program with funding from the 2019-21 Capital Budget to implement priority recommendations from Chemical Action Plans (CAP). The PRP removes and replaces toxic chemicals present in products, processes, and technologies to help prevent toxics from entering the environment. One of the best and most effective ways to prevent further environmental contamination, protect water quality, and reduce human health risk is to eliminate these toxic chemicals at the source.

Funding in the 2021-23 Biennium will continue and build on the success of the PRP pilot, allow Ecology to eliminate additional sources of Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBTs), and implement more CAP recommendations. This funding will directly help small businesses throughout the state to implement changes that remove toxic chemicals from their facilities and processes to create a safer and healthier workplace for their employees and customers. This funding will also help improve these small businesses’ bottom line by reducing dangerous waste management expenses. Without this financial assistance, many businesses would be unable to implement these changes; especially in light of the economic hardships they have experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This request will allow Ecology to maintain and expand the reach and effectiveness of the PRP by:

- Continuing to implement the perchloroethylene (PERC) dry cleaner replacement voucher program to assist small businesses switch to a safer alternative. PERC is a known carcinogen recently determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to pose an unreasonable risk for workers, consumers, and the environment. As of the July 1, 2020, Ecology is aware of at least 73 dry cleaners still using PERC machines. We expect to help 20-30 of these make a switch to safer alternatives by the end of the 2019-21 Biennium. We hope to assist the remaining dry cleaners in the 2021-23 Biennium; especially if EPA places restrictions on PERC use.

- Continuing to take back and safely dispose of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)-containing firefighting foam from fire stations and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

- Expanding the firefighting foam takeback program to other relevant entities like airports and small businesses with fire suppression systems.

- Collaborating with the Washington Department of Health (DOH) to replace polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing light ballasts at schools, especially targeting schools in disadvantaged communities.

- Implementing a program to replace toxic and unnecessary flame retardant containing foam at gymnasiums, play centers, and recreational facilities. Ecology is surveying 6,000 businesses to determine the need for this replacement program and anticipates interest from several hundred businesses.
- Developing and implementing a program to replace part-washing equipment and solvents at automotive maintenance and repair facilities, boatyards, metalworking and fabrication facilities, wood furniture manufacturers, facilities with painting operations, and potentially others. Early estimates suggest there are likely 4,000 businesses in the state that could benefit from a program to replace toxic degreasers used in parts washing.

- Investigating the viability of additional product/chemical combination programs for:
  - PCBs in building materials.
  - PFAS in artificial turf fields.
  - Pesticide use by landscaping businesses and others.

In addition to continued implementation of the PRP, part of the requested funding is for the Pollution Prevention Assistance (PPA) Partnership (formerly Local Source Control Partnership). Funding will be used to add between four and ten new city and county partners to PPA Partnership—including four counties in underrepresented Eastern Washington (See attachment: City and County Organizations expressing interest in joining PPA Partnership).

The PPA Partnership is comprised of local government technical specialists from cities, counties, and health districts. These specialists help small businesses understand and comply with dangerous waste and stormwater laws and provide assistance with spill prevention and cleanup preparedness. Ecology collaborates with our PPA partners to identify and work with businesses that participate in the PRP. For more information on the PPA Partnership, see the Pollution Prevention Assistance Partnership 2017-2019 Biennium Report at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/2004005.pdf.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Over the past 15 years, Ecology collaborated with DOH to complete five Chemical Action Plans (CAPs) on major toxic chemicals. These CAPs make recommendations on how to protect people and the environment from these toxic chemicals. Only a few of these recommendations have been implemented due to resource constraints. Prior to the 2019-21 Biennium, staff and funding to implement CAP recommendations was limited. Providing this funding will help reduce exposing people across Washington to higher levels of PCBs, mercury, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and lead.

The most recent CAP centers on PFAS, which is expected to be completed in 2021. During the 2013-15 Biennium, EPA required public water systems across the U.S. and 132 water systems in Washington to test their water for six PFAS compounds. PFAS was detected in Issaquah, Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), and DuPont water systems. The Department of Defense (DOD) also found Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) above 70 parts per trillion in groundwater near Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, JBLM, and Fairchild Air Force Base.

In response to these findings, the City of Issaquah shut down one well and installed a filtration system costing more than $1 million to remove PFAS from the groundwater. The military has shut down some impacted wells on bases, including Airway Heights’ public water system near Fairchild Air Force Base, and provided alternative water for drinking and cooking to residents who draw from affected wells.

In 2018 and 2019, the Legislature provided funding in the capital budget, through the Department of Commerce ($206,000 in 2018) and Ecology ($400,000 in 2019), to continue the characterization of PFAS at several locations within the Lower Issaquah Valley, and design a pilot study for potential cleanup technologies. In a separate, but related 2021-23 capital budget request, Ecology is requesting funding to continue its work in the Lower Issaquah Valley, as well as support new projects to address PFAS-contaminated drinking water in the Lakewood and Spokane/Airway Heights areas. However, in the future, continued funding for programs like the PRP will be able to prevent contamination from occurring in the first place by removing and safely disposing these chemicals before they get into our environmental and cause public health issues.
Prior to the start of the PRP pilot this biennium, funding to implement priority recommendations from CAPs was not available. In 2017, the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) was deciding whether to join a lawsuit against the manufacturer of PCBs, and Ecology could not provide estimates on the amount of PCB-containing light ballasts in Washington schools or the amount of PCB-containing caulk in school building materials. Conducting those investigations were two priority recommendations in the PCB CAP released in 2016, but funding was available to go out and do them.

The best way to prevent environmental contamination, protect water quality, and reduce human health risk is to remove toxic chemicals from the product before it is manufactured. Exposure to toxic chemicals in existing products can be eliminated through active removal programs. Ecology’s success during the first year of operating the PRP demonstrates that the future of pollution prevention is to remove toxic chemicals at the source by switching out antiquated equipment and removing toxic products from commerce. Even at sites where contamination may be occurring, removing toxic chemical use should reduce the overall total cleanup costs. Cleanup of a single PERC dry cleaner site can cost up to $1.25 million (https://www.enviroforensics.com/blog/what-makes-cleaning-up-perc-spills-so-expensive/).

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This request will help reduce health and environmental threats to workers and the public from multiple PBT chemicals. It will also help businesses by providing financial and technical assistance so they can create a safer work place for their employees and customers. Ecology’s success during the pilot year of the PRP demonstrates the opportunities to make changes that benefit people, fish, orca, and the environment.

As of July 2020, Ecology has completed the following during the PRP’s first pilot year:

- Assisted 38 PERC dry cleaners switch to safer Professional Wet Cleaning and hydrocarbon technologies. We are working with another 20 dry cleaners to complete the transition. As further dry cleaner outreach on new dangerous waste regulatory guidance continues, and in light of the recent EPA determination that PERC posed an unreasonable risk, we expect continued interest in this assistance from the estimated 73 remaining dry cleaners still using PERC.

- Worked with 69 fire stations to locate over 30,000 gallons of PFAS-containing firefighting foam for disposal. When operational, this program will remove this foam, eliminating an enormous contamination risk to Washington’s water supply. We anticipate expanding this takeback program to businesses with fire suppression systems during a second phase of this program.

- Provided outreach about a successful federal mercury thermostat takeback program to increase removal and disposal of mercury. In 2019, this program recovered 1,387 thermostats, removing 13.32 pounds of mercury.

- Initiated development of a program to remove and replace flame-retardant containing foam in exercise and gym facilities. A survey sent to approximately 6,000 businesses will help Ecology determine how a replacement program can serve businesses with these products.

- Evaluated and ranked up to 24 additional product/chemical combinations for possible replacement or takeback programs.

By the end of the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology expects to:

- Help an additional 20-30 PERC dry cleaners switch to a safer technology.

- Collect and dispose of over 30,000 gallons of PFAS-containing firefighting foam from fire stations and other locations across the state.

- Collaborate with DOH to develop a joint program to remove and replace PCB-containing light ballasts in schools.

- Launch a program to help gym, athletic, and recreational facilities swap out foam pits and other exercise products that contain toxic flame retardants.
Description

- Develop additional replacement and takeback programs to help businesses across the state move away from PBT chemicals.

For more details if the PRP’s work during the 2019-21 Biennium, see the Product Replacement Program: 2019-2020 report at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2004037.html.

To see a current list of drycleaners and fire departments participating in the PRP, please visit: https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-toxic-chemicals/Product-Replacement-Program.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not funded, our ability to protect public health and the environment from the worst of the worst chemicals would be limited. The PRP is a prevention program rather than a remediation program, allowing Ecology to intervene sooner and use taxpayer money more efficiently.

Without funding, Ecology would have to eliminate one of the few programs dedicated to removing the harm from toxic chemicals before it impacts the environment or a community. Without this assistance, many businesses would be unable to switch to safer alternatives resulting in continued environmental contamination affecting the health of humans, salmon, and orca. Workers and often the most vulnerable communities will continue to be needlessly exposed to higher levels of these harmful chemicals.

Without additional funding for the PPA Partnership, Ecology would be unable to meet the local community demand for this program. Small businesses would be unable to get technical assistance in reducing toxic chemical spills, correcting illicit wastewater and stormwater discharges, and ensuring proper management of chemicals and dangerous wastes. Local government would continue to fall behind in controlling environmental releases from smaller businesses, and some toxic cleanup sediment sites may become re-contaminated.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

The PRP is the best option for reducing the worst of the worst chemicals because, at a small cost, it funds highly effective projects that otherwise would not be completed – especially in hard economic times. These projects remove the source of toxic pollutants so they can no longer enter the environment, workplace, drinking water, and food chain.

The alternative would be to end the PRP and rely on traditional approaches, such as education and outreach, compliance and enforcement, and cleanup after the contamination happens. Unfortunately, these programs are less effective and more expensive. We can teach businesses about the dangers of the chemicals they use and hope they make changes on their own, and we can require businesses to make changes when they are out of compliance with regulations. But the toxic chemicals would remain in use with the potential for a spill, release, or future compliance issues.

Helping Washington businesses with technical and financial assistance to purchase new technology and switch to safer processes and chemicals is the best pollution prevention method because it eliminates the release of toxic chemicals at the source. It also invests taxpayer funds at the most efficient point, boosts local businesses and local economies, and protects public health. Finally, PRP better assures equity by providing funding throughout the state, with an emphasis on under-served, socio-economically disadvantaged communities and shifts the cost burden from the public to the manufacturer of the product or technology.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

If this request is funded, financial and technical assistance to businesses will continue to be available throughout Washington State. Funding this request will also allow Ecology to expand the PRP to other products, chemicals, businesses, and communities. Ecology will prioritize the most in need communities and businesses by continuing to use environmental justice tools and resources.
Description

Ecology already funds cities and counties through the PPA Partnership to provide free, one-on-one technical assistance to small businesses. Specialists in these local jurisdictions show businesses how to properly manage and reduce their wastes and help diagnose and fix stormwater-related issues. Specialists also offer businesses help with complicated regulatory issues. The funding in this request would expand this program, allowing local partners to provide a financial incentive to businesses to eliminate sources of toxic chemicals in new areas of the state. We anticipate adding up to ten new city and county partners covering five new counties, including four in currently underserved eastern Washington.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Consistent with how the PRP pilot was funded in the 2019-21 Capital Budget, Ecology is requesting funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account for this project. The funding strategy for this project will be modeled after our current strategy and incorporate lessons learned from the pilot biennium. This request includes funds for product and equipment replacements, staff, and contracting with cities and counties to implement the program in their communities. Where we do not have a local partner, Ecology staff would work with businesses directly. The funding for this project includes:

- $3.5 million for product and equipment replacements.
- $0.3 million for staff to coordinate program development and implementation.
- $2.7 million for contracts with cities and counties to fund PPA partners.

Many of the product and equipment replacement programs will use a voucher program similar to the process we used for the PERC replacement program. Our local PPA partners will work with the businesses to ensure they qualify for the financial incentive and assist them with the paperwork to apply to the program. Once the business’s voucher has been approved by Ecology, the business will purchase and install the new qualifying safer technology and submit receipts to Ecology for partial or full reimbursement, depending on the program guidelines.

Based on guidance from the Attorney General's Office (AGO) on the use of state resources (RCW 42.52.160; WAC 292-110-010), both public and private entities are eligible for financial incentive agreements, since the work results in a tangible public health benefit. To be eligible for PRP funding, participating facilities must meet the general eligibility criteria established by Ecology, including the ability to show tangible benefit to the public from this pollution prevention activity. Reimbursement will be awarded only after successfully completing and reporting on defined deliverable(s), such as switching to a safer alternative, the disposal of contaminated products, and/or the adoption of cleaner technologies. Ecology and local government partners assume no liability of any nature arising from products or services funded through the PRP.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

Ecology requires 1.15 capital FTEs to provide administrative oversight and management of the Product Replacement Program. This is consistent with the staffing level for this program in the 2019-21 Biennium.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

Ecology's Strategic Plan

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to:

1. Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.
2. Prevent and reduce toxic threats and pollution.
3. Protect and manage our state's waters.
5. Protect and restore Puget Sound.

Funding Ecology’s PRP and PPA Partnership directly supports and engages Washington communities and customers. This funding is provided to businesses to make changes to reduce the use of toxic chemicals which supports the business, protects its employees and customers, and benefits the local community. Each of our product replacement efforts includes an evaluation of environmental justice to ensure this funding is provided to businesses equitably and helps communities with the greatest health, socio-economic, and environmental disparities.

Funding is also provided to city and county partners to provide technical assistance to businesses within their jurisdictions. Through an expansion of the number of partners in the PPA Partnership Ecology will strive to add regions of the state where this type of service is not currently available to increase equity. Ecology engages with all PPA partners to shape and guide the direction and mission of the PPA Partnership.

The PRP directly prevents and reduces toxic threats and pollution by identifying harmful chemicals and products, reducing their use by promoting and implementing safer alternatives, providing technical assistance, and promoting proper management of dangerous chemicals. Reducing or eliminating the use and release of toxic chemicals such as PFAS and PCBs is more effective and less costly than dealing with them after they are in the environment. The draft PFAS CAP recommends assisting state local governments, airports, industry, and fire districts dispose and replace PFAS-containing firefighting foam, and potentially implement a replacement program to address other products containing PFAS.

Working directly with businesses to switch to safer alternatives and implement best management practices protects our state’s waters (Goal 4) and helps protect and restore Puget Sound (Goal 5). The elimination of pollution sources is a critical step in protecting and restoring Puget Sound and other waterways throughout the state. Removing and reducing toxic chemical use protects orca, salmon, and shellfish. Our work with businesses and PPA cities and counties also protects our waters by reducing and preventing pollutants from entering wastewater and stormwater.

This request is essential to support the Governor’s Energy & Environment issue by reducing releases of and exposures to toxic chemicals of concern through the implementation of CAP recommendations to remove the sources of these chemicals from daily commerce. This is a crucial action to keep our state’s water and air clean for our families and our families’ families. Reducing releases of toxic chemicals to Puget Sound and the streams following to it also help protect the Southern Resident orca.

Results Washington

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 2 Prosperous Economy by:

- Providing financial and technical assistance to the state’s small businesses and creating jobs within local municipal agencies. Assisting businesses in Washington, especially during and after COVID-19, will help businesses reduce regulatory liability and implement healthier and safer practices they may otherwise not be able to afford.

- Assisting businesses with infrastructure costs that often result in long-term cost savings such as reduced dangerous waste disposal costs, reduced chemical purchase costs, fewer worker illnesses and injury claims, and increased customer loyalty due to their safer practices.

- Using funds to contract with cities and counties to create and support jobs in these areas, contributing directly to the Results Washington outcome measure of increasing access to living wage jobs.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3 Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by reducing the public’s exposure to toxic chemicals. While the Product Replacement Program provides assistance to businesses throughout the state, much of the work takes place in the Puget Sound region and its connected watersheds. By reducing and removing toxic chemicals at their source, this program would help the recovery of the Southern Resident orca and Chinook salmon.
Puget Sound Action Agenda

This request supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY3: Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction - Local Source Control Partnership in Puget Sound (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Near-Term Actions (NTA), Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- NTA 2018-0465: Chemical Action Plans for Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) (implementing CAP actions related to chemicals of high concern to Puget Sound).


- NTA 2018-0473: PCBs in Building Products (implementing cleanup of reservoir of legacy PCBs in buildings).

- CHIN4.8: Evaluate potential threats from emerging contaminants of concern from wastewater and stormwater as they relate to salmon and their food web.

- TIF 1.1 – Enhance pollutant reduction programs, corrective measures and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound and Near Term Actions.

- ORCA1.1: Implement the Governor’s Orca Task Force recommendations and other plans.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 1802, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force through the following recommendation:

- 29: Accelerate the implementation of the ban on polychlorinated biphenyls in state-purchased products and make information available online for other purchasers.

- 30: Identify, prioritize and take action on chemicals that impact orcas and their prey.

- 31: Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup of toxics harmful to orcas.

- 33: Increase monitoring of toxic substances in marine waters; create and deploy adaptive management strategies to reduce threats to orcas and their prey.

This request supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda through Strategy 9 - Prevent, Reduce, and Control the Sources of Toxic Contaminants Entering Puget Sound and sub-strategies:

- 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem (Stormwater) by reducing hazardous waste and discharges of toxic chemicals being released into the environment.

- 9.1.1: Create and implement Chemical Action Plans.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Removing toxic chemicals from use now may reduce future cleanup costs. Removing toxic chemical use in commerce and manufacturing results in healthier workplaces and neighborhoods, potentially reducing worker’s compensation claims and the scope of certain DOH programs. Providing contracts to cities and counties to help implement this program allows these municipalities to prioritize and focus on issues in their communities and create livable wage jobs.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?


Base support for the PPA Partnership is provided by approximately $4.9 million in ongoing funding within Ecology’s biennial operating budget. Funding this capital request will allow Ecology to expand the PPA Partnership to meet the demand from additional local communities to join.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

- **City:** Statewide
- **County:** Statewide
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**

- **Grants**

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Governments

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**

The primary methods for the distribution of funding is through direct reimbursement payments to businesses that implement an eligible product replacement, payment to a state contractor for collection and disposal, and contract awards to PPA partners to provide technical assistance. For each product replacement effort, Ecology develops a process to ensure funding is provided fairly and equitably across the state to the most businesses and communities possible.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

### Funding

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
### City and County Organizations expressing interest in joining the Pollution Prevention Assistance Partnership

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<td>Island County Public Health</td>
<td>Island County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walla Walla, City of</td>
<td>City of Walla Walla</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Place, City of</td>
<td>City of College Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla County Public Health</td>
<td>Walla Walla County outside of cities of Walla Walla and College Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla County Public Works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-County Health District</td>
<td>Ferry County, Stevens County, Pend Oreille County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver, City of</td>
<td>Joining the Partnership with EPA funding for 2020-2022; need funding to continue after June 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett, City of</td>
<td>Currently covered by Snohomish County Health but would increase access within the city municipal boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, City of</td>
<td>Currently covered by Tacoma-Pierce County Health District but would increase access within city municipal boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camas, City of</td>
<td>Currently covered by Clark County Public Health but would increase access within city municipal boundary</td>
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For 80 years, a large, slow-moving landslide on the slopes of Sumas Mountain has carried large volumes of natural debris into Swift Creek and its floodplain east of Everson. The material, contaminated with naturally occurring asbestos and heavy metals, fills the stream channel, causing serious flooding and sediment deposits in surrounding settled and agricultural areas. Ecology received $6.4 million in previous funding to support a state commitment to Whatcom County to resolve this chronic threat to public safety, property, human health, and the environment. The requested funding would continue the design, construction, and maintenance of a series of flood control and sediment management measures to reduce these threats. Ecology is requesting $4.1 million for the 2021-23 Biennium work plan. (State Building Construction Account)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had spent approximately $3 million to date on the Swift Creek project for a wide range of scientific and engineering work. This included for example, stabilizing sediment piles, United States Geological Survey (USGS) hydrologic study, activity-based sampling, engineering evaluation, and cost analysis of cleanup alternatives. However, based on dialogue between Ecology and EPA, it is Ecology's understanding that EPA will no longer be contributing funds, or involved, in this project moving forward.

Funds appropriated during the 2019-21 Biennium are supporting engineering design and permitting, property acquisition, and multiple initial construction phases of the proposed project. Swift Creek now requires an additional $4.081 million during the 2021-23 Biennium to mitigate impacts and meet the State’s commitment to help the County resolve this long-standing and chronic threat. A new appropriation will fund active construction throughout the 2021-23 Biennium on various project elements in order to continue implementation of the Swift Creek Action Plan.

This project enables the County to pursue active flood control measures and management strategies including dredging, enhancing and maintaining levees, constructing sediment traps and settlement basins, and repositories for long-term isolation and storage of sediments.

Funding this request will mitigate further threats to human health and the environment from the asbestos and heavy metals in these sediments. It also protects the northern Salish Sea (where these sediments will eventually discharge).

**Budget**

Engineering, design, and permitting: $500,000

Construction: $3,331,000
**What opportunity or problem is driving this request?**

Because this contamination is naturally occurring, local, state, and federal agencies have been struggling to respond to the situation. Whatcom County does not have the financial resources to deal with this problem and has asked the state and federal government for help. The federal government has provided significant staff time for technical assistance and funding for sediment testing and stabilizing existing sediment piles. The county makes annual investments in maintenance dredging; however with no place to put the sediment, they will be unable to continue dredging in the future. Funding this request will continue investment in the implementation of the Swift Creek Action Plan outlined in the Consent Decree (CD) and demonstrate that the state is in partnership with the county to move toward a long-term solution to address this significant human health and environmental problem.

Swift Creek is a tributary to the Sumas River. Large volumes of fine, suspended sediment is carried and deposited across lowlands adjacent to the river. Sediment sampling in some of these areas have found very high asbestos content. Sumas River flows north across the international border into British Columbia and the Lower Fraser River. Swift Creek sediments cause similar problems for the intensively agricultural Lower Mainland of the province, as well as raising human health and safety issues by local, provincial, and federal Canadian agencies. These concerns have been expressed to Ecology and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Significant flooding in 2009 required evacuation of homes and private properties and caused road closures seriously affecting local transportation, commerce, and agriculture near the communities of Everson and Nooksack. The flooding deposited layers of asbestos-containing sediments in the yards of private homes and caused permanent closure of a Nooksack-area business. Because of its unusual chemical make-up, the sediment does not support plant growth and greatly impacts agriculture and wetlands.

Local, state, and federal health agencies have expressed continued concern for potential human health risks posed by the presence of asbestos in the widely-distributed sediment. Periodic health advisories are published and distributed in the affected areas (see attachment A).

In the winter of 2016-17, excessive sediment loading resulted in the emergency closure and abandonment of a county roadway (Oat Coles Road) and necessitated a bridge removal. These measures greatly hampered local access and transportation, and currently threatens closure of the one remaining non-state highway corridor (Goodwin Road) in the area. This would force all local traffic in northeastern Whatcom County to use State Route 9, a busy commercial access road to the international Port of Entry at Sumas. Increasingly, the county has had to rely on costly emergency dredging and levee repair measures to try and cope.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

Funding this request will mitigate further threats to human health and the environment from the asbestos and metals in these sediments. It will also help protect Puget Sound (where these sediments will eventually discharge).

Managing Swift Creek sediment will:

- Reduce the need to dredge after the sediment has been deposited in the creek and adjoining areas.
- Protect the habitat from being smothered by sediment that is inhospitable to Pacific Salmon and other aquatic life.
- Clean up historic and prevent further contamination of lands in the vicinity of the creek and Sumas River.
Description

- Greatly reduce the impacts of the sediment loading from the landslide. For example, during rainfall events, the turbidity, nickel, and asbestos levels in these water bodies exceed water quality criteria.

- Provide a long-term, future resolution for the existing problem.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 18 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Failure to manage Swift Creek sediment according to this plan will result in continued chronic flooding and associated accumulation and distribution of asbestos and heavy metal-laden sediments in stream reaches and surrounding lowlands.

Without this request, the creek bed would continue to:

- Fill up with sediment and overtop its banks.
- Flood and contaminate nearby lowlands and wetlands with naturally occurring asbestos and metals.
- Potentially impact several county roads and bridges, along with a number of private residences, farms, and businesses.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

There are currently no alternative fund sources available.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Right now, Whatcom County is responding to Swift Creek sediment accumulations on an emergency basis, when the sediment builds up to the point of causing Swift Creek to flow out of its channel. This request will invest in a planned, more systematic approach to managing the accumulated sediment. It will help fulfill the state’s legally-mandated obligations under the formal Consent Decree between Whatcom County and Ecology.

This request will also help preserve valuable farmland that could be irreversibly contaminated if Swift Creek or the Sumas River flood and smother fields with contaminated sediment.

The project, as planned, will provide a long-term solution for chronic flooding control and sediment accumulation affecting homes, farms, roads, and bridges. In addition, the project will minimize and manage the associated asbestos and heavy metal problems that include agricultural land damage, and potential human health risk issues. Whatcom County relies on Ecology’s support to continue moving the project forward.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology requests the state’s portion of the project be funded through the State Building Construction Account, because the Legislature has decided to fund other flood control projects in Ecology’s and other agencies’ budgets from this account. This request is consistent with that approach. Local funding also supports the project as described in the consent decree.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

None

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?
Description
This request is essential to implementing a goal in Ecology’s strategic plan to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution by cleaning up contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment.” It contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

This request supports a goal in Ecology’s strategic plan to Protect and Restore Puget Sound by capturing and removing sediment from Swift Creek before it flows into the Sumas River, which flows north to the Fraser River and then discharges to Puget Sound.

This request is essential to support the Governor’s Energy and Environment issue by investing funds to protect public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated upland sites and contaminated sediments in the aquatic environment.

This request is essential to support the Governor Inslee’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by reducing exposure from a toxic threat caused by a slow-moving, chronic landslide.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?
This request will allow local government to continue addressing this threat to human health and the environment from the asbestos and metals in these sediments.

This request was developed and shared with stakeholders and the Attorney General’s Office. Those parties support this request. A letter of support from Whatcom County is included as Attachment B. Also, several local legislators and representatives from the offices of Congressman Rick Larson, Senator Patty Murray, and Senator Maria Cantwell have been interested in addressing the problems at this site, and have participated in conference calls, site visits, and other communications over this issue.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?
None.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Everson
County: Whatcom
Legislative District: 042

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Whatcom County
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
This project will help preserve farmland and open space, resulting in less pressure to redevelop these areas, supporting GMA.

Funding

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<th>Account Title</th>
<th>Estimated Total</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
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## Funding

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## Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Prevent asbestos exposure during dry weather

Swift Creek and downstream Sumas River carry asbestos from the Sumas Mountain landslide. In dry weather, sediments containing asbestos pose a hazard.

AVOID walking, riding, working, or playing along Swift Creek and Sumas River, or where flooding may have left deposits

- When disturbed, asbestos fibers in the dry sediments can become airborne.
- Airborne asbestos can be inhaled and potentially cause health problems.

For more information
Learn how to handle sediments to protect yourself and your family.
- Property owners: [www.doh.wa.gov/portals/1/Documents/Pubs/334-211.pdf](http://www.doh.wa.gov/portals/1/Documents/Pubs/334-211.pdf)
- Farm workers: [www.whatcomcd.org/node/138](http://www.whatcomcd.org/node/138)

Accommodation Requests: To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, visit [https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility](https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility) or call Ecology at 425-324-5901. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.
Swift Creek Project
www.ecology.wa.gov/SwiftCreek
www.whatcomcounty.us/513/Swift-Creek

Questions
Jeff Hegedus
Whatcom County Health Department
(360) 778-6044
jhegedus@co.whatcom.wa.us

Cris Matthews
Washington State Department of Ecology
(425) 324-1451
cris.matthews@ecy.wa.gov

En español
Si desea recibir esta postal en español, visite www.ecology.wa.gov/SwiftCreek, y envíe un mensaje al correo electrónico preguntas@ecy.wa.gov, o llame al 425-324-5901 y espere a que un intérprete se una a la llamada.
The Honorable Jay Inslee,
Governor of the State of Washington
P.O. Box 40002
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

RE: Swift Creek Sediment Management

August 7, 2015

Governor Inslee,

The purpose of this letter is to reinforce the request from Whatcom County for the participation and support of the State of Washington in the management of the Swift Creek landslide sediment.

To address the regional and international impact of the significant sediment transported through the Swift Creek channel from the landslide on Sumas Mountain, Whatcom County (the County), the Whatcom County Flood Control Zone District (Flood Control Zone District), the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 (EPA) entered into a Joint Agency Agreement (JAA) in March of 2014. This agreement establishes the roles, responsibilities and areas that each agency can contribute to address the naturally occurring asbestos sediment.

As outlined in the JAA, Whatcom County continues to seek funding from the State legislature to pay for the balance of the capital construction as outlined in the Swift Creek Sediment Management Action Plan.

I appreciate the ongoing effort by WA Department of Ecology. Your administration’s continued participation in the working group with Whatcom County and EPA is critical to resolving this large and complicated sediment management problem. I look forward to accomplishing the next step in the JAA by securing the necessary State funding.

Sincerely,

Jack Louws
Whatcom County Executive
Illegally dumped tires in Washington continue to pose public health and environmental threats. Tire piles pose risks for highly toxic fires, pollutant leaching and run off, and provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Ecology is requesting $1 million to continue funding to prevent and remove waste tire piles, and the enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

Project Summary
Illegally dumped tires in Washington continue to pose public health and environmental threats. Tire piles pose risks for highly toxic fires, pollutant leaching and run off, and provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Ecology is requesting $1 million to continue funding to prevent and remove waste tire piles, and the enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology is requesting $1 million to continue funding for prevention and removal of waste tire piles, and the enforcement, and education of tire storage and hauling regulations. An environment free of waste tires is important to the public health of Washington residents. Piles of waste tires harbor mosquitoes and other disease vectors. West Nile Virus and the Zika virus transmitted by mosquitoes pose threats to public health. Many tire piles have existed for a significant length of time and present a fire hazard. Tire piles continue to challenge state, tribal, and local officials responsible for cleaning up unauthorized dumpsites and preventing further waste accumulation. Illegal dumping of tires is a significant issue on tribal lands. Historically, the state has witnessed catastrophic tire pile fires, the latest being the Everett and Dorman Tire Fires of 1984. Funding is needed to prevent tire stockpiling and unwanted tire piles.

RCW 70A.205.405 establishes a $1 per tire fee on the retail of new replacement vehicle tires. Revenues from this fee are deposited in the Waste Tire Removal Account (WTRA), which can be used for cleanup of unauthorized waste tire piles, and measures that prevent future accumulation of unauthorized waste tire piles. Ecology uses the WTRA funds for pile removals, amnesty events, enforcements, cleanups, and education programs. Ecology also provides technical support on prevention and enforcement of tire hauling and storage requirements.

Due to the delayed passage of a new 2019-21 capital budget, Ecology was not able to issue a new request for proposal for tire work until late in the first half of the biennium, thus, there were no deliverables in Fiscal Year 2018. However, in Fiscal Year 2019, this dedicated funding was used to remove ten abandoned tire piles and historic waste tire accumulations, and hold 23 tire amnesty events, some over several weekends, hosted by local governments, where residents dropped off waste tires at no charge. In addition to helping local governments, Ecology assisted amnesty events at the Makah and Colville tribes. Overall, the pile cleanups were responsible for the removal and safe disposal of 1,198 tons of tires, while the amnesty events netted 1,790 tons.

As noted in Attachment A, from 2007 to 2019, Ecology has removed over 140 million pounds of tires from 423 locations in 37 counties across the state, helping local governments stretch their limited resources to clean up waste tires.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Illegally dumped tires pose a fire hazard. Because tires are mostly made of rubber (natural and synthetic), they are hard to extinguish when they catch fire, the smoke is extremely toxic and full of cancer causing chemicals, and the runoff contaminates the ground. Due to their heavy metal and other pollutant content, tires pose a risk for leaching toxic chemicals into groundwater. Piled tires capture water and create the ideal habitat for mosquitoes. With Avian flu, the West Nile Virus, and possibly Zika Virus continuing to be threats, mosquito control is an important concern. Tire piles also provide habitat for other vermin like rats and snakes. Tires have been used as reefs in Puget Sound and as bulkheads along shorelines, potentially contaminating the water. Ecology is exploring if and how to remove these reefs.

What are the specific benefits of this project?
Specific cleanup and prevention benefits include eliminating the risk of tire pile fires, reducing habitat for vermin and disease spreading insects, removing the physical hazard that tire piles pose, and increasing used tire recycling. Cleaning up tire piles
Description
also provides recycled materials to local markets, reducing the demand on natural resources.

What are the effects of non-funding?
If this request is not approved, there would be no local focus on activities to prevent, enforce, educate, or cleanup illegal tire piles. Minimal cleanups would occur through voluntary action of landowners or through enforcement actions by local governments, who lack the resources to concentrate on this difficult waste stream. Waste tire piles would re-accumulate and pose health and safety risks to human health and the environment.

Why is this the best option or alternative?
In the early 1990s, a similar state-funded tire pile cleanup effort cleaned up 29 tire piles in Washington. The funding ran out before several large tire pile sites were cleaned up. Without an ongoing tire prevention and enforcement program, those large tire piles remained and more piles were created.

In 2005, the tire fee provided funding to remove the tire piles left behind in the 1990s and funded removal of more than 130 additional piles identified across the state. If this program funding is not continued, there is no other fund source available to deal with tire piles. Experience shows that local governments do not have resources to clean up tire piles. Without funding from the WTRA, there would be no other state or local program, or funding source, to conduct a comprehensive waste tire program.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?
Ecology provides funds to public entities to prevent tire piles, enforce tire regulations, and remove waste tires from local communities. Funding in the 2021-23 Biennium will allow continued prevention, enforcement, and removal of waste tires across the state. This provides financial relief to residents, businesses, and local communities that may otherwise not remove waste tires from their communities due to financial constraints.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?
The law, RCW 70A.205.425, directs Ecology to use the WTRA dedicated funding to pay for waste tire pile cleanups, education, prevention, and enforcement. This request implements the legislative intent for this funding source.

Are FTEs required to support this project?
Ecology is requesting 1.15 FTEs for this work. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium. Staff are required to manage and coordinate tire removal efforts, and provide technical support for prevention and enforcement.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?
This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to “Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution” and the Governor’s priority to “Protect Puget Sound” by continuing to manage waste tires in a way that protects public health and the environment.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment and Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities because the breakdown products of tires can contaminate groundwater and surface water, and scrap tire sites are an ideal habitat for the breeding of mosquitoes carrying disease such as West Nile Virus (impacting wildlife, domesticated animals, and humans). By removing tire piles, enforcing tire rules, and educating businesses about proper waste tire management, ground and surface waters are protected, the spread of disease is prevented, tire fires and their impact on air quality are prevented, and living conditions in communities are improved.

Reservations in Washington are large and attractive areas for dumping old tires, often by people who are not residents of the
## Description

Reservation. Tire piles are also an indicator of neighborhood decay and, if left in place, contribute to the degradation of communities.

### How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Using funding from the WTRA to remove waste tire piles and prevent reaccumulation reduces the financial burden on other state and local government programs. This cleanup program reduces the need for local governments to respond to burning tire piles and insect and vermin problems.

### What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

## Location

| City     | Statewide | County   | Statewide | Legislative District: 098 |

## Project Type

Grants

## Grant Recipient Organization

Public entities: cities, counties, irrigation or mosquito cntrl distr, universities, and tribes.

## RCW that establishes grant

Chapter 70A.205 RCW

## Application process used

Ecology and public entities work together to provide opportunities for waste tire pile prevention, enforcement, and cleanup across Washington.

## Growth Management impacts

N/A

## Funding

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<th>Expenditures</th>
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## Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

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*Note: Fiscal year 2006 was the first year of the program and only includes staff costs. Waste tire cleanup began in fiscal year 2007. Tons of tires removed are calculated using actual over the scale weights in most instances, but in some instances, standard industry conversion factors are used to calculate weights.

*Note: Due to the delayed passage of a new 2019-21 capital budget, Ecology was not able to issue a new request for proposal for tire work until late in the first half of the biennium, thus, there were no deliverables in Fiscal Year 2018.
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Project Title: 2021-23 Water Pollution Control Revolving Program

Project Summary
Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act to capitalize state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Account or CWSRF, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. Ecology uses these funds to finance planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and for related nonpoint source activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. Ecology is requesting $300 million in appropriation to continue essential work through this loan program. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Each year, Ecology accepts loan applications from cities, counties, special purpose districts (e.g. sewer districts), tribes, and conservation districts seeking financial help to improve and protect water quality in their communities. Ecology makes loans available through a statewide, competitive rating and ranking process. Since its creation in 1989, the CWSRF program has loaned more than $2 billion to public entities. The CWSRF is by far the largest source of low-interest loan funds Washington State government has dedicated to environmental protection. The work accomplished through CWSRF loans is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution of our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater.

This request includes appropriation for:
- $75 million from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account (WPCRA) – Federal (Fund 727–2) for new federal capitalization grants.
- $225 million from the WPCRA – State (Fund 727–1) from loan and interest repayments and a state match.

Note: The annual federal capitalization grant must be matched with 20 percent state funds. Ecology is requesting state match through a separate capital project that will transfer $15 million from the State Taxable Building Construction Account (STBCA).

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
A number of ongoing and emerging issues drive Washington’s water quality funding needs. Ecology works with local governments, special purpose districts, tribes, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure financial assistance programs are meeting water quality needs by providing affordable loan financing to address:
- Aging and new wastewater treatment infrastructure.
- Water quality cleanup plans required under the federal Clean Water Act.
- Advanced wastewater treatment to meet designated uses of the receiving water.
- Wastewater reclamation and reuse to address sustainability and resiliency.
- Stormwater planning.
- Non-point pollution from agricultural, forested, and urban areas.
- Failing onsite sewage systems.
OFM

461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 3:46PM

Project Number: 40000337
Project Title: 2021-23 Water Pollution Control Revolving Program

Description

- Water quality needs of financially distressed communities.

Challenges and financial impacts to communities will be magnified over the 2021-23 Biennium due to the impacts of COVID-19 on water utilities due to reduced revenue from business and residential bill non-payment. These added pressures will increase the needs for affordable financing of critical improvements to water quality infrastructure.

Ecology awards CWSRF loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and federally recognized tribes. The following funding split established by Chapter 173-98 WAC (Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund) creates three broad categories for CWSRF projects:

- 75 percent of the money is for planning, design, or construction of water pollution control facilities. These facilities can include wastewater treatment plants; facilities to reduce combined sewer overflows; sewer mains; stormwater control projects; and other water pollution control facilities.

- 20 percent of the funding is for nonpoint source pollution projects statewide, including conservation and nonpoint pollution management projects in federally designated estuaries of Puget Sound and the lower Columbia River. Nonpoint pollution sources enter the state's waters from dispersed, rather than point, sources. For example, surface water run–off from agricultural lands, urban areas, or forest lands are nonpoint sources.

- 5 percent is set aside for stormwater and wastewater facility preconstruction projects to ensure funding is available for critical facility planning and design, particularly for small, financially challenged communities.

The CWSRF program is the nation's largest federal funding source for water quality improvement and protection projects. The successful partnership between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the states allows federal and state agencies to stretch the limited dollars available for water quality infrastructure. The 2012 EPA Clean Watersheds Needs Survey estimates the needs for funding water quality infrastructure projects over a 20-year period at more than $4.0 billion for Washington State (https://www.epa.gov/cwns/clean-watersheds-needs-survey-cwns-2012-report-and-data). This estimate includes only well-documented, facility construction focused needs and does not include the costs associated with addressing nonpoint pollution, including stormwater retrofit needs. If needs were extrapolated to include all the undocumented communities and nonpoint source needs, the figure would be significantly higher.

Continued funding and support for the CWSRF program is critical for helping Washington's local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes update and improve water quality infrastructure and implement associated water quality projects focused on protecting and improving water quality and public health.

CWSRF statutory requirements, administrative rule uses and limitations, and program and agency policy provide the framework for the Funding Guidelines, including:

- Chapter 173-98 WAC, Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
- Chapter 70.146 RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities Financing
- Chapter 90.50A RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities
- Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans Managed in EAGL
- Chapter 173-240 WAC, Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities
- Chapter 90.46 RCW, Reclaimed Water Use
- RCW 70.235.070, Distribution of Funds Prerequisites: Greenhouse gas emissions. Please see attached applicant requirements for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.
What are the specific benefits of this project?

The CWSRF loan program provides low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management projects that achieve specific environmental and public health benefits, including:

- Eliminating severe public health hazards and environmental degradation.

- Achieving regulatory compliance with permit requirements, consent decrees, compliance orders, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), or waste load allocations.

- Restoring and protecting designated uses of Washington’s waters, such as drinking water, aquatic habitat, shellfish harvesting, and recreation.

The economic value water quality infrastructure projects provide to the community and economy includes short–term benefits by supporting construction jobs and long–term benefits by funding sustainable clean water infrastructure that also supports growth and economic development. CWSRF low-interest loans can save communities millions in interest payments compared to local government bond issuance.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 538 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not funded, federal capitalization grant funding of up to $75 million would be lost. Local governments, special purpose districts, and federally recognized tribes throughout the state would not receive low-interest loans to finance local or regional water quality infrastructure projects in their communities. The CWSRF is often the only affordable funding option available to small communities to address failing water quality infrastructure. The jobs, water quality, and public health improvements associated with $300 million in infrastructure and nonpoint source funding would not materialize.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request is for continuing support of the CWSRF loan program to help local governments with high-priority water quality projects throughout Washington. Ecology’s well established, accountable, and transparent water quality funding program is the best and most effective option available to distribute money for priority water pollution control projects on a statewide, competitive basis. The program considers legal mandates, local efforts, rate payer impacts, and evolving water quality priorities.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This request will allow public entities to proceed with planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and related nonpoint activities that help achieve state and federal water pollution control requirements. These improvements contribute significantly to protecting public health; restoring water quality statewide and in Puget Sound; and creating jobs and improve economic health.

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?

The WPCRA and its dedicated revenue sources support the CWSRF loan program. Dedicated revenue sources include:

- Yearly capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency authorized by Congress in the federal budget process.
**Description**

- State match (20 percent) – required under the federal Clean Water Act of 1987 – transferred into the fund from the STBCA.

- Principal and interest repayments by loan recipients.

- Interest earned on the fund balance by investments from the State Treasurer.

The CWSRF loan program provides low-interest loans for high-priority water quality projects. To continue funding projects, Ecology ensures long-term health of the fund by managing the fund in perpetuity. Ecology bases interest rates on a percentage of the annual bond buyers' index, allowing sufficient capital to loan out for future water quality projects.

Ecology typically awards half of the funds available for the biennium at the beginning of each fiscal year.

**Are FTEs required to support this project?**

No Capital FTEs are required for this request.

**How does the project support the agency and statewide results?**

This request is essential to implementing following goals in Ecology's strategic plan:

- **Goal 1: Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees** - Through Ecology's integrated Water Quality Financial Assistance Program, which continues to provide one-application and rating and ranking process to award funding from four separate funding sources, including CWSRF.

- **Goal 2: Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts** - CWSRF funded projects often help communities prepare for climate impacts and integrate climate resiliency and long term sustainability. Examples are reclaimed water and water reuse facilities that help small communities be resilient and sustainable in water-short areas, and increased stream buffers and native vegetation to help address stream flow dynamics, temperature impacts, and carbon sequestration, in addition to improving water quality.

- **Goal 4: Protect and Manage our State Waters**

- **Goal 5: Protect and Restore Puget Sound** - By continuing to fund projects for water pollution control infrastructure and projects that reduce nonpoint pollution and nutrient discharges.

This request provides essential support to several of the Governor's Results Washington Goals, including:

- **Goal 2: Prosperous Economy**, by providing opportunities for quality jobs when a new wastewater system is constructed or an existing system is repaired or upgraded. State financial managers calculate that about 11 jobs in Washington are created for every $1 million spent for construction and design. The program also helps communities build well-functioning and sustainable clean water infrastructure that supports local economies.

- **Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment**, by providing loans for high priority water quality projects statewide. CWSRF loan projects help local communities protect public health and the environment by reducing pollution of our lakes, rivers, streams, marine waters, estuaries, and groundwater.

- **Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities** by funding projects that address the impacts of climate change and improving community resiliency through support of long term multi-benefit solutions to impacts from water pollution, including nutrients and temperature. CWSRF supports economic security by providing grant subsidy to small hardship communities to protect public health while keeping utility rates reasonable. CWSRF supports Environmental Justice issues by addressing needs in low income communities through low or no interest loans in conjunction with forgivable principal to reduce residential rate impacts.

- **Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government** by creating an efficient and streamlined approach for communities to
apply for and access funding resources through an integrated water quality financial assistance program. CWSRF is part of an integrated funding system that streamlines the application and award process for funding critical water quality projects. The system is reviewed and updated annually to make efficiency improvements based on internal and external stakeholder input.

This request directly supports the 2018-2022 Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation Plan through the following Ongoing Program: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance. Per the Implementation Plan, “The magnitude of work to protect and recover Puget Sound that occurs through ongoing programs cannot be overstated—ongoing programs are recognized as the critical foundation for Puget Sound recovery.”

This request also supports the following 2018 Regional Priorities and Regional Priority Approaches:

- CHIN2.5 - Address and manage water quality parameters, including: excess nutrient loading (such as nitrogen) for all sources, and with specific attention to pathways associated with wastewater treatment outfalls; elevated temperatures; sediment; and Toxics.
- CHIN2.6 - Incentivize and accelerate stormwater management for new and existing development.
- CHIN7.1 - Protect and/or restore critical habitat for salmon populations.
- TIF1 - Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound.
- TIF2 - Address stormwater treatment.
- LDC 3 - Implement integrated strategies and policies to protect and restore ecologically important lands.
- BIB1 - Increase local capacity to manage stormwater programs.
- BIB2 - Provide education and incentives for legacy retrofits.
- BIB3: Facilitate the increased use or performance of best management practices in working/rural lands.
- BIB5 - Conduct watershed-scale planning to protect and restore water quality.
- FUND 1.2 - Explore and utilize new sources of funding, and enhance existing sources of funding.
- ORCA1 - Implement the Governor’s Southern Resident Orca Task Force recommendations, as well as the Chinook salmon and Toxics in Fish Implementation Strategies.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force, by funding projects that reduce toxic pollutant migration to Puget Sound so that Southern Resident orca exposure to toxics is reduced. Specific supported Task Force recommendations include:

- Recommendation 1 - Significantly increase investment in restoration and acquisition of habitat in areas where Chinook stocks most benefit Southern Resident orcas.
- Recommendation 31 - Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate clean-up of toxics harmful to orcas.
- Recommendation 34 - Provide sustainable funding for implementation of all recommendations.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

Ecology’s Water Quality Program coordinates and collaborates with most other Ecology programs through a variety of venues,
Description

including the Ecology Grants Group (EGG), Ecology Cultural Resources Environmental Workgroup (ECREW) and on a project-by-project basis where there are cross-program project elements. The Water Quality Program is highly engaged in cross-agency coordination and collaboration through its commitment to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC), Maximizing Resources workgroup, Small Communities Initiative (SCI), and the Sync Infrastructure Improvement Team (Ecology, DOH, Commerce, and Public Works Board).

Many local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes propose important water quality projects that cannot be fully funded with one funding source. This is especially true for small, financially-distressed communities. Ecology works with recipients and other state and federal agencies to coordinate funding and technical assistance for water quality infrastructure projects. Together, the agencies collaborate and leverage their funds to meet the financial situation of the community. Many small communities with large-scale projects use multiple funding sources, including the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Public Works Assistance Account, Department of Commerce, USDA Rural Development, and the State Tribal Assistance Grant Program. The lack of Public Works Assistance Account funding over the past few years has increased the demand and importance of CWSRF loan funding for local governments.

Ecology is engaged as a partner with the Public Works Board, Department of Commerce, and Department of Health in an ongoing effort to improve and better collaborate and coordinate state financial assistance for water infrastructure in Washington. This effort, called the Sync System Improvement Team, is focused on identifying and implementing strategies and best practices for improving access to funding programs and improved value, outcomes, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of water infrastructure projects. This work, along with ongoing CWSRF funding, supports improved statewide financial assistance and water quality project outcomes and also allows us to better serve small, financially challenged communities that receive CWSRF loan and Centennial grant assistance.

**What is the impact on the state operating budget?**

There are no related decision packages in the Operating Budget.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipals, federally recognized tribes.

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 90.50A RCW

**Application process used**

Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on capital budget appropriations.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**
## Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program

Applicant Requirements per RCW 70.235.070 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Ecology administers an integrated funding program for projects that improve and protect water quality throughout the state. The program combines grants and loans from state and federal funding sources with technical assistance to program applicants. The Agency has maintained compliance with RCW 70.235.070. The State Fiscal Year 2022 Water Quality Financial Assistance Funding Guidelines https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2010024.html for the Centennial Clean Water Program, Clean Water Act Section 319 Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program document (published August 2020) discusses factors for consideration in the competitive solicitation process. Specifically, Ecology has supplemented the rating process with criteria related to applicant and infrastructure project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals. On the funding request form, applicants are expected to provide examples of measures they are taking to reduce GHG.

The text below is an excerpt from RCW 70.235.070 identifies several measures a grant applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions:

Requirements of RCW 70.235.070 must be included in the CWSRF and Centennial programs as a factor for consideration as part of the competitive selection process. The integration of GHG consideration should be a factor that influences project selection, but should not overwhelm the underlying goals of the funding programs. Ecology’s funding application includes questions related to applicant and project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals, including asking the applicant to describe how it is meeting requirements of RCW 70.235.070.

Measures the applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions include:

- Enacting goals and policies committing to GHG emissions reduction targets.
- Adopting energy efficiency policies to reduce consumption in buildings and infrastructure.
- Adopting policies that promote and support the generation and use of alternative energy.
- Adopting waste reduction and diversion policies such as methane recovery or waste-to-energy programs.
- Adopting policies to replace or repower existing vehicles with cleaner, more efficient vehicles.
- Adopting equipment procurement policies that result in reduced consumption of fossil fuels.
- Implementing commute trip reduction plans and policies that establish reduction goals and strategies to reduce annual per capita vehicle miles travelled by the entity’s community or workforce.
- Adopting policies that preserve forest, agricultural, and open space lands.
- Adopting comprehensive land use plans or planning policies that promote and support development patterns that encourage compact and transit-friendly communities and protect natural resources lands from conversion.
Examples of how the project can be designed or built to reduce GHG emissions include:

- The project site reduces GHG emissions by being located in:
  - Existing developed areas (e.g., high-density areas, urban growth areas, or designated urban centers) where services exist or are planned.
  - Areas where transportation options can be efficiently provided.
  - Areas where conversion of natural resources and rural land is prevented.
  - Areas that promote transportation choices such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian accessibility.
  - Brownfield redevelopment areas.
  - Other areas that encourage the use of non-single occupancy vehicles and minimize the amount of land to be devoted to the project.

- Methods used to develop, construct, and operate the project reduce the use of fossil fuels (GHG emissions) by:
  - Using high performance sustainable building design, such as the use of green building standards.
  - Using green materials and high-energy efficiency measures.
  - Promoting the use of recycled content materials for building construction.
  - Supporting environmental/ecological footprint improvements (e.g., energy efficiency, water conservation, habitat preservation, green alternatives, waste-to-energy, and lowering surface disturbance).
  - Implementing new technologies, practices, and equipment to lower energy use for operation.
  - Using renewable energy (wind, geothermal, solar, etc.), distributed energy (solar photovoltaic panels), or purchased green power.
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Agency Priority: 3

Project Summary

This request for $80 million for Ecology's Centennial Clean Water Program will provide grants to public entities to finance the construction of water pollution control facilities and to plan and implement nonpoint pollution control activities. Ecology distributes the funds through a statewide competitive rating and ranking process. Grant recipients are public entities that use the funds to address high priority statewide water quality needs. The work done by public entities using these funds is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. The Centennial Clean Water Program is a critical program for meeting the clean water needs for small disadvantaged communities. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $80 million for the Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP), which implements water quality projects statewide. Ecology administers the CCWP, providing grants to finance the construction of water pollution control facilities in small financially challenged communities, and to plan and implement nonpoint source pollution control activities. Examples of projects funded by the CCWP include:

- Constructing wastewater treatment facilities in financially challenged communities as required by water quality permits and enforcement orders to meet state and federal water quality standards.
- Programs for eliminating failing onsite sewage systems that cause public health hazards and water quality problems.
- Projects that reduce pollution from urban and rural stormwater runoff.
- Implementing agricultural best management practices to reduce pollution impacts to state waters and meet water quality standards.
- Watershed planning and implementation projects to improve and protect marine waters, estuaries, rivers, lakes, and wetlands.
- Protecting groundwater and critical groundwater recharge areas that in turn protect public drinking water sources.
- Public involvement and education as a component of water quality implementation projects.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Washington State continues to face significant challenges to protecting and restoring water quality and protecting public health from water pollution impacts to surface and groundwater. Small, financially challenged communities struggle to update critical water quality infrastructure, financially challenged homeowners struggle to repair and replace costly on-site sewage systems, and resources are scarce for implementing nonpoint pollution abatement best management practices.

Ecology works with local governments, special purpose districts, tribes, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure financial assistance programs are meeting water quality needs by providing grants that address:

- Aging and new wastewater infrastructure needs of financially distressed communities.
- Water quality cleanup plans required under the federal Clean Water Act.
- Advanced wastewater treatment to meet designated uses of the receiving water.
Description

- Wastewater reclamation and reuse to address sustainability and resiliency.
- Stormwater planning.
- Non-point pollution from agricultural, forested, and urban areas.
- Failing onsite sewage systems.

CCWP is mandated in Chapter 173–95A WAC, Uses and Limitations of Centennial Clean Water Funds. Ecology awards grant funds only for wastewater treatment facilities projects where a community can demonstrate that funding the project through public sewer rates will cause a severe financial hardship to the residents of the community. Ecology will offer grant funds up to a maximum of $5 million per project, based on a percentage of the total eligible project costs and existing residential need. Funding goes to local governments that can demonstrate the project will cause a financial burden to the existing residential ratepayers.

Ecology directs all other grant funds to high-priority water quality projects that address nonpoint pollution, where there is no dedicated rate base to pay for the project, and to support on-site sewage system repair and replacement. Nonpoint pollution comes from diffused sources, is generated by every kind of land use, and has no specific regulatory tool (like a permit) to deal with it. It significantly contributes to the degradation of Washington waters, and there are limited resources available to implement on-the-ground solutions. CCWP is one of the few funding programs available to communities to implement best management practices to control nonpoint pollution.

Based on the small community hardship needs assessment conducted in 2019, and ongoing communication with small community stakeholders with wastewater facility planning, design and construction needs, Ecology expects the demand for hardship financial assistance in the 2021-23 Biennium will be around $157 million for 23 communities. Of this, Ecology estimates that at least half of this amount ($78.5 million) will be eligible for CCWP grant subsidy. Most of the projects identified are small rural communities with limited rate base and limited financial resources to address expensive sewer infrastructure repairs and improvements. These communities struggle to address their sewer infrastructure needs, and will likely need CCWP grant assistance, combined with low interest CWSRF loan.

In addition, based on demand for nonpoint source pollution control projects from past water quality funding lists, and support of a statewide on-site sewage repair and replacement program, there is an ongoing need for an additional $28 million to support these projects. The total estimated biennial CCWP need is $106.5 million, and Ecology is requesting $80 million to fund the highest priority projects. (See Attachment A for a summary of the communities and needs identified for the 2021-23 Biennium).

Challenges and financial impacts to communities will be magnified over the 2021-23 Biennium due to the impacts of COVID-19 on water utilities due to reduced revenue from business and residential bill non-payment. These added pressures will increase the needs for affordable financing of critical improvements to water quality infrastructure.

The Water Quality Program administers CCWP under a well-established integrated annual funding cycle since 1988 and awards grants on a competitive basis to eligible public bodies for high priority water quality projects throughout Washington State. Proposed projects address point and nonpoint source water pollution control issues. Applications are accepted each year in the fall, projects are reviewed, rated and ranked with a Draft List published for public comment and provided to the state Legislature in January, and the Final List with project awards issued by July, following legislative appropriation of funding.

Eligible project types:

Wastewater facility (grants for qualified hardship eligible communities only):
- Planning, environmental review, design, and construction.
Description

- Combined sewer overflow (CSO) abatement.
- Infiltration and inflow (I/I) correction.
- Reclaimed water and reuse, including reclaimed water distribution.

Onsite sewage system:
- Large onsite sewage systems/community systems (planning, design, and construction).
- Planning, outreach, surveys.
- Local grant/loan repair/replacement program.

Stormwater activity:
- Stormwater management program plans.
- Education and outreach.
- Inspection programs.
- Stormwater pollutant source control projects

Nonpoint source activity:
- Water quality agricultural best management practices design and implementation.
- Irrigation efficiency projects.
- Demonstration projects (as approved by Ecology).
- Groundwater/aquifer/source water/wellhead planning and protection.
- Lake restoration planning and implementation.
- Riparian/wetland restoration planning and implementation.
- Public outreach and education.
- Total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation support.
- Water quality monitoring.
- Watershed planning and implementation.

The following is a list of the key statutes, rules, and policies for CCWP:
- Chapter 173-95A WAC, Uses and Limitations of the Centennial Clean Water Program
- Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans Managed in EAGL.
Description

- Chapter 173-240 WAC, Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities.
- Chapter 90.46 RCW, Reclaimed Water Use
- RCW 70.235.070, Distribution of Funds Prerequisites: Greenhouse gas emissions. Please see attached applicant requirements for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

The CCWP provides funding to local governments and tribes for wastewater treatment, non-point source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management projects that achieve specific environmental and public health benefits, including:

- Eliminating severe public health hazards and environmental degradation.
- Achieving regulatory compliance with a consent decree, compliance order, and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), or waste load allocation.
- Restoring and protecting designated uses of Washington's waters, such as drinking water, aquatic habitat, and shellfish harvesting.

CCWP is a critical component of the Water Quality Program's combined financial assistance program:

- CCWP is often the only source of funding subsidy available to small financially challenged communities to address clean water infrastructure project affordability.
- CCWP funding to address residential hardship for on-site sewage system repair and replacement has been the key factor in the success and expansion of that regional program now serving more than 20 counties statewide.
- Most nonpoint source pollution abatement projects have no local source of funding or rate base support, so CCWP is a critical program for funding of nonpoint source projects in communities throughout the state.

In addition to protecting water quality and public health, assistance provided by CCWP provides community economic support and sustainability. CCWP provides direct support to low income communities, providing economic stability through offsetting residential sewer rate impacts, and providing low income options for repair and replacement of on-site sewage systems.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 193 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Water quality and public health statewide would be impacted if these grant dollars are not available to address water quality facilities and activities projects. Small, financially distressed communities throughout the state would not receive CCWP grant funds to help them with constructing water pollution control facilities that protect water quality and public health. Grant funds help keep the costs of these projects affordable to ratepayers in financially distressed communities. Without continued investment, watershed and water quality protection and improvement would be at risk, and past investments in water quality and improvements achieved would slowly lead back to impairments.

CCWP funds are used to provide a required 40 percent match to secure the annual Clean Water Act Section 319 federal nonpoint grant program. Nonpoint source projects funded through the CCWP are used as the match. On average, $7.4 million in federal funds would be in jeopardy without the CCWP state match. Job creation (infrastructure construction jobs) and economic support and development (infrastructure capacity) opportunities associated with these projects would not be realized, and residential rate impacts would escalate.
Description

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request is for grant pass–through funds that will go to local governments, tribes, and special purpose districts for high-priority water quality projects throughout the state, as mandated in Chapter 70.146 RCW - Water Pollution Control Facilities Financing. This request is the best option to distribute money for water pollution control projects on an equitable, statewide, competitive basis that considers legal mandates, local efforts, ratepayer impacts, and water quality priorities.

CCWP grant subsidy is often the only option to make wastewater infrastructure projects affordable for many of Washington’s small, financially challenged communities. Nonpoint source pollution control projects have no rate base to rely on for funding projects, so CCWP is often the only option to address these water quality priorities.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Funding for this request is critical, because the demand on all funding sources for financial assistance and the cost of water quality infrastructure projects continue to increase. This request will allow local governments to proceed with planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and related non-point activities that contribute to meeting state and federal water pollution control requirements. These improvements contribute significantly to protecting public health and restoring water quality in the Puget Sound and statewide, and to improving community economic health.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology is requesting $80 million from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA) for CCWP grants, consistent with recent biennial appropriation requests. CCWP funding historically came from the Water Quality Account (WQA). During the 2009 Legislative Session, the Legislature consolidated the WQA into the General Fund-State. All revenue and expenditures were removed from the WQA and added to the General Fund-State.

Ecology requests funding this request from the SBCA, since the WQA no longer exists, and SBCA funds have been used by the Legislature to support this program in past biennia.

CCWP is used for match to secure federal funds provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Section 319 Nonpoint Source grant program.

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in Ecology systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

No capital FTEs are required.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

Strategic Framework

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan because implementing water quality projects funded by CCWP addresses Ecology’s strategic plan goals:

- Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees: CCWP directly supports Ecology’s commitment to Environmental Justice by supporting processes and funding projects that help offset disproportionate impacts on low income communities and financially challenged residents.

- Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts: CCWP funded projects often help communities prepare for climate impacts and integrate climate resiliency and long term sustainability, such as reclaimed water and water reuse facilities that help small communities be resilient and sustainable in water short areas, increasing stream buffers and native vegetation to help address...
2021-23 Centennial Clean Water Program

**Description**

- Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution: By providing financial assistance to fund projects that directly reduce is reduced from entering Washington waters.

- Deliver Integrated Water Solutions: By funding projects for water pollution control infrastructure that address water reclamation and reuse and projects that reduce impacts from nonpoint pollution and nutrient discharges.

- Protect and Restore Puget Sound: On average, about 60 percent of CCWP funds are awarded to projects in the Puget Sound Basin. Projects funded lead to direct and indirect improvements to Puget Sound water quality through constructed pollution control infrastructure that goes above and beyond permit requirements, implementation of nonpoint pollution abatement projects, and repair and replacement of failing onsite sewage systems.

This request provides essential support to the following Governor’s Results Washington Goals:

Goal 2: Prosperous Economy, by providing public health protection as well as economic opportunities for quality jobs when a new sewer system is constructed or an existing system is repaired or updated. Providing small community financial assistance for sustainable clean water infrastructure supports local economies and healthy communities.

Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by:

- Improving energy and water efficiencies for wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

- Repairing and replacing failing onsite sewage systems.

- Implementing riparian restoration and protection programs.

- Reducing nonpoint pollution through source control.

- Implementing water quality best management practices.

Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities, by funding projects that address the impacts of climate change and improving community resiliency through support of long term multi-benefit solutions to impacts from water pollution, including nutrients and temperature. Centennial supports economic security by providing grant subsidy to small hardship communities to protect public health while keeping utility rates reasonable.

Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government by creating an efficient and streamlined approach for communities to apply for and access funding resources through an integrated water quality financial assistance program. Centennial is part of an integrated funding system that streamlines the application and award process for funding critical water quality projects. The system is reviewed and updated annually to make efficiency improvements based on internal and external stakeholder input.

This request directly supports Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation through the following Ongoing Program: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance. Per the Implementation Plan “The magnitude of work to protect and recover Puget Sound that occurs through ongoing programs cannot be overstated—ongoing programs are recognized as the critical foundation for Puget Sound recovery.”

This request also supports the following 2018 Regional Priorities and Regional Priority Approaches:

- CHIN2.5: Address and manage water quality parameters, including: Excess nutrient loading (such as nitrogen) for all sources, and with specific attention to pathways associated with wastewater treatment outfalls; Elevated temperatures, Sediment, Toxics

- CHIN2.6: Incentivize and accelerate stormwater management for new and existing development.
Description

- CHIN7.1: Protect and/or restore critical habitat for salmon populations.

- TIF1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound.


- LDC3: Implement integrated strategies and policies to protect and restore ecologically important lands.

- BIB1: Increase local capacity to manage stormwater programs.

- BIB2: Provide education and incentives for legacy retrofits.

- BIB3: Facilitate increased use or performance of best management practices in working/rural lands.

- BIB5: Conduct watershed-scale planning to protect and restore water quality.

- FUND1.2: Explore and utilize new sources of funding, and enhance existing sources of funding.

- ORCA1: Implement the Governor’s Orca Task Force recommendations and other plans.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by funding projects that reduce toxic pollutant migration to Puget Sound so that Southern Resident population exposure to toxics is reduced. Specific Task Force recommendations supported:

- 1: Significantly increase investment in restoration and acquisition of habitat in areas where Chinook stocks most benefit Southern Resident orcas.

- 34: Provide sustainable funding for implementation of all recommendations.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology’s Water Quality Program coordinates and collaborates with most other Ecology programs through a variety of venues, including the Ecology Grants Group (EGG), Ecology Cultural Resources Environmental Workgroup (ECREW) and on a project-by-project basis where there are cross-program project elements. The Water Quality Program is highly engaged in cross-agency coordination and collaboration through its commitment to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC), Maximizing Resources workgroup, Small Communities Initiative (SCI), and the Sync Infrastructure Improvement Team (Ecology, DOH, Commerce, and Public Works Board).

Many local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes propose important water quality projects that cannot be fully funded with one funding source. This is especially true for small, financially-distressed communities. Ecology works with recipients and other state and federal agencies to coordinate funding and technical assistance for water quality infrastructure projects. Together, the agencies collaborate and leverage their funds to meet the financial situation of the community. Many small communities with large-scale projects use multiple funding sources, including the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Public Works Assistance Account, Department of Commerce, USDA Rural Development, and the State Tribal Assistance Grant Program. The lack of Public Works Assistance Account funding over the past few years has increased the demand and importance of CWSRF loan funding for local governments.

Ecology is engaged as a partner with the Public Works Board, Department of Commerce, and Department of Health in an ongoing effort to improve and better collaborate and coordinate state financial assistance for water infrastructure in Washington. This effort, called the Sync Infrastructure System Improvement Team, is focused on identifying and implementing strategies and best practices for improving access to funding programs and improved value, outcomes, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of water infrastructure projects. This work, along with ongoing CWSRF funding, supports improved statewide
Description
financial assistance and water quality project outcomes and also allows us to better serve small, financially challenged communities that receive CWSRF loan and Centennial grant assistance.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?
None

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipals, fed. recognized tribes.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.146 RCW

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the SRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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<tr>
<th>Acct Code</th>
<th>Account Title</th>
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<th>Expenditures</th>
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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
# Washington State Small Community Wastewater, Nonpoint, and Onsite Sewage Financial Assistance Needs in the 2021-23 Biennium

**Purpose:** This document contains results of Ecology's needs survey outreach to small communities with populations under 10,000 with planned wastewater facility, nonpoint, and onsite sewage projects anticipated to occur in the 2021-23 Biennium. This list documents statewide hardship/small community wastewater needs, as well as projected nonpoint source and onsite sewage project needs, but does not represent actual applications at this time. Applications for funding are expected to be received in the fall of state fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Sewer Type</th>
<th>Total Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Project Phase</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Planned</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>Replace/Upgrade Riverside &amp; Prindle Pump Station Forcemains</td>
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<td>Clallam Bay - Sekiu Wastewater Treatment Facility</td>
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<td>Activated Sludge Improvements</td>
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<td>Forks</td>
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<td>Friday Harbor</td>
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<td>Grandview</td>
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<td>Granite Falls</td>
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<td>Klickitat County PUD</td>
<td>Upgrading of the Current Evaporation Pond Liner</td>
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<td>Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District</td>
<td>Lummi Tribal Sewer Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>Mossyrock</td>
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<td>Napavine</td>
<td>Upgrade or Replace Rush Road Sewer Station</td>
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<td>Inflow + Infiltration Abatement</td>
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<td>Stevenson Collection System Upgrades</td>
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<td>Twisp</td>
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<td>Waterville</td>
<td>Relocation and construction of a new lagoon system</td>
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<td><strong>On-site Sewage Repair and Replacement Program</strong></td>
<td>Support for a Statewide On-site Sewage System Repair and Replacement Program</td>
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<td><strong>Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects</strong></td>
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Centennial Clean Water Program
Applicant Requirements per RCW 70.235.070 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Ecology administers an integrated funding program for projects that improve and protect water quality throughout the state. The program combines grants and loans from state and federal funding sources with technical assistance to program applicants. The Agency has maintained compliance with RCW 70.235.070. The State Fiscal Year 2022 Water Quality Financial Assistance Funding Guidelines https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2010024.html for the Centennial Clean Water Program, Clean Water Act Section 319 Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program document (published August 2020) discusses factors for consideration in the competitive solicitation process. Specifically, Ecology has supplemented the rating process with criteria related to applicant and infrastructure project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals. On the funding request form, applicants are expected to provide examples of measures they are taking to reduce GHG.

The text below is an excerpt from RCW 70.235.070 identifies several measures a grant applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions:

Requirements of RCW 70.235.070 must be included in the CWSRF and Centennial programs as a factor for consideration as part of the competitive selection process. The integration of GHG consideration should be a factor that influences project selection, but should not overwhelm the underlying goals of the funding programs. Ecology’s funding application includes questions related to applicant and project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals, including asking the applicant to describe how it is meeting requirements of RCW 70.235.070.

Measures the applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions include:

- Enacting goals and policies committing to GHG emissions reduction targets.
- Adopting energy efficiency policies to reduce consumption in buildings and infrastructure.
- Adopting policies that promote and support the generation and use of alternative energy.
- Adopting waste reduction and diversion policies such as methane recovery or waste-to-energy programs.
- Adopting policies to replace or repower existing vehicles with cleaner, more efficient vehicles.
- Adopting equipment procurement policies that result in reduced consumption of fossil fuels.
- Implementing commute trip reduction plans and policies that establish reduction goals and strategies to reduce annual per capita vehicle miles travelled by the entity’s community or workforce.
- Adopting policies that preserve forest, agricultural, and open space lands.
- Adopting comprehensive land use plans or planning policies that promote and support development patterns that encourage compact and transit-friendly communities and protect natural resources lands from conversion.
Examples of how the project can be designed or built to reduce GHG emissions include:

- The project site reduces GHG emissions by being located in:
  - Existing developed areas (e.g., high-density areas, urban growth areas, or designated urban centers) where services exist or are planned.
  - Areas where transportation options can be efficiently provided.
  - Areas where conversion of natural resources and rural land is prevented.
  - Areas that promote transportation choices such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian accessibility.
  - Brownfield redevelopment areas.
  - Other areas that encourage the use of non-single occupancy vehicles and minimize the amount of land to be devoted to the project.

- Methods used to develop, construct, and operate the project reduce the use of fossil fuels (GHG emissions) by:
  - Using high performance sustainable building design, such as the use of green building standards.
  - Using green materials and high-energy efficiency measures.
  - Promoting the use of recycled content materials for building construction.
  - Supporting environmental/ ecological footprint improvements (e.g., energy efficiency, water conservation, habitat preservation, green alternatives, waste-to-energy, and lowering surface disturbance).
  - Implementing new technologies, practices, and equipment to lower energy use for operation.
  - Using renewable energy (wind, geothermal, solar, etc.), distributed energy (solar photovoltaic panels), or purchased green power.
**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 5

**Project Summary**

In Washington, the costs of flooding exceed all other natural hazards. Since 1980, flooding has caused more than $2 billion in damages to the state, with highly populated areas in Western Washington most at risk. In the past, solutions to flooding problems were often out of sync with other ecosystem protection or restoration activities. Floodplains by Design is a floodplain management program that uses an integrated approach to managing our state’s flood-prone areas. Floodplains by Design combines flood-hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, habitat restoration, and other community benefits. The program is a public-private partnership between Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, and the Puget Sound Partnership. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

Ecology is requesting $70 million from the State Building Construction Account to continue flood-hazard reduction efforts addressed in the capital Floodplains by Design (FbD) grant program. Since the 2013-15 Biennium, the state has appropriated $165 million in funding for the FbD program, which has paid for 45 floodplain restoration and flood-hazard reduction projects across the state. These projects restore natural floodplain conditions by preserving floodplain open space, correcting problems created due to past actions to try and control floods, improving long-term flood resilience, reducing flood risks to infrastructure and development, and improving habitat conditions for salmon and other fish and wildlife species.

As of 2020, FbD funded projects have reduced (or will reduce) flood hazards in 59 communities, reconnected more than 7,000 acres of floodplains, restored or protected habitat along 50 miles of river, reduced flood risk for over 2,200 homes or structures, and protected over 1,300 acres of working lands. The Cedar River Corridor/Riverbend project in King County removed over 100 mobile homes from the flood hazard area, reconnected the river to the floodplain, increasing storage, and capacity, and restored salmon habitat. Adjacent areas upstream and downstream will benefit from reduced peak flood flows and reduced channel migration.

These competitive grants have funded a range of activities including land acquisitions, constructing setback levees, removing levees, restoring streams, correcting fish passage barriers, and removing existing developments within floodplains.

FbD complements and works in concert with other floodplain initiatives to reduce flood hazards and improve ecosystem functions. Due to our partnership program, local communities have been able to reduce, and in some cases eliminate, their flood hazards. At the same time, communities are also improving salmon habitat, water quality, and recreational opportunities and promoting economic development.

**Project Solicitation**

In October of odd numbered years, Ecology sends out a request for proposals to potential grant recipients, including local and tribal governments, public benefit non-profit organizations, and flood and conservation districts. Ecology asks for preliminary proposals that meet FbD criteria for flood-hazard risk reduction coupled with floodplain ecosystem protection and restoration.

Ecology works closely with The Nature Conservancy and Puget Sound Partnership to review preliminary proposals based on flood-hazard risk reduction and ecosystem protection/restoration outcomes, project schedule, costs, and other benefits.

In April of even numbered years, potential applicants with preliminary proposals meeting the review criteria are invited to give presentations about their proposed projects and submit full grant applications. Our FbD evaluation criteria includes how well a project addresses:

- Actions that reduce flood hazards and flood risks.
OFM 461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 7:15PM

Project Number: 40000389
Project Title: 2021-23 Floodplains by Design

Description

- Prospects for restoring a floodplain’s ecosystem.
- Agricultural viability.
- Ability to improve water quality.
- Opportunities for public access and recreation.
- Cost effectiveness, long-term cost avoidance, and opportunities for leveraging grant funding.
- Demonstration of need and support.
- Readiness to proceed.
- Social justice and equity issues.

Ecology also assess whether proposals are located in a Puget Sound priority floodplain.

For the upcoming 2021-23 funding cycle, 23 different entities submitted full grant applications for potential FbD projects, valued at more than $90 million. The applications will be scored and ranked by Ecology; The Nature Conservancy; Puget Sound Partnership; and partner experts from the state Military Department’s Emergency Management Division and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Federal Emergency Management Agency; U.S. Geological Survey; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Ecology will submit the final FbD project list for Office of Financial Management (OFM) and legislative budget consideration by November 1, 2020.

This request includes $2.1 million, representing three percent of total funding, to continue necessary staffing for financial accountability and project management over the lifetime of all projects. The average project lasts four years.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Before the floodplain management grants project was created in the 2013-15 Capital Budget, there was no comprehensive funding to support flood-risk reduction efforts. During most biennia, the Legislature would appropriate several million dollars for specific flood projects. Most of this funding was earmarked for making major levee improvements to protect urban areas on the Green and Skagit rivers. There were no funding opportunities for multi-benefit floodplain management projects, which are essential elements for meeting Puget Sound Action Agenda objectives, while reducing flood hazards across the state.

Since 2013, the FbD grant program has funded proof-of-concept projects in major river basins around Puget Sound. Ecology has also invested in smaller versions of projects across the state. All FbD projects follow the multiple benefits approach for reducing flood risks and improving the floodplain ecosystem with projects like reducing floodwater depths, preventing river avulsions, and reducing or removing the structures vulnerable to flooding.

Local stakeholder involvement and support are central to this process. Growth and development puts increasing pressure on state floodplains which, in turn, escalate the costs of flood-related damages. At the same time, efforts to recover salmon and improve water quality often conflict with traditional flood-hazard mitigation remedies. A multi-benefit approach helps alleviate these conflicts. For example, an FbD project in the Dungeness River watershed included irrigation piping upgrades to conserve water and improve the reliable supply of agricultural water. The project also entailed buying land and removing a damaged, non-functioning levee system while restoring salmon habitat in the estuary and river system. The Lower Dungeness project also provided new open space for public access and recreation. These are the types of multi-benefit FbD projects Ecology use new capital funding to invest in.
Ecology continually makes improvements to this program. For example, during the 2013-15 Biennium, the first FbD grant cycle, we included the first projects to take a coordinated investment approach toward floodplain management. These proviso projects were based on the concept that state capital dollars could be spent over multiple biennia. This approach, however, can lead to large funding re-appropriations.

In March 2018, Ecology conducted an internal review of the grant program. We evaluated our scoring system, guidelines, application procedures, staffing levels, grant management, and spending rates. As a result, changes were made during the 2019-21 Biennium to expedite project completion and lower the need for re-appropriated funds. In the 2021-23 Biennium, only projects ready to proceed, that can be completed within two to four years, will be considered.

Under a 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget proviso, Ecology was directed to study potential authorizing actions for the FbD program. This included assessing the statewide need for projects and funding levels, potential statutory action, and gathering broad stakeholder input. The final report was delivered to the Legislature in February 2019. The report is available at https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1906004.pdf.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

These multi-benefit projects help reduce flood hazards and improve river habitat for salmon and other species. The FbD program lowers long-term costs by creating more resilient approaches for reducing flood hazards and repeated losses due to flood damage. Preventing and mitigating flood hazards has a return of $5 to $8 for every $1 invested (National Institute of Building Sciences, Natural Hazards Mitigation Saves 2019 Report). This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 128 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not funded, new, state-funded, multi-benefit flood-hazard reduction projects would not proceed. This would leave communities vulnerable to flood hazards. Since no alternative funding source exists for this work, this concept and approach for reducing flood hazards and providing ecosystem benefits would likely cease in Washington. In its place, communities would return to more traditional, narrowly-focused flood control practices, such as levees that conflict with Puget Sound and salmon recovery efforts. State river systems, especially those in Western Washington, could experience sediment loading that would push rivers out of their current beds, causing adverse effects on nearby communities. Floods would occur more frequently and cause greater damage. The FbD program is also a significant source for floodplain restoration projects to help meet the Puget Sound Action Agenda’s goal of restoring 15 percent of Puget Sound floodplains.

The Nature Conservancy conducted an informal poll of floodplain experts, including King, Pierce, and Yakima counties, and estimated local governments have at least $2 billion in need during the next 20 years. This estimate was shared with the Legislature in 2017.

The demand for FbD grant funding is demonstrated by the number of projects that have been submitted and by polling floodplain managers. In addition to the nine 2013-15 proviso projects, we received:

- In 2013-15, 22 applications and 13 projects funded.
- In 2015-17, 22 applications and seven projects funded.
- In 2017-19, 29 applications and seven projects funded.
- In 2019-21, 20 applications and 10 projects funded.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

No other state fund source exists to achieve the scale of work needed to protect and restore Washington’s floodplains.
Description
Continuing floodplain management projects on a piecemeal or site-specific approach could actually exacerbate instead of help community flood hazards. These approaches also fail to integrate other ecosystem actions taken by Ecology and other state agencies. Local resources alone cannot take game-changing flood-risk reduction actions, such as levee setbacks. Relying on local resources puts a burden on economically disadvantaged communities that cannot support significant investments in floodplain management.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?
By continuing this grant program, Ecology will provide ongoing assistance to our local and tribal government partners to help them reduce flood risks while improving the environmental functions and economic benefits floodplains provide.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?
Grants will be funded entirely through the State Building Construction Account. Recipients will be required to provide up to a 20 percent match for capital projects. Ecology will consider economically disadvantaged communities and other factors in determining match requirements. The scoring system also favors projects that leverage other funding sources, including federal, state, tribal, local, and private funding. See our program funding guidelines (https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1906011.pdf).

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?
This project requires a total of 8.0 FTEs. FbD program staff provide project oversight, conduct performance and financial management, offer outreach to local floodplain management agencies, and coordinate with our partners at The Nature Conservancy and Puget Sound Partnership. They advise local project sponsors on program expectations and project development, manage active projects, including performing site visits, coordinating with other grant programs and Ecology's Coordinated Strategic Initiative, and assisting with policy and budget development.

This is a slightly higher level of staff over the total that managed the program in the 2019-21 Biennium. The FbD program was started on limited staffing and has grown as the program has matured and staffing needs are better identified.

Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?
FbD is essential to implementing four goals in Ecology's strategic plan:

- Protect and Restore Puget Sound by protecting and restoring functioning floodplains in Puget Sound, a major goal of the Puget Sound Partnership’s Action Agenda.

- Protect and manage our state’s waters by providing increased financial assistance to support community-based projects that improve public protection from flood hazards and result in environmentally-sound floodplain management.

- Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts, also a Governor priority, by helping communities consider future flooding scenarios and design flood hazard reduction approaches.

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees by promoting progressive floodplain management concepts, encouraging local participation of all stakeholders, and incentivizing that with direct funding for measurable solutions.

The program supports three of the Governor’s Results Washington goals:
Description

- Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by preventing flood damage that would introduce pollutants into river and shoreline areas. By considering future flooding scenarios due to climate change and designing flood hazard reduction approaches.

- Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities by funding projects that provide communities the necessary resources and assistance to prevent loss of life and property during catastrophic flood events.

- Goal 5: Effective, Efficient, and Accountable Government by coordinating the flood hazard reduction program with other state initiatives, such as salmon recovery and improving water quality.

This request supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP. ECY13: Shorelands - Floodplains by Design (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Regional Priorities and Sub-Strategies:

- Regional Priority FP1 - Enable greater local planning capacity to address restoration and protection, economic, and political factors currently affecting habitat.

- Sub-strategy 5.1: Improve data and information to accelerate floodplain protection, restoration, and flood hazard management.

- Sub-strategy 5.2: Align policies, regulations, planning, and agency coordination to support multi-benefit floodplain management, incorporating climate change forecasts.

- Sub-strategy 5.3: Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.

- Sub-strategy 5.4: Implement and maintain priority floodplain restoration projects.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force through Recommendation 5 - Develop incentives to encourage voluntary actions to protect habitat.

FbD is the primary program that supports the Action Agenda’s goal of restoring 15 percent of the floodplain connectivity in the Puget Sound basin.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

An important FbD objective is improving the coordination and maximizing the effectiveness of combining various funding sources to achieve multiple floodplain management benefits. Other state agency partners, including the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Recreation and Conservation Office, and Puget Sound Partnership, will work to improve funding coordination. Local governments will have new funding to put flood hazard and ecosystem projects in place to make a lasting impact for years to come, complementing other state and federal grant programs that support salmon habitat recovery.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

Ecology receives operating funding for reducing flood risks through the Flood Control Assistance Account (FCAA) Program, as required by state law (RCW 86.26.007). The law specifies that $4 million be transferred from the State General Fund to FCAA each biennium. However, due to economic conditions, from the 2009-11 to the 2015-17 biennia, the transfer was reduced by 50 percent to only $2 million each biennium. While the full $4 million transfer was established for the 2017-19 and 2019-21 biennia, $2 million in FCAA funds was directed to other work. As a result, flood control work has been limited to technical assistance from Ecology staff and a handful of small emergency grants. Ecology has a separate, but related operating request to restore the FCAA Program back to $4 million a biennium, and create a Community Flood Resilience Grant Program to help local partners reduce flood risks and protect their communities from flooding.

Proviso

N/A
Description

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local and tribal gov't, flood control and conservation districts, and non-gov't organizations.

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Pre-applications are screened in March of even years. In August of even years, a technical team of flood risk and ecosystem restoration experts do the project scoring following program funding guidelines. The final ranked list will be delivered to OFM by November 1, 2020. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Agency Priority: 6

Project Summary
Ecology’s Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas throughout the state. SFAP funding will be awarded through an integrated competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request for $52.7 million will fund work accomplished by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Stormwater Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology requests $52.7 million for stormwater project implementation grants in the 2021-23 Biennium. This investment leverages an additional 25 percent in required local match. Funding for this program will continue to support constructing stormwater retrofit projects and implementing associated source control activities with high water quality and ecologic benefit.

The SFAP will provide grant funding for stormwater projects through the Water Quality Program’s (WQP) integrated competitive funding process. These high priority stormwater improvement projects will support state water quality goals by preventing pollution generated from existing development and transported by stormwater runoff from reaching surface waters. Ecology will administer these grants through the nationally-recognized annual Water Quality Combined Financial Assistance Program. This program provides a streamlined grant and loan application process for local governments seeking state funding for water quality improvement projects. Draft ranked and prioritized project lists will be published in January 2021 and January 2022 that provide information on each of the high-priority statewide stormwater improvement projects selected for funding.

Projects that are eligible for funding include the planning and installation of capital projects and source control activity projects. Example projects may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Construction of stormwater basins, pervious pavements, and bio-retention systems that collect runoff from hard surfaces and remove pollutants before the water is released to a water body or infiltrated into the ground.

- Project-specific planning and design to assist jurisdictions in preparing for construction of stormwater capital improvement projects.

- Toxics source tracing and corrective action contaminant removal projects. These projects are a cost-effective way of reducing toxics discharge to waterways.

- Prioritized watershed basin retrofit planning and implementation strategies. These projects cross program boundaries (e.g., toxics cleanup sites combined with water quality improvement projects) and may use tools such as GIS mapping to help organize and prioritize stormwater capital improvement projects. This process provides efficiencies of scale and maximizes water quality benefits per dollar.

Projects constructed through this program will meet design standards outlined in Ecology’s Eastern and Western Washington Stormwater Management Manuals. Projects are rated and prioritized based primarily on pollutant reduction and water quality improvement outcomes, as well as project cost benefit and readiness to proceed.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Polluted stormwater is one of the greatest threats to the health of Washington waters. Most of this pollution comes from existing infrastructure like buildings, road surfaces, and municipal storm sewer systems built before the Clean Water Act and other environmental regulations. In new and redeveloped areas, developers shoulder most of the cost of treating stormwater. But
Description

Local jurisdictions are burdened with the expense of cleaning up stormwater problems created by old, ineffective infrastructure and, in many cases, untreated stormwater carrying pollutants from existing infrastructure is released directly into the nearest waterway. Pollution from stormwater runoff from has significant impacts on water quality and the health of our waterways. Toxic pollutants carried via stormwater adversely affect ecosystem health and aquatic life, with particular impacts on the food web, salmonids, and ultimately Southern Resident orcas.

This request continues Ecology’s ongoing SFAP to address one of the most significant water pollution problems in Washington State. The SFAP will maintain the momentum of work accomplished through previous funding provisions from the past six biennia. Ecology estimates the need for stormwater retrofit and associated projects to address stormwater pollution problems in Washington are in the billions of dollars range. The SFAP, integrated with the existing Water Quality Combined Financial Assistance Program, will provide an ongoing source of funds that will incentivize implementing stormwater projects for local governments and establish Washington as a leader in actively protecting its waters from the impacts of stormwater runoff.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

The SFAP provides funding to local governments for municipal stormwater management projects that achieve specific environmental and public health benefits, including:

- Improving and protecting water quality by reducing pollutant transport to surface waters.

- Restoring natural hydrology to streams and improving watershed function.

- Promoting groundwater recharge.

- Restoring and protecting designated uses of Washington's waters, such as drinking water, aquatic habitat, and shellfish harvesting.

- Promoting and incentivizing sustainable communities.

This request will provide economic benefits to local governments by providing critical grant resources for addressing the impacts of poor stormwater management and antiquated systems for managing urban stormwater, reducing pollutants and helping to resolve flooding issues through green infrastructure improvements.

This request will also stimulate the state's economy by creating up to 165 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Statewide water quality and public health would be impacted if these grant dollars are not available to assist local communities to mitigate the effects of polluted stormwater. The SFAP funds would not be available to local communities for developing and implementing projects that go beyond the requirements of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to treat polluted runoff from existing development. Without these funds, capital stormwater improvement projects may not be constructed, and untreated stormwater would continue to pollute Washington's waterways. Untreated stormwater discharges toxic chemicals into waters of the state, which in turn impacts shellfish habitat, fisheries, orca populations, human health, and other beneficial uses.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

To ensure the highest-value and highest-priority stormwater projects receive funding, Ecology solicited input originally through the Stormwater Funding Program Stakeholder work group and continues to take input and guidance from the Water Quality Financial Assistance Council. These groups include representatives from local governments; the Puget Sound Partnership; the Washington State Association of Counties; Association of Washington Cities; Washington Public Ports Association; and the
Description
Washington Environmental Council. These stakeholder groups helped evaluate options and alternatives to addressing statewide stormwater issues and provided Ecology with input and feedback that led to implementing the SFAP.

During the 2015-17 Biennium, Ecology launched the SFAP as a stormwater-specific funding program that is integrated within the well-established and successful Water Quality Combined Financial Assistance Program and annual funding cycle process. This request will provide the resources needed to continue Ecology's ongoing, long-term, statewide Stormwater Financial Assistance Program that works hand-in-hand with the existing program and fills the gap in grant funding needed for implementing high priority stormwater projects.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?
Since 2006, Ecology has provided stormwater construction grants to local governments through a series of one-time funding provisions in the state capital budget. If this request is funded, Ecology can continue to support local governments in promoting and incentivizing their ongoing efforts to reduce polluted stormwater runoff to Washington water bodies. Local government stakeholders throughout the state have voiced strong support for an ongoing and stable stormwater financial assistance program that can help them proactively address stormwater management problems and improve environmental sustainability and the health of their local communities.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?
The SFAP has historically been funded with both Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) funding and State Building Construction Account (SBCA) bond funding, and is matched up to 25 percent by local governments. The Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) is the primary revenue source for MTCA, and taxes are collected on the first possession of certain hazardous substances. Petroleum makes up over 90 percent of the revenue collected with the HST.

In 2019, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5993 changed the HST structure for liquid petroleum products from a value-based tax to a volume-based tax, and created a new dedicated environmental fund specifically for stormwater. Starting July 1, 2019, the HST rate on liquid petroleum products was $1.09 per barrel, and will increase annually by the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for non-residential structures. The Department of Revenue (DOR) will use the IPD for non-residential structures published each March by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), for the prior calendar year to set the new per-barrel rate for the upcoming fiscal year.

The HST revenue from liquid petroleum products deposited into the three MTCA accounts:
- 60 percent into the MTCA-Operating Account.
- 25 percent into the MTCA-Capital Account.
- 15 percent into the MTCA-Stormwater Account.

This request will use the projected fund balance in the MTCA-Stormwater Account for the 2021-23 Biennium, based on the June 2020 HST revenue forecast and available fund balance at the time of Ecology's 2021-23 Capital Budget Request.

Are FTEs required to support this project?
Ecology requires a total of 19.02 FTEs to support ongoing management of 246 active grants from prior biennia SFAP funding and an estimated 60-70 new SFAP grants in 2021-23. Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program. SFAP FTEs that manage, oversee, and administer the expanded SFAP program and projects include:
- Stormwater experts that manage the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program to ensure the highest priority projects will be
### Description

- Engineers that review project proposals and design documents to ensure appropriate technology application and outcomes.

- Project managers that provide direct project oversight, technical assistance, and outcomes management.

- Financial managers that oversee agreement development, funding conditions, and quality assurance and control of reimbursements that assure fiscal accountability. These staff also perform tracking and reporting.

### How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan because constructing stormwater retrofit projects address all five of Ecology’s strategic plan goals:

- **Goal 1 - Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees:** Through Ecology’s integrated Water Quality Financial Assistance Program, which continues to provide one-application and rating and ranking process to award funding from four separate funding sources, including SFAP.

- **Goal 2 - Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts:** By funding stormwater facility projects that address climate resiliency through improving groundwater recharge, reducing energy use by reducing stormwater inflow to wastewater treatment facilities, and reducing flood risks.

- **Goal 3 - Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution:** By providing financial assistance to fund stormwater capital improvement projects so that contaminated stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is reduced from entering Washington waters.

- **Goal 4 - Protect and Manage our State’s Waters:** By funding stormwater retrofit projects that integrate a watershed approach to stormwater management and abatement of polluted stormwater runoff so that toxic threats from contaminated stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is reduced.

- **Goal 5 - Protect and Restore Puget Sound:** On average, about 60 percent of the SFAP funds are awarded to projects in the Puget Sound Basin. Projects funded lead to direct and indirect improvements to Puget Sound water quality through constructed stormwater pollution control infrastructure that goes above and beyond permit requirements.

This request provides essential support to several of the Governor’s Results Washington Goals, including:

- **Goal 2 - Prosperous Economy:** By providing funding to assist local governments in constructing projects to protect water quality that will create jobs throughout the state during the planning and construction of the projects and will help to protect natural resource industries such as salmon fisheries and shellfish beds over the long term.

- **Goal 3 - Sustainable Energy and Clean Environment:** By implementing projects that address climate resiliency through better stormwater management, aquifer recharge, and reduced flood risk. SFAP project in the Puget Sound basin protect and restore water quality and restoration of a healthy estuary, supporting salmon and Southern Resident orca populations.

- **Goal 4 - Healthy and Safe Communities:** By funding projects that address the impacts of climate change and improving resiliency through support of long term multi-benefit solutions to impacts from stormwater pollution, by implementing sustainable practices in stormwater and green infrastructure construction. SFAP supports economic security by providing grant funding to communities to protect public health while keeping utility rates reasonable.

- **Goal 5 - Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government:** By creating an efficient and streamlined approach for communities to apply for and access funding resources through an integrated water quality financial assistance program. SFAP is part of an integrated funding system that streamlines the application and award process for funding critical water quality projects. The system is reviewed and updated annually to make efficiency improvements based on internal and external stakeholder input.
This request directly supports the 2018-2022 Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation Plan through the following Ongoing Program: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance. Per the Implementation Plan, “The magnitude of work to protect and recover Puget Sound that occurs through ongoing programs cannot be overstated—ongoing programs are recognized as the critical foundation for Puget Sound recovery.”

This request also supports the following 2018 Regional Priority Approaches and Sub-strategy:

- CHIN2.5 - Address and manage water quality parameters, including: excess nutrient loading (such as nitrogen) for all sources, and with specific attention to pathways associated with wastewater treatment outfalls; elevated temperatures; sediment; and Toxics.

- CHIN2.6 - Incentivize and accelerate stormwater management for new and existing development.

- CHIN7.1 - Protect and/or restore critical habitat for salmon populations.

- TIF1 - Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound.

- TIF2 - Address stormwater treatment.

- LDC 3 - Implement integrated strategies and policies to protect and restore ecologically important lands.

- BIB1 - Increase local capacity to manage stormwater programs.

- BIB2 - Provide education and incentives for legacy retrofits.

- BIB5 - Conduct watershed-scale planning to protect and restore water quality.

- FUND 1.2 - Explore and utilize new sources of funding, and enhance existing sources of funding.

- ORCA1 - Implement the Governor’s Southern Resident Orca Task Force recommendations, as well as the Chinook salmon and Toxics in Fish Implementation Strategies.

- Sub-strategy 10.3 - Fix Problems Caused by Existing Development by providing funding to cities and counties to retrofit existing development through the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program's competitive grant program.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force, by funding projects that reduce toxic pollutant migration to Puget Sound so that Southern Resident orca exposure to toxics is reduced. The request is tied directly to Task Force Recommendation 31: Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate clean-up of toxics harmful to orcas.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

Solving stormwater pollution problems requires the efforts of, and collaboration with, local, state, federal, and tribal governments. Supporting local governments in implementing stormwater projects will also support the efforts of the Puget Sound Partnership, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health, the Washington State Department of Transportation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and tribal water quality improvement programs.

Through its integrated program the Water Quality Program is coordinating and collaborating with most other agency programs through a variety of venues, including the Ecology Grants Group (EGG), Ecology Cultural Resources Workgroup (E-CREW) and on a project by project basis where there are cross program project elements. Ecology is highly engaged in cross-agency
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 11:20AM

Project Number: 40000336
Project Title: 2021-23 Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

**Description**

coordination and collaboration through its commitment to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC), Maximizing Resources workgroup, Small Communities Initiative (SCI), and the Sync Infrastructure System Improvement Team (Ecology, DOH, Commerce, and Public Works Board).

**What is the impact on the state operating budget?**

None.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

- City: Statewide
- County: Statewide
- Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Counties, cities, towns, and port districts

**RCW that establishes grant:** RCW 70.105D.210

**Application process used**

Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the SRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Results through the 2019-21 Biennium

1. Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program
   - Concluded final Water Service Contract negotiations with US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and East Columbia Basin Irrigation District for the last 70,000 acres of the 87,700 acres planned for replacement. This now finalizes the contract delivery component to achieve the 87,700 acres of groundwater replacement as directed in the EIS and Record of Decision.
   - Completed all East Low Canal enlargement capital construction (siphons, radial gates, etc.) projects.
   - Enclosed Lateral (EL – this is conveyance pipe) 47.5 Distribution System constructed and completed in July and replacement water will be available for 10,500 acres for the 2021 irrigation season.
   - EL 22.1 Landowners group forms and development of 30% design for the distribution line is commencing.
Description

2. Icicle Creek Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy
   - Advanced 30% design on reconstruction of Eight Mile Dam
   - Moved several projects forward to permitting and construction, including: Icicle Creek Boulder Field; Snow Creek Bridge replacement; City of Leavenworth fish screen replacement; and refining options for Cascade Orchard’s point of diversion change.

3. Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)
   - Advanced several projects for the cities of Quincy, Othello, West Richland, and Pasco.

4. Tribal Settlements
   - Concluded negotiations for additional 10-year timeframe for the Lake Roosevelt Incremental Releases Program with the Colville and Spokane Tribes.

5. Walla Walla 2050
   - Continued further investment in the Walla Walla River Bi-state Flow Study work (Phase 3).

6. Pasco Basin (508-14 WAC)
   - Developed strategy with USBR to develop artificially stored groundwater in the Pasco Basin.
   - Cost shared with USGS to define the area and approximation of water quantities available.
   - Drafted Memorandum of Understanding currently under review by USBR.

7. WDFW Support Staffing
   - Project planning and implementation in close coordination with staff of WDFW to ensure compliance with various OCR and YBIP projects.

8. Supported Multiple Studies
   - Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery SNOW to FLOW study. This study considers how to maximize instream flow through the management of snowfall.
   - Washington State Potato Commission groundwater study in collaboration with Lincoln County Conservation District in the upper Columbia Basin.
   - Upper Columbia Untied Tribes Salmon re-introduction studies.

9. Switzler Off-Channel Reservoir
   - Draft EIS concluded and published. OCR is currently responding to comments with contractor assistance. Currently, developing final draft.
#### Description

10. Auvil Fruit Ranches

- Working with Aspect Consulting and Auvil Fruit Ranches in analyzing water conservation from shade cloth deployment.

#### 2021-23 Projects (detailed project list attached)

Ecology will initiate and complete its fourth water supply and demand forecast in November 2021. The agency uses this as a long-term capital investment planning tool. It identifies and quantifies critical water needs and guides decisions regarding state investment in water supply development projects. The forecast describes the current regulatory framework for supply management in the Columbia River Basin and potential changes due to changing legal conditions, policy choices, climate change, and water supply projects. Future demands (beyond the 2021-23 Biennium projects) for agriculture, municipalities, hydroelectric power, and instream flows are evaluated in this forecast.

Projects expected to be implemented or continued during the 2021-23 Biennium include:

- Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program (OGWRP) – including EL 85 gates, mitigation projects and bridge replacements.
- Icicle project implementation
- WDFW Support (general support, Odessa, Icicle, 508-14, Trout Lodge, Potholes Supplemental Feed Route).
- Walla Walla 2050 – includes EIS, Bi-State Flow Study, and USGS Groundwater. Please Note: The Walla Walla Basin includes area in both Washington as well as Oregon and sits on the boundary of both states. The headwaters of the basin are located in Oregon and flow across Washington to the Snake / Columbia River system. This project will conduct work that includes water supply solutions for the entire watershed.
- Quad Cities ASR (City of West Richland/Pasco).
- Pasco Basin Water Supply (508-14).
- Switzer Storage EIS completion.
- Barkley, Feedroute.
- 2021 Supply and Demand Forecast.
- Continued water leases from Walla Walla and Lake Roosevelt.
- Pursuit of water right acquisitions.
- Multiple feasibility, design, and scoping new supply development in the Columbia Basin and/or supporting water supply projects coordinated through the West Coast Infrastructure Exchange.

The OCR’s proposed project ranking includes criteria that consider: the amount of water supply made available and water saved for instream and out-of-stream uses; location of the project; fish benefits of the project; and the ability to measure and enforce water savings. The project list is a working draft subject to change based on local priorities, future legislative appropriations, feasibility assessment outcomes, and permit requirements.

#### What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Before Chapter 90.90 RCW was enacted in 2006, it was very difficult to provide permanent new water rights in much of the
Columbia River Basin. Water managers, business leaders, agricultural interests, environmental and tribal leaders, and others were struggling to find a new way to deal with Eastern Washington's critical water issues.

The problems they faced were immense - aquifers in the Odessa Subarea were rapidly declining, endangering the region’s most valuable crop, potatoes. Low stream flows threatened salmon and steelhead. Interruptible water right holders faced frequent curtailment during the height of the irrigation season, and cities struggled to meet the demand for additional water as they grew. New water rights for agriculture, industry, and communities were subjected to years of litigation as various parties fought over the best use of this scarce resource.

New water supplies that could be issued in an attempt to address these problems were and are required, in nearly all cases, to be interrupted during low–flow periods to protect instream flows for fish. This request will provide a path forward to meet economic and community needs for reliable water supplies, while protecting and enhancing river flows for fish.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This request will continue financing assessments and construction of new water projects and water conservation measures. These infrastructure investments will:

- Expand the available water supply.
- Allow new water rights to be issued.
- Enhance instream flows in the mainstem Columbia River and some of its tributaries.

The last five biennia have been defining years for the Program. Several important studies are being finalized; negotiations are continuing with project partners, leading to progress on several projects; and additional water is being acquired for agriculture, municipalities, businesses, people, and fish and wildlife. Each year, the Columbia Basin creates up to $7.4 billion in crop revenue and 36,000 jobs in the potato industry alone. To date, over 466,000 acre-feet of water (345,000 out of stream and 121,000 instream) has been developed and is entering into the process of being certified, placed into trust, and ultimately permitted in the next couple of years for uses outlined by Chapter 90.90 RCW. The new appropriation in this request will fund additional projects that support the progress made to date and prepare for development of new supplies in the future.

Specifically, this request will:

- Continue achieving progress on managing water in the Columbia River Basin in a way that helps issue new water rights;
- Protect existing water rights from interruption during drought years; and
- Provide water for municipal permits while enhancing instream values by improving stream flows.

This request will also strengthen long–term strategic relationships with agriculture, industrial, municipal, and tribal communities in Eastern Washington.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 128 jobs during the next two years based on estimates from the Office of Financial Management.

What are the effects of non-funding?

The original 2006 bill for the Program (Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2860, codified as Chapter 90.90 RCW) resolved many conflicts among competing water users in the Columbia River Basin. The law established the only process for achieving instream flows and providing water for communities agreed to by all the affected groups. Availability of extensive capital funding was the critical factor to reaching agreement in the Legislature. If funds are not appropriated for the 2021-23 Biennium, new water for instream and out–of–stream uses – including municipal, agricultural, tribal communities, and fish and
Description

wildlife – would not be available. Feasibility studies, other contract work currently in process, and new water supply projects would not be completed or started. Also, valuable progress made in the past ten years to build a working consensus between historically disparate groups in the Basin would likely be lost.

An example of the potential economic impact of not funding this request is illustrated by the Odessa declining aquifer. Right now, 170,000 acres of land in the Odessa Subarea are irrigated with groundwater that, at the current rate of decline, will no longer be a viable source of water within ten years. Continued funding to bring the only alternative water supply available (surface water) to the area is critical to preserving the agricultural economy of that region. Without this, the state could lose as many as 3,600 jobs and $840 million each year in regional sales based on Office of Financial Management's 2002 Washington Input/Output model (https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/economy-and-labor-force/washington-input-output-model/2002-washington-input-output-model).

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request for new appropriations will allow Columbia River Basin water projects to continue in the 2021-23 Biennium. ESSHB 2860 (passed in 2006) and the modifications made in 2SHB 1803 (passed in 2011), resolved many conflicts among competing water users in the Columbia River Basin. No other alternatives were considered, because this is the only process agreed to by all affected groups. The availability of extensive capital funding was essential to reaching agreement in the Legislature, and led to passage of the bills. Without capital funding, the agreement among numerous affected groups may not hold together.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This request will allow Columbia River projects to continue, which expands the portfolio of water available to meet the objectives of Chapter 90.90 RCW. These projects are needed to meet the economic and community development needs of people and the instream flow needs for fish. It is difficult to secure new water for out-of-stream uses, due to endangered fish issues and lack of water availability in the Columbia and Snake River Basins. Recent attempts to issue additional water rights have resulted in litigation, and Ecology is not sure how this may impact the Program going forward.

Some studies (including one funded by Ecology and carried out by the National Academy of Sciences) have warned against issuing unmitigated new water appropriations, because of risks to endangered fish in the Columbia River Basin. Continued funding for the Program has allowed, and will continue to allow, the state to work with interest groups across the community to secure water for new instream and out-of-stream in a cooperative and balanced way. Projects funded through the Program will lead to additional economic activity in communities and allow state government to work in partnership with water stakeholders throughout the region.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

New appropriation funding is Ecology’s preferred funding strategy to continue the Program projects and achieve further progress on delivering water for agriculture, municipalities, businesses, people, fish, and wildlife in the 2021-23 Biennium. Additional projects have been approved for funding and are in negotiation right now. Ecology will use 2021-23 appropriations to provide additional project and grant funding in the next biennium and beyond.

The 2006 Legislature authorized $200 million in bonds to expand available water supply in the Basin; provide replacement supplies for existing uses; and improve stream flow conditions within the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Prior to statutory amendments made in 2011 (2SHB 1803), the projects were designated as governmental use and funded from non-taxable bond proceeds. Now, projects are recognized as both governmental and non-governmental and require funding from non-taxable and taxable bond proceeds. The Columbia River Basin Taxable Bond Water Supply Development Account was created to comply with federal Internal Revenue Service rules and regulations to fund non-governmental projects. But the $200 million in bond authorization has been fully appropriated and obligated, so Ecology is requesting appropriation from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA).
Funding for this project includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This project requires a total of 5.60 FTEs to provide project oversight and management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination to individual projects. This is the same staffing level as the 2019-21 Biennium.

Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan:

- To Support and engage our communities, customers and employees.
- To Protect and manage our state’s water because it helps meet economic and community needs for reliable water supplies in the Columbia River Basin, while protecting and enhancing river flows for fish.

These projects also support local communities, customers, and employees providing infrastructure at the local level to support improved water use efficiency and improve instream flows for local economic, recreational, and environmental benefit.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s priority for Economy and Agriculture to Protect and manage scarce resources: land, water, energy, labor, capital, and credit.

This request provides essential support to Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and Clean Environment by:

- Increasing the amount of water instream so that fish and wildlife species have enough water to live and reproduce so that they can maintain healthy populations supported by higher water levels.
- Improving fish habitats so that the food chain is maintained so that fish can find food to eat, shading from trees and plants is improved so that the temperatures do not get too high, and spawning grounds are available with the right size of gravel, etc.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Other state agency programs that support economic, community, and agricultural development and that protect and restore fish species will benefit from this request. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is an active partner in identifying the most critical needs for protecting and enhancing stream flows for fish. The Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC) manages on-farm irrigation efficiency improvements. Ecology also funds activities directed by the SCC related to securing potential projects through re-timing studies conducted by the conservation districts. Cities and counties in the Columbia River Basin are strong supporters and active partners. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is a funding partner with Ecology in new storage and conservation projects.

As shown in the project list, Ecology is currently working on a broad range of projects. Just as diverse is the spectrum of partners, in addition to those identified above, that are involved in these projects. The portfolio of participants includes local governments and conservation districts, irrigation districts, municipal water systems, numerous environmental groups, the Washington Farm Bureau, and other agricultural organizations. These organizations are involved not only in providing policy guidance, but also as grant recipients and project partners critical to successfully implementing these projects. Funding this request means this wide range of partners will benefit from new water storage and conservation projects, along with the associated jobs and capital investment critical to their local economies.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None
Project Number: 40000399
Project Title: 2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

Description

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000400
SubProject Title: Odessa - OGWRP (including EL 85 gates)
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Replacing groundwater withdrawals with a surface water source will ease the burden on the declining Odessa Aquifer. Planning, design, engineering, development coordination and construction activities associated with the widening and improvements to sections of the East Low Canal within the Columbia Basin Project.

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

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Project Summary

The Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy will implement projects to meet instream and out-of-stream demand and achieve fish propagation demand, protection of instream resources, municipal and other domestic demand and irrigation requirements. In some years (such as 2001, 2005, and 2015), existing needs exceed available supply. Projects to achieve the strategy goals will undergo evaluation for readiness to proceed, environmental review, design, feasibility and/or ultimately construction.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
**SubProjects**

SubProject Number: 40000401  
SubProject Title: Icicle - project implementation

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities  
RCW that establishes grant: N/A  
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts:  
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000402  
SubProject Title: WDFW Support
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

**Project Description**
Agency costs for species, fish, wildlife and habitat technical assistance related to implementing capital projects.

**Proviso**
N/A

**Location**
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A
**Application process used**
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

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Page 335 | 656
Agency costs for project management, oversight, technical assistance, financial management and administration related to implementing capital projects for both the Columbia River and the Yakima Integrated Plan.
Project Number: 40000399
Project Title: 2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000403
SubProject Title: OCR Staffing

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000404
SubProject Title: Ecology EAGL Support
Project Title: 2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000404
SubProject Title: Ecology EAGL Support

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 7

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants & Loans (EAGL) system.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Project Description
Funding to conduct a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the recent flow enhancement study of the Walla Walla Basin that examines approaches to enhancing flows in the Basin. Please Note – The Walla Walla Basin includes area in both Washington as well as Oregon and sits on the boundary of both states. The headwaters of the basin are located in Oregon and flow across Washington to the Snake / Columbia River system. This project will conduct work that includes water supply solutions for the entire watershed.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Walla Walla
County: Walla Walla
Legislative District: 016

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000405
SubProject Title: Walla Walla 2050, EIS, Bi-State Flow study, USGS GW

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000406
SubProject Title: Quad Cities (City of West Richland/Pasco) - ASR
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

**Project Description**

Drill and test sites to locate potential aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) opportunities. ASR projects store water in underground aquifers until needed.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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2,000,000
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Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Coulee Dam  County: Okanogan  Legislative District: 012

Project Type
Grants
**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000407  
**SubProject Title:** FDR payment

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**
- Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.
- Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**
- N/A

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**Operating Impacts**

- No Operating Impact

**SubProject Number:** 40000408  
**SubProject Title:** Columbia Basin ASR
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

## Project Description
Drill and test sites to locate potential aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) opportunities. ASR projects store water in underground aquifers until needed.

## Proviso
N/A

## Location
City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

## Project Type
Grants

## Grant Recipient Organization
Local Entities

## RCW that establishes grant
N/A

## Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

## Growth Management impacts
N/A

### Funding

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**Project Description**

Mitigation-related projects to facilitate replacing groundwater withdrawals with a surface water source that will ease the burden on the aquifers.
**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000409  
**SubProject Title:** Odessa - mitigation  
**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used**  
- Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.  
- Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.  

**Growth Management impacts**  
N/A  

**Funding**  

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact  

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**SubProject Number:** 40000410  
**SubProject Title:** CRPAG & WASACC facilitation & Leg Report
Agency Priority: 7

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Agency costs for stakeholder facilitation and consultant legislative report management and technical assistance related to implementing capital projects.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Project Description
Explore infrastructure and technical requirements for Ecology to implement the current rule, 508-14 WAC, which allows the Agency to issue groundwater permits in parts of Adams, Grant, and Franklin counties.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000411
SubProject Title: Pasco Basin Water Supply (508-14)

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000412
SubProject Title: Switzer Storage EIS completion
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Completion of an Environmental Impact Statement related to storage project.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Kennewick
County: Benton
Legislative District: 016

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.
Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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**Project Description**
Final construction of irrigation piping infrastructure and acquisition of water right for use by Town of Twisp.

**Proviso**
N/A

**Location**
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000413
SubProject Title: Barkley

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000414
SubProject Title: Feedroute
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
The project provides a more reliable source of water to the southern portion of the Columbia Basin Project by delivering additional water to Potholes Reservoir. The water is conveyed via Crab Creek and the Frenchman Hills Wasteway.

Funding

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</table>
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
The Office of the Columbia River must develop a long-term water supply and demand forecast every five years, pursuant to RCW 90.90.040.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000415
SubProject Title: 2021 Supply and Demand Forecast

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000416
SubProject Title: Water Acquisitions
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Water right acquisitions that support instream and out-of-stream demands.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Proviso
N/A
**SubProjects**

SubProject Number: 40000417  
SubProject Title: **Miscellaneous Feasibility Studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Recipient Organization</th>
<th>Local Entities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCW that establishes grant</td>
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</table>

**Application process used**

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

<table>
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<td>2023-25</td>
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</table>

**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000418  
SubProject Title: **WW lease**
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

OCR would issue term permits from 4,761 ac-ft of water leased from the Port of Walla Walla. The term permits provide water on a temporary basis, allowing time for water users to find a permanent supply. The term permits expire when the lease expires (up to 10 years). This is the next installment to maintain a new lease agreement that would run through 2030.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Unincorporated  County: Walla Walla  Legislative District: 016

Grant Recipient Organization:  Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant:  N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

<table>
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<th>Acct Code</th>
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**Project Description**

Water supply development projects to meet the demands of existing interruptible water rights.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000419
SubProject Title: Columbia River Interruptibles

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000420
SubProject Title: Odessa - bridges
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with the resources needed to make substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one–third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. With this investment, Ecology will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Summary
Infrastructure replacement and modification related to widening of East Low Canal during ongoing implementation of the Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program. This funding request is intended to match federal transportation dollars.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Project Description
Ten-Year Financial Plan

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants
**Capital Project Request**

*2021-23 Biennium*

**Project Number:** 40000399  
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000421  
**SubProject Title:** 2021-23 Columbia River Wtr Supp Dev Prog Ten-Year Financial Plan

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts:**

N/A

### Funding

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</table>

### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**
Purpose: This program was authorized by the Legislature in 2006 to expand available water supply in the basin, provide replacement supplies for some unsustainable existing uses, and improve streamflow conditions in the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Ecology’s Office of Columbia River manages the program. Projects and funding amounts are subject to change periodically as individual project scope and feasibility are determined and/or changed to enable Ecology to implement the best water supply solutions available. The Columbia River Policy Advisory Group (CRPAG) provides guidance on project selection and timing.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Project Description</th>
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<th>Leg. District</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
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<td>Odessa - OGWP (including EL 85 gates)</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
<td>Replacing groundwater withdrawals with a surface water source will ease the burden on the declining Odessa Aquifer. Planning, design, engineering, development coordination and construction activities associated with the widening and improvements to sections of the East Low Canal within the Columbia Basin Project.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Grant, Adams</td>
<td>9,13</td>
<td>Multiple Project Locations</td>
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<td>Icicle - project implementation</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>The Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy will implement projects to meet in-stream and out-of-stream demand and achieve fish propagation demand, protection of in-stream resources, municipal and other domestic demand and irrigation requirements. In some years (such as 2001, 2005, and 2015), existing needs exceed available supply. Projects to achieve the strategy goals will undergo evaluation for readiness to proceed, environmental review, design, feasibility and/or ultimately construction.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Fish Hatchery Road</td>
<td>Leavenworth</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Multiple Project Locations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WD-FW Support (General support, Odessa, Icicle, 508-14, Trout Lodge, PSFR)</td>
<td>$1,792,500</td>
<td>Agency costs for species, fish, wildlife and habitat technical assistance related to implementing capital projects.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No Geographic Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OCR Staffing</td>
<td>$1,792,500</td>
<td>Agency costs for project management, oversight, technical assistance, financial management and administration related to implementing capital projects for both the Columbia River and the Yakima Integrated Plan.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
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<td>No Geographic Location</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ecology EAGL Support</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Maintenance of Ecology’s Administration of Grants &amp; Loans (EAGL) system.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
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<td>No Geographic Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walla Walla 2050, EIS, Bi-State Flow study, USGS GW</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>Funding to conduct a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the recent flow enhancement study of the Walla Walla Basin that examines approaches to enhancing flows in the Basin. Please Note – The Walla Walla Basin includes area in both Washington as well as Oregon and sits on the boundary of both states. The headwaters of the basin are located in Oregon and flow across Washington to the Snake / Columbia River system. This project will conduct work that includes a water supply solutions for the entire watershed.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>405 West Main Street</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46.06</td>
<td>-118.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quad Cities (City of West Richland, Pasco) - ASR</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>Drill and test sites to locate potential aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) opportunities. ASR projects store water in underground aquifers until needed.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Walla Walla, Yakima</td>
<td>8,16</td>
<td>Multiple Project Locations</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>FDR payment</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>Water service contract with USBR to provide water from Lake Roosevelt to end users. The water will be used to benefit municipal/industrial supply, the Odessa Subarea interruptible water right holders and instream flows. This is the next installment to maintain the existing lease agreement that runs through 2051.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Grand Coulee Dam</td>
<td>Coulee</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Columbia Basin ASR</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>Drill and test sites to locate potential aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) opportunities. ASR projects store water in underground aquifers until needed.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Odessa - mitigation</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Mitigation-related projects to facilitate replacing groundwater withdrawals with a surface water source that will ease the burden on the aquifers.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Grant, Adams</td>
<td>9,13</td>
<td>Multiple Project Locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CRPAG &amp; WASACC facilitation &amp; Leg Report</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Agency costs for stakeholder facilitation and consultant legislative report management and technical assistance related to implementing capital projects.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Grant, Adams</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No Geographic Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pasco Basin Water Supply (508-14)</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>Explore infrastructure and technical requirements for Ecology to implement the current rule, 508-14 WAC, which allows the Agency to issue groundwater permits in parts of Adams, Grant, and Franklin counties.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Grant, Adams</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>9,16</td>
<td>Multiple Project Locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Switzler Storage EIS completion</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Completion of an Environmental Impact Statement related to storage project.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45.96</td>
<td>-119.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Barkley</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Final construction of irrigation piping infrastructure and acquisition of water right for use by Town of Twisp.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Estimated Start</td>
<td>Site Address</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Leg. District</td>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Long.</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feedroute</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>The project provides a more reliable source of water to the southern portion of the Columbia Basin Project by delivering additional water to Potholes Reservoir. The water is conveyed via Crab Creek and the Frenchman Hills Wasteway.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2021 Supply and Demand Forecast</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>The Office of the Columbia River must develop a long-term water supply and demand forecast every five years, pursuant to RCW 90.90.040.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Water Acquisitions</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Water right acquisitions that support instream and out-of-stream demands.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Feasibility Studies</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Projects that support instream and out-of-stream demands and meet RCW 90.90 mandates.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WW lease</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>OCR would issue term permits for 4,761 ac-ft of water leased from the Port of Walla Walla. The term permits provide water on a temporary basis, allowing time for water users to find a permanent supply. The term permits expire when the lease expires (up to 10 years). This is the next installment to maintain a new lease agreement that would run through 2030.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Touchet</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46.12</td>
<td>-118.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Columbia River Interruptibles</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Water supply development projects to meet the demands of existing interruptible water rights.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Odessa - bridges</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Infrastructure replacement and modification related to widening of East Low Canal during ongoing implementation of the Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program. This funding request is intended to match federal transportation dollars.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Grant, Adams</td>
<td>9,13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,000,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Description

### Starting Fiscal Year
- 2022

### Project Class
- Grant - Pass Through

### Agency Priority
- 8

### Project Summary
Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing Chapter 90.94 RCW Streamflow Restoration Program that was passed in the 2018 legislative session. This request will fund projects that implement the Chapter 90.94 RCW local watershed planning process that improves instream flows statewide. This legislation provided $300 million in bond authorization over 15 years for this work. With this request, Ecology will deliver additional water supplies to improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account, Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Taxable Bond Account)

### Project Description
#### What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $40 million in new appropriation authority to continue implementing Chapter 90.94 RCW (formerly Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6091 from 2018) that provides for actions in watersheds to offset potential impacts to instream flows associated with permit exempt domestic water use. The purpose of the Streamflow Restoration Grant program is to provide funding for those actions and projects.

Projects will include water acquisition, storage, retiming, aquifer storage and recharge, habitat improvement, water use and streamflow monitoring, and other activities that improve instream flows for fish and wildlife. Ecology will award grants on a competitive basis for projects throughout the state that improve streamflow and instream resources, as directed under the new law.

### Current Funding
Ecology funded the first round of Streamflow Restoration Program grant applications beginning in 2019. The Agency defined the grant process and direction using the rule (Chapter 173-566 WAC) that was adopted on June 25, 2019, which provides the process and criteria for funding Streamflow Restoration projects statewide under RCW 90.94.060. This guidance and timeline was published November 2019. Ecology held 49 pre-application meetings from November 1, 2019 to April 30, 2020. These meetings were an opportunity for potential applicants to discuss details of their project with Ecology staff before submitting a final application. These meetings were required for projects that have a water rights acquisition component, and were optional for other projects.

At the beginning of the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology anticipated the second Streamflow Restoration Program grant round would be open from January 2020 through March 31, 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ecology extended the application period through April 30, 2020. Once the application period closed, Ecology began processing and reviewing applications. Ecology anticipates making offers to applicants in the fall of 2020 and announcing a ranked project list by January 2021.

### 2021-23 Funding Allocation Process
Pre-application meetings are conducted to provide an opportunity for potential applicants to discuss details of their project with Ecology staff before submitting a final application. These meetings are required for projects that have a water rights acquisition component, and optional for other projects. Ecology also holds a series of grant applicant workshops each funding cycle in order to provide information to potential grant applicants about the application process and purpose of the grants. Interested parties submit applications using the Ecology Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system.

Eligible applicants are limited to tribal governments with reservation lands or treaty rights within Washington, public entities (state and local governments and quasi-governments), and non-profit organizations. Funding is available statewide. Eligible projects include water right acquisitions, water storage, altered water management or infrastructure, riparian and fish habitat improvements, watershed function, environmental monitoring, and feasibility studies. Operation and maintenance costs are not
Grant funding will be awarded statewide on a competitive basis. Ecology’s published guidance outlines our consistent and transparent process for awarding these grants: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1911089.html.

Ecology’s streamflow restoration competitive grants will help state and local agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations implement local plans and projects to improve streamflow and aquatic resources.

Ecology anticipates it will begin accepting applications for the third round of streamflow grant funding (from 2021-23 new appropriations) beginning in February 2021, and completing a process similar to our second round funding timeline, with a final project list for round three funding available by January 2022.

**What opportunity or problem is driving this request?**

Washington’s new streamflow restoration law is in response to the Hirst decision. Hirst was a 2016 Washington State Supreme Court decision that changed how counties approve or deny building permits that use permit-exempt wells for a water source. The law, Chapter 90.94 RCW, was passed on January 18, 2018, and signed by Governor Inslee the next day. The law helps protect water resources while providing water for families in rural Washington.

Chapter 90.94 RCW addresses the court’s decision by allowing landowners to obtain a building permit for a new home relying on a permit-exempt well. The law also directs local planning groups to develop streamflow restoration plans that address the potentially negative impacts from new development.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

In general, the Hirst decision limited many landowner’s abilities to get a building permit for a new home when the proposed source of water was a permit-exempt well. Before Chapter 90.94 RCW, some rural landowners were unable to obtain a building permit. This request will help provide a path forward to meet economic and community needs for reliable water supplies, while protecting and enhancing river flows for fish, wildlife, and recreational uses. Ecology implements the directives in Chapter 90.94 RCW, which:

1. Focuses resources on 15 watersheds that were impacted by the Hirst decision and also establishes standards for rural residential permit-exempt wells in the rest of the state.
2. Allows counties to rely on Ecology’s instream flow rules in preparing comprehensive plans and development regulations and for water availability determinations.
3. Allows rural residents to have access to water from permit-exempt wells to build a home. An estimated 1,547 additional homes per year over 20 years will be built in rural areas of the state.
4. Defines interim standards that will apply until local committees develop plans to be adopted into rule. This allows a maximum of 950 or 3,000 gallons per day for domestic water use, depending on the watershed. Establishes a one-time $500 fee for landowners building a home using a permit-exempt well in the affected areas.
5. Retains the current maximum of 5,000 gallons per day limit for permit-exempt domestic water use in watersheds that do not have existing instream flow rules.
6. Invests $300 million over the next 15 years in projects that will help fish and streamflows.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 103 jobs during the next three years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.
Description

What are the effects of non-funding?

Chapter 90.94 RCW helped resolve the conflict among rural water users and instream flow proponents statewide. This law established the process for achieving instream flows and providing water for rural domestic purposes. If funds are not appropriated for the 2021-23 Biennium, new water to offset building permits using permit exempt wells would not be developed. Feasibility studies, other contract work currently in process, and new water supply projects would not be completed or started. Also, valuable progress made in the last four years to build a working consensus between historically disparate stakeholder groups would likely be lost.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request is for new capital funding for the work envisioned in Chapter 90.94 RCW. Ecology did not consider alternatives as the Legislature directed this process.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This request will allow streamflow restorations projects to be implemented, which will begin the development of new water supplies that will improve instream flow conditions statewide. These projects are needed to meet the economic and community development needs of people and the instream flow needs for fish. It is difficult to secure new water for domestic building permit needs as illustrated by the lawsuit that led to establishment of this program. Without these projects to offset domestic water use and improve instream flows, it is likely additional litigation would occur.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

The 2018 Legislature authorized $300 million in bonds to expand available water supply in the 15 watersheds identified in the Bill, as well as statewide. This funding will be used to implement projects that offset permit exempt well water usage and improve instream flows for fish. Ecology will use the 2021-23 appropriation to provide additional project and grant funding in the next biennium and beyond. Bond proceeds will be deposited into the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account and/or the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Taxable Bond Account. This taxable bond account was created to comply with federal Internal Revenue Service rules and regulations to fund non-governmental related projects.

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

FTEs supporting this work are funded in Ecology’s Operating Budget.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.

- Protect and manage our state’s water because it helps meet economic and community needs for reliable water supplies in the water short basins, while protecting and enhancing river flows for fish.

These projects also support local communities, customers, and employees providing infrastructure at the local level to support improved water use efficiency and improve instream flows for local economic, recreational, and environmental benefit.

This request provides essential support to Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and Clean Environment by:
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Streamflow Restoration Program

**Description**

- Increasing the amount of water instream so that fish and wildlife species have enough water to live and reproduce so that they can maintain healthy populations supported by higher water levels.

- Improving fish habitats so that the food chain is maintained so that fish can find food to eat, shading from trees and plants is improved so that the temperatures do not get too high, and spawning grounds are available with the right size of gravel, etc.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

Local government will implement the fee collection process related to issuing building permits that rely on use of a permit exempt well. Local government will be responsible for collecting, tracking, and remitting applicable fees to Ecology on an annual basis. In addition, the Kittitas and Dungeness Watersheds will implement a pilot metering program that is funded through Ecology.

The Washington State Office of the Attorney General and Department of Fish and Wildlife both have responsibilities under Chapter 90.94 RCW as identified in the Ecology fiscal note for the bill. Funding was provided to both these state agencies to implement their respective obligations under Chapter 90.94 RCW.

There is no federal involvement identified, although Ecology anticipates, in some circumstances, federal participation may occur.

Tribal government will be invited to participate in the local planning process in applicable watersheds. Ecology is providing Tribal Planning Participation grants as was identified in the fiscal note for ESSB 6091.

**What is the impact on the state operating budget?**

Ecology received $3.9 million and 9.6 FTE in the 2018 Supplemen tal Operating Budget for ESSB 6091 implementation during the 2017-19 Biennium, based on the fiscal note for the Bill. For the 2021-23 Biennium, Ecology's base carry forward-level includes 28.04 FTEs and $7.9 million for implementing the Streamflow Restoration Program.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

- **City:** Statewide
- **County:** Statewide
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 90.94 RCW

**Application process used**

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in conformance with Chapter 90.94 RCW. Ecology's published guidance outlines our consistent and transparent process for awarding these grants: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1911089.html. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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<th>2021-23 Fiscal Period</th>
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## Funding

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Future Fiscal Periods

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<td>366-1</td>
<td>Wtrshd Rst Enhnc Bnd-State</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,000,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

Description

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 11

**Project Summary**

Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

The Yakima River Basin has experienced long-standing, severe problems with water supply and aquatic resources. The causes of those problems are numerous and complex; and the net result is the Yakima River Basin is a drought prone, over-appropriated basin with decimated anadromous fish runs and degraded fish habitat.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted a groundwater study, developed a model, and released a report of findings in September 2011. According to the report, the Yakima River Basin has one of the most complex hydrologic systems in the nation. With increasing frequency, water sources run short, and there are predictions that water supply will worsen in the face of climate change. The report and model reinforce that surface and groundwater must be managed as one resource in the Yakima River Basin. Based on the USGS study results, Ecology believes that, in most places in the Basin, new groundwater withdrawals – including those for domestic and municipal purposes – will not be legally reliable without mitigation.


The Plan calls for making substantial improvements in available water supply, constructing fish passage at all in-basin reservoirs, improving fish habitat, and acquiring targeted land parcels for improvements in overall watershed health. The Plan will take 20 to 30 years and about $3.8 billion to implement, according to 2012 estimates developed from the PEIS. Ecology is pursuing implementation of the Plan as the long-term solution to the problems in the Basin. Ecology believes it is necessary to pursue short and medium-term solutions now as the long term efforts and funding strategy is pursued. Such solutions need to focus on dealing with current water allocation and management and specifically address ground and surface water interrelationships identified in the USGS report.

The Plan would add 450,000 acre-feet of surface storage capacity and save about 170,000 acre-feet of water during non-drought years through agricultural water conservation efforts. Taken together, the measures are intended to help ensure more water for irrigators in drought years and reduce dependence on snowpack. These elements of the Plan are focused on meeting existing irrigation needs in drought years and not on making water available for future irrigation development.

The Plan incorporates approximately 57,000 acre-feet of water supply for municipal and domestic needs. But it may take 20 or 30 more years to obtain funding and authorization and to develop these new water supplies for municipal and domestic purposes only.

Interim steps are needed until these new sources of water become available through storage, conservation, and other water management projects. While water resources must be managed conservatively to protect senior users and fisheries, we must
Description

seek ways to make water available for growing communities and industries.

Since passage of Second Substitute Senate Bill 5367 in support of the Plan in 2013, the Office of Columbia River (OCR) has embarked on an ambitious 30-year effort encompassing an unprecedented breadth of projects and programs designed to solve the water and aquatic resource needs of the Yakima River Basin in south central Washington. Over the last five years, the program has been advancing a wide range of projects, from planning, design, permitting, funding, and construction as part of the first ten years of project development (10-year Initial Development Phase).

The project-by-project activities discussed in this request include concurrent advancement of fish passage, watershed enhancement, and water supply. Many of these efforts also provide improved stream flow in critical reaches, as well as improvements in other fish habitat conditions. The Legislature appropriated $40.0 million in the 2019-21 Biennium for continued implementation of the Plan. These funds are being applied to a variety of projects in combination with funds obtained from other sources.

Ecology is requesting $42 million to continue implementation projects in the Plan. It will provide measurable progress to address pending water right applications in the Basin and develop solutions for how new groundwater uses may be achieved through mitigation or other creative programs, such as domestic water reserve programs and expanded water exchanges. All funding identified in this request is from the State Building Construction Account and is state "seed" money that will eventually match a yet-to-be determined amount of federal and local share of the costs.

Results through the 2019-21 Biennium:

- In March of 2019, the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan was enacted into federal law under the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, Public Law 116-9, Title VIII, Subtitle C, Section 8201, Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project. This federal legislation authorizes and funds major components of the YBIP and ensures a federal partner for the future. The Act authorizes the USBR to adopt the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan and its initial development phase and to authorize new uses of the Yakima Irrigation Project. The Act emphasizes:
  - Recovery and maintenance of sustainable harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life.
  - Development of municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply.
  - Resilience to drought and climate change.

- Authorizes Initial 10-Year Development Phase of Yakima Basin Integrated Plan. This includes 200,000 acre-feet inactive storage at Lake Kachess, additional water conservation savings of 85,000 acre-feet, groundwater recharge, aquifer storage and water market & transfer projects and an additional $75 million to address long standing deferred maintenance and improvements to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Wapato Irrigation District.

- Approves planning and study of both the intermediate (2nd 10-year phase) and final (3rd 10-year phase) development phases of Yakima Basin Integrated Plan.

- Additional accomplishments include completion of the Cle Elum Fish Passage Structure which include completion of the secant pile, tunnel to adult fish passage facility, lowest intake constricted and other construction activities for the phasing of the next contract to construct the helix.

- In addition, significant advancement toward the water conservation goal of 85,000 ac-ft during the initial development phase of 36,000 ac-ft or 42% of the goal.

This request will fund the next installment of the ten-year Initial Development Phase that runs through the 2021-23 Biennium. For the 2021-23 Biennium, proposed projects by the Plan improvement categories (See attached project list) include:

1. Habitat: $5.0 million - Tributary/Mainstem Habitat Restoration Projects Fish habitat enhancement program will address mainstem and tributary habitat restoration priorities, such as flow restoration, fish barrier removal, and screening diversions. Work to improve Bull Trout Habitat enhancements in various locations will include feasibility, permitting, and implementation activities.

2. Fish Passage: $22.7 million - Cle Elum, Tieton, and Clear Lake Dam Passage Construction of up and downstream fish passage facilities at Cle Elum and Clear Lake, and feasibility and design work at Tieton.

3. Structural & Operational Modifications: $4.5 million - Cle Elum Pool Raise and Upper Yakima System Shoreline stabilization at Lake Cle Elum to mitigate raising lake level by three feet. Feasibility study to add small scale gravity fed storage to the Yakima irrigation system in Kittitas County, and feasibility study at Nelson dam, and lower river storage.

4. Surface Storage: $2.7 million - KDRPP and Wymer or Bumping Reservoir KDRPP project will provide additional pump capacity on Lake Kachess that will allow access to another 200,000 acre-feet of water from the lake. The Bumping and Wymer storage options will modify and enlarge Bumping Lake to a total active capacity of 190,000 acre-feet (current capacity is 33,700 acre-feet), or Wymer will provide new 162,500 acre-feet off-channel storage facility in the intermittent stream channel of Lmuma Creek, eight miles upstream of Roza Dam. This work will focus on continued feasibility study development and geotechnical analysis.

5. Groundwater Storage: $1.8 million - Regional Storage Options Regional Storage Options (includes aquifer storage and recovery and/or groundwater infiltration) will be accomplished by diverting water into designed infiltration systems (ponds, canals, or spreading areas) prior to storage releases from the Yakima Project. Additional pilot projects will be developed and implemented during the biennium.

6. Water Conservation: $5.0 million – Agricultural/Municipal/Domestic Conservation projects. These projects will focus on improvements to existing irrigation districts within the Basin, including the Yakama Nation district.

7. Market Driven Reallocation: $300,000 - General Support for markets to exchange water and provide banking opportunities. This work will focus on reducing barriers to voluntary market transfers and marketing opportunities.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

For the past 30 years, several groups in the Yakima River Basin have been actively involved in storage modification, supplementation, and fish enhancement projects. Groups include the Yakama Nation, USBR, Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington State departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), county and municipal governments, local conservation districts, non-profit organizations, and other landowners and managers. But the current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet aquatic resource demands for fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation demands, and municipal water supply demands.

Anadromous and resident fish populations are seriously depleted from historic levels, and some species have been eliminated from the Basin or listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The causes for decline of resident fish populations include many obstructions that block fish passage to upstream tributaries and spawning grounds; degraded riparian habitat and floodplain functions by past and present land use practices; and altered streamflows due to heavy irrigation demand that leaves some streamflows too high or too low to provide good fish habitat.

There are many reasons it is difficult to meet demand for current and future municipal and domestic water supplies. First, water rights in the basin are fully appropriated, which makes it difficult to acquire water to meet future municipal and domestic water demand. Second, pumping groundwater for irrigation and municipal uses has shown to reduce surface water flows in some
**Description**

locations, which may affect other existing water rights.

Finally, climate change projections indicate there will be changes in runoff and streamflow patterns, which will increase the need for prorationing of water and maintaining flows for fish.

These problems have created a need to restore ecological functions in the Yakima River Basin to provide more reliable and sustainable water resources for the health of the riverine environment, and for agricultural, municipal, and domestic needs. These problems should be addressed in a way that anticipates increased water demands and changes in water supply related to climate change. In developing the Plan, USBR, Ecology, and the YRBWEP Working Group identified specific needs for resident and anadromous fish, irrigation water supply, municipal and domestic water supply, and anticipated changes in water supply related to climate change.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

Requested funds will be used to continue financing assessments and constructing new water projects and water conservation measures. These infrastructure investments will expand the available water supply, allow new water rights to be issued, and enhance instream flows in the Yakima River and its tributaries.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 103 jobs during the next three years based on estimates from the Office of Financial Management.

**What are the effects of non-funding?**

If the initial Plan projects are not funded, USBR and Ecology would not continue implementing the Plan. Without an integrated approach, it is unlikely USBR and Ecology would be able to procure additional federal or state funding to develop large-scale water storage or fish passage and habitat improvement projects. Ecology expects that securing continuing funding is critical to leveraging future federal appropriations that will help pay for the multi-billion dollar cost of the Plan. So, the existing management structure would remain in place, which has proven to be inadequate for meeting Basin-wide water needs. The water future of the Basin would continue to rely on individual actions by various agencies and other entities to improve water resources. Current funding sources would be used to continue ongoing programs and those projects already funded.

Although USBR and Ecology would not implement an integrated approach to improve water resources and fish habitat in the Basin, current management activities and ongoing projects would continue. In addition to their involvement with ongoing projects, USBR and Ecology would continue their activities to manage water resources in the Yakima River Basin. The USBR would continue to study fish passage options at its major reservoirs, consistent with its mitigation agreement with WDFW outlined in the hydraulic project approval permit, but would not have funding to carry out the projects.

USBR and Ecology would continue to explore other opportunities for funding and implementing water resource and habitat improvement projects, but no large-scale or integrated actions or projects would likely occur under the No Action Alternative (the expected future condition if no action is taken). Under the No Action Alternative, progress toward achieving the goal of restoring ecological functions in the Basin would likely proceed more slowly and in a more limited way than with a comprehensive funding package.

To fully fund the state’s share of the ongoing Integrated Plan, Ecology anticipates that demand for funding will be significantly higher in future biennia. Ecology will seek similar levels of funding from a combination of federal and private funding sources. Ecology and its partners will continue to adapt implementation of the program based on actual funding provided and ongoing developments that may affect project design, costs, hydrologic conditions, fisheries health, and productivity of the Central Washington economy.

**Why is this the best option or alternative?**

New funds allow Yakima River Basin projects to be started and solutions to historic water supply problems implemented. The
availability of extensive capital funding is critical to implementing the Plan and securing future commitments from the federal government. Without the capital funding, the Plan would not be implemented, and existing water supply problems would continue and likely become more volatile in the future.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Projects included in this request will continue implementing the entire Plan in the Yakima River Basin. They will expand the portfolio of water resources available to meet the Plan’s objectives for the Basin. Both the initial and long-term projects included in the Plan are needed to meet the economic and community development needs of people and the instream flow needs for fish. It is difficult to secure any new water for out-of-stream uses due to endangered fish issues and lack of water availability in the Yakima River Basin. More details on the Plan can be found at: https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Water-supply-projects-EW/Yakima-River-Basin-projects/Yakima-integrated-plan

Funding this request will allow practical water supply solutions to be started and continue the work with interest groups across the community to secure new instream and out-of-stream water uses in a cooperative and balanced way. Projects funded will lead to additional economic activity in communities throughout the region, and allow state government to work in partnership with water stakeholders throughout the region. Economic vitality in the region will continue while aquatic resources and instream flows are protected.

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology proposes using the State Building Construction Account to fund the projects listed in this request. Using bonds is the appropriate mechanism to fund multi-million dollar projects that will provide instream and out-of-stream benefits for decades. The funding arrangement with Ecology’s federal and local partners has not yet been finalized by all parties involved. Multi-party agreements with local irrigation districts and USBR for a share of the total project cost are being discussed with local, state, and federal partners.

The various parties represented on the YRBWEP Working Group and its committees have forged strong working partnerships that created valuable outcomes for fish and water supply under the challenging conditions posed by the drought in 2015. Federal legislation (Dingell Act) enacted in March 2019 complements RCW 90.38.060; a necessary step in securing federal funding at the scale needed to construct major projects. Ecology will continue to collaboratively implement the Plan and seek non-state funding to complement the significant state investments. Local, state, and federal partners continue to work this proposed legislation with Congress.

Funding for this request includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This project requires 3.45 FTEs to provide project management, scientific expertise, and contract oversight and support to implement Plan projects. This is an increase of 1.15 FTE above the 2019-21 biennium that currently supports this capital project and is necessary due to overall project complexity and accelerated implementation schedule. Ecology’s OCR manages both Columbia River and Yakima River Integrated Plan projects. OCR anticipates implementing some very large-scale projects (constructing storage) and numerous small-scale habitat projects in 2021-23.

Please note, these FTEs support both this new appropriation and other related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to:
Description

- Support and engage our communities, customers and employees
- Protect and manage our state’s water because it helps meet economic and community needs for reliable water supplies in the Yakima River Basin, while protecting and enhancing river flows for fish.

These projects also support local communities, customers, and employees providing infrastructure at the local level to support improved water use efficiency and improve instream flows for local economic, recreational, and environmental benefit.

This request is essential to support the Governor’s priority for Economy and Agriculture to: Protect and manage scarce resources: land, water, energy, labor, capital, and credit.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by:
- Increasing the amount of water instream so that fish and wildlife species have enough water to live and reproduce so that they can maintain healthy populations supported by higher water levels.
- Improving fish habitats so that the food chain is maintained so that fish can find food to eat, shading from trees and plants is improved so that the temperatures do not get too high, and spawning grounds are available with the right size of gravel, etc.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology is currently working on a broad range of projects; and the spectrum of partners involved is just as diverse. The portfolio of participants includes local conservation districts, irrigation districts, municipal water systems, numerous environmental groups, agricultural organizations, and state, federal, and local governments. These organizations are involved not only in giving Ecology policy guidance, but will also likely be grant recipients and project partners critical to successfully implementing the Plan. Funding this list of early action projects means this wide range of partners will see new water storage and conservation projects, along with the associated jobs and funds critical to their local economies.

Other state agency programs that support economic community and agriculture development and protection and restoration of fish species will benefit from these projects. WDFW is an active partner in identifying the most critical needs for protecting and enhancing streamflows for fish. The Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC) manages on-farm irrigation efficiencies (SCC Capital Budget request Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program). Cities and counties in the Yakima River Basin are strong supporters and active partners. USBR is a funding partner with Ecology in new storage and conservation projects.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
Project Number: 40000422
Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

**Description**

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities

**RCW that establishes grant:** Legislative Appropriation

**Application process used**

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000423

**SubProject Title:** Habitat
Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000423
SubProject Title: Habitat

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Tributary/Mainstem Habitat Restoration Projects - Fish habitat enhancement program would address mainstem and tributary habitat restoration priorities such as flow restoration, fish barrier removal, and screening diversions

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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2029-31: 0
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000424
SubProject Title: Fish Passage

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000425
SubProject Title: Fish Passage

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary

Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Clear Lake Dam Passage

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000425
SubProject Title: Fish Passage

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000426
SubProject Title: Structural & Operational Modifications
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Cle Elum Pool Raise - Shoreline stabilization to increase storage of Lake Cle Elum by approximately 14,600 ac-ft by raising lake level 3 feet.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Misc. Structural Projects (Nelson Dam, Lower River, Upper Yakima System Storage, YTID)

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A
### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000422  
**SubProject Title:** Structural & Operational Modifications

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

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**SubProject Number:** 40000428  
**SubProject Title:** Surface Storage

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 11

**Project Summary**

Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

KDRPP project would provide additional pump capacity on Lake Kachess that would enable access to another 200,000 ac-ft of water from the Lake (continue providing technical support and bull trout enhancement).

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

- **City:** Statewide  
- **County:** Statewide  
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**

Grants
## SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000428  
**SubProject Title:** Surface Storage

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities  
**RCW that establishes grant:** Legislative Appropriation

### Application process used

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

### Growth Management impacts

N/A

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**

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**SubProject Number:** 40000429  
**SubProject Title:** Surface Storage
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Project Number: 40000422
Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000429
SubProject Title: Surface Storage

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
The Bumping and Wymer storage options would enlarge Bumping Lake to a total active capacity of 190,000 ac-ft (current capacity is 33,700 ac-ft) OR Wymer would provide new 162,500 ac-ft off-channel storage facility in the intermittent stream channel of Lmuma Creek, 8 miles upstream of Roza dam.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

<table>
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<th>Account Title</th>
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<th>Expenditures</th>
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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000429
SubProject Title: Surface Storage

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<tr>
<th>Future Fiscal Periods</th>
<th>2023-25</th>
<th>2025-27</th>
<th>2027-29</th>
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</table>

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000430
SubProject Title: Groundwater Storage

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary

Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Regional Storage Options to include ASR and/or GW infiltration to be accomplished by diverting water into designed infiltration systems prior to storage releases from the Yakima Project.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000430
SubProject Title: Groundwater Storage

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Total 1,761,000

2021-23 Fiscal Period

Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000431
SubProject Title: Water Conservation
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

### Project Description

Agricultural/Municipal/Domestic Conservation projects.

### Proviso

N/A

### Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
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### Project Type

Grants

### Grant Recipient Organization

Local Entities

### RCW that establishes grant

Legislative Appropriation

### Application process used

Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

### Growth Management impacts

N/A

### Funding

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<tr>
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### Future Fiscal Periods

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</table>
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
General Support for markets to exchange water and provide banking opportunities.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation

Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000432
SubProject Title: Market Driven Reallocation

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000433
SubProject Title: Ecology Staffing

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary

Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Funding for the administration of the YRBWEP Program. Administration includes writing all grant agreements and contracts; reviewing and approving invoices and providing oversight for all projects. 3.45 FTE are needed for grant administration, Central Budget Office capital support and Agency administrative overhead.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Project Number: 40000422
Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

SubProjects

Project Type

SubProject Number: 40000433
SubProject Title: Ecology Staffing
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000434
SubProject Title: Ecology EAGL System
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Date Run: 9/4/2020 9:27AM

Project Number: 40000422
Project Title: 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000434
SubProject Title: Ecology EAGL System

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 11

Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants & Loans (EAGL) system. This also includes the development of a new application for the 2023-25 solicitation, which will occur during the 2021-23 Biennium.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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057-1 State Bldg Constr-State
Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting $42 million in the 2021-23 Biennium to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Ten-Year Financial Plan

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A
## SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000435  
**SubProject Title:** 2021-23 Yakima River Basin Water Supp Ten-Year Financial Plan

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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| **Total** | 42,000,000  | 42,000,000  | 42,000,000  | 42,000,000  |

### Operating Impacts

- **No Operating Impact**
### Ecology 2021-23 Capital Budget Project List

**Water Resources Program**

**Yakima River Basin Water Supply Project List**

*8/20/2020*

**Purpose:** The Legislature authorized implementation of the Yakima Integrated Plan in 2013 (RCW 90.38) because current water supply does not meet instream or out-of-stream demand, including the aquatic demands for fish and wildlife and the out-of-stream needs of irrigation and municipal supply. The Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan provides water for agriculture, fish, and communities by: (1) Modifying water system operation and infrastructure; (2) Building fish passage at six existing dams; (3) Implementing enhanced water conservation projects; (4) Creating additional groundwater and surface storage capacity; (5) Enhancing and protecting habitat and increasing in-stream flows; and, (6) Employing water marketing and banking. Projects and funding amounts are subject to change periodically as individual project scope and feasibility are determined and/or changed to enable Ecology to implement the best water supply solutions available.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>4,890,477</td>
<td>Tributary/Mainstem Habitat Restoration Projects - Fish habitat enhancement program would address mainstem and tributary habitat restoration priorities such as flow restoration, fish barrier removal, and screening diversions.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Kittitas, Yakima and Benton</td>
<td>13,14,15,16</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<td>Fish Passage</td>
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<td>Cle Elum Dam Passage - Construction of down stream / upstream fish passage facilities.</td>
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<td>Structural &amp; Operational Modifications</td>
<td>2,445,238</td>
<td>Cle Elum Pool Raise - Shoreline stabilization to increase storage of Lake Cle Elum by approximately 14,600 ac-ft by raising lake level 3 feet.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Surface Storage</td>
<td>1,662,762</td>
<td>KDRPP project would provide additional pump capacity on Lake Kachess that would enable access to another 200,000 ac-ft of water from the Lake (continue providing technical support and bull trout enhancement).</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>978,095</td>
<td>The Bumping and Wymer storage options would enlarge Bumping Lake to a total active capacity of 190,000 ac-ft (current capacity is 33,700 ac-ft) OR Wymer would provide new 162,500 ac-ft off-channel storage facility in the intermittent stream channel of Lmuma Creek, 8 miles upstream of Roza dam.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Kittitas and Yakima</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Groundwater Storage</td>
<td>1,760,572</td>
<td>Regional Storage Options to include ASR and/or GW infiltration to be accomplished by diverting water into designed infiltration systems prior to storage releases from the Yakima Project.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>13, 14, 15, 16</td>
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<td>Water Conservation</td>
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<td>Agricultural/Municipal/Domestic Conservation projects.</td>
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<td>Kittitas, Yakima and Benton</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Market Driven Reallocation</td>
<td>293,429</td>
<td>General Support for markets to exchange water and provide banking opportunities.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>13, 14, 15, 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Estimated Start</td>
<td>Site Address</td>
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<td>Ecology Staffing</td>
<td>905,000</td>
<td>Funding for the administration of the YRBWEP Program. Administration includes writing all grant agreements and contracts; reviewing and approving invoices and providing oversight for all projects. 3.45 FTE are needed for grant administration, Central Budget Office capital support and Agency administrative overhead.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
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<td>Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants &amp; Loans (EAGL) system. This also includes the development of a new application for the 2023-25 solicitation, which will occur during the 2021-23 Biennium.</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
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In the Chehalis River basin, five of the largest recorded floods have occurred during the last 30 years. Habitat for salmon and other aquatic species has been severely degraded. Climate change is making both flood and fish problems worse. Without aggressive action, the best available science predicts that by late 21st century, thousands of homes in the Basin will be at risk, increased flooding will close U.S. Interstate 5 more often, communities will experience up to $3.5 billion in flood-related damages, and the survival of the basin's spring-run Chinook populations will be imperiled. At the direction of the Washington State Legislature, a diverse set of stakeholders overseen by the Chehalis Basin Board, and supported by Ecology's Office of Chehalis Basin, are developing a comprehensive, long-term Chehalis Basin Strategy to reduce flood-related damage, restore aquatic habitat for salmon and other native species, and provide other public benefits. Ecology is requesting $70 million to continue implementing the Strategy in cooperation with local, tribal, and state partners. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

**What is the proposed project?**

In 2016, the Legislature passed House Bill 2856, which established the Office of Chehalis Basin (OCB) within Ecology. State lawmakers also transitioned the Governor's work group to an independent Chehalis Basin Board (Board), which is comprised of members representing local and tribal governments, state natural resource and transportation agencies, and conservation and agricultural interests. The Board provides oversight of the long-term Chehalis Basin Strategy (RCW 43.21A.731), including developing and submitting budget recommendations to the Governor necessary for implementation. The mission of the Board and OCB is to aggressively pursue development and implementation of an integrated strategy and administer funding for long-term flood damage reduction projects and aquatic species restoration activities in the Basin.

House Bill (HB) 1154, passed in 2020, directs the OCB to submit agency decision packages consistent with biennial amounts of prior requests ($50 million in 2017-19 and $73.2 million in 2019-21) for the 2021-23 Biennium, as well as out biennia. HB 1154 also requires OCB to submit a report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature by Jan. 1, 2021, with a final strategic plan containing a specific list of projects, project costs, suggested fund sources, location information, and time frames.

This request is for $70 million in new capital appropriations to fund new grants, contracts, interagency agreements, and staff to support aquatic species habitat restoration and flood damage reduction projects implemented under the Strategy. The 2021-23 Chehalis Basin Strategy project list is currently being developed by the Chehalis Basin Board, and expected to be finalized by December 2020. The project list is expected to include a combination of existing projects that require the next phase of funding, as well as new projects in need of initial funding.

For the 2021-23 Biennium, projects are proposed in the following categories:

- **Reach-Scale Habitat Projects.** Five current projects are in different phases of permitting, property acquisition, and construction; and new reach-scale projects will begin planning, project development and design phases. Reach-Scale Projects are prioritized and selected by a steering committee led by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Quinault Indian Nation, and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation. The steering committee makes recommendations to the Chehalis Basin Board.

- **Smaller-Scale Aquatic Species Habitat Protection and Restoration Projects (non-reach scale).** These projects include construction of the next round of priority fish-barrier corrections; headwater, groundwater, and streamflow protection projects; priority habitat property acquisitions; streamside riparian improvements; and other instream actions. Projects are scored and ranked by a committee comprised of agency, tribal, and conservation community experts.

- **Local and Community-scale Flood Damage Reduction Projects.** OCB and the Board are preparing for the next round of local Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority flood-damage reduction projects, and Community Flood Assistance & Resilience
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 7:26PM

Project Number: 40000387
Project Title: 2021-23 Chehalis Basin Strategy

Description

(CFAR) activities. These will include landowner and local government technical assistance and structure retrofit/elevation/buyout projects. These projects are selected through competitive grant processes, overseen by the local flood authority and the OCB. The flood authority’s local projects list will be available for the Chehalis Basin Board’s review and approval by October 2020. The next round of CFAR projects will be solicited, reviewed, and prioritized by June 2021, based on preliminary solicitation responses received in summer 2020.

- Large-Scale Flood Protection Projects. These will include the next construction phase of the Aberdeen Hoquiam North Shore Levee; development and review of a basin-wide, non-dam alternative approach to flood damage reduction; and possible development of a mitigation plan and permit applications for the Chehalis Basin Flood Control Zone District’s proposed flood retention dam and Chehalis-Centralia Airport levee improvements. The Chehalis Basin Board will decide whether to advance these projects and determine funding levels for the 2021-23 Biennium by December 2020, after additional evaluation of the feasibility of a non-dam alternative and the feasibility of potential mitigation for the identified impacts of the proposed dam on water quality, fish, and wildlife.

- Integrated Flood and Fish Projects. This includes planning, designing, and constructing the next phase of floodplain and stream channel improvements, such as off-channel storage and habitat, and channel migration and bank erosion projects designed to achieve Strategy flood damage reduction and habitat protection goals. The Board is still determining whether and how these projects will be categorized, prioritized, and funded.

Other projects under consideration include completing the evaluation of the relationship between contemporary forest practices and streamflows in the Basin; supporting the planning and design of projects that align aquatic species restoration while preserving Basin agriculture; monitoring and adaptive management for the overall Strategy (new flood reduction and/or aquatic species studies, data gaps, status and trends, project effectiveness); and performance reporting to meet HB 2856 requirements, including continued development of a phased implementation schedule and quantified measures for evaluating success. Specific integrated projects will be determined by the Chehalis Basin Board by December 2020.

Resources are also requested for OCB and Chehalis Basin Board Strategy Oversight. Funding will be used to staff the OCB and provide financial accountability and project management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination on individual projects. Additional FTEs are needed to provide technical support and manage flood-damage reduction and floodplain management-related projects in the Basin.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

The Legislature created the OCB and Chehalis Basin Board, and directed Ecology to use the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Program as the model to develop an integrated long-term strategy to manage water issues across a diverse set of interests in the 2,700 square-mile Chehalis River Basin. OCB is working hand-in-hand with the Chehalis Basin Board to develop and implement a strategy with two overarching objectives: reduce flood-related damages while restoring aquatic species habitat in the Chehalis Basin. OCB administers funding for the Chehalis Basin Strategy.

In February 2018, Lewis County and its incorporated cities led the state in payments for flood insurance claims. At the same time, the best available science shows that without aggressive actions to protect and restore habitat, salmon and other native aquatic species in the Basin will likely face federal ESA listing. The Chehalis Basin Strategy aims to reduce these trends. OCB and the Board are working in partnership with an array of public, non-profit, and private entities to design projects that address flood damage and degraded aquatic habitat in the Basin on a local and basin-wide scale.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This request will reduce damage from catastrophic flooding in the Basin and put a comprehensive restoration plan in place that supports habitat function, ecosystem processes, and populations of native aquatic and semi-aquatic species, including spring Chinook salmon. These elements make up the Chehalis Basin Strategy to create flood and climate-resilient systems that support human needs in the Basin. The comprehensive long-term strategy is comprised of a series of project elements: Some are already being implemented, while others are still being considered before being implemented in the future.
There are about 1,400 structures within the mainstem of the Chehalis River’s 100-year floodplain. Depending on the actions adopted in the final Chehalis Basin Strategy, flood damage to most will be reduced or eliminated, particularly communities upstream of Grand Mound, including Adna, Centralia, Chehalis, and Doty. It also includes the Newaukum River sub-basin and the downtown cores of Aberdeen and Hoquiam. The Strategy will establish a new Basin paradigm where resiliency and preparedness replace the cycle of repeated damage and recovery from floods.

Outside of the 100-year floodplains, there are about four times as many structures along the tributaries to the Chehalis River’s mainstem. Between 25 and 75 percent of these structures can be protected in ways that reduces their exposure to flood damage and escalating flood insurance premium rates. Large-scale actions are also being developed to help ensure that I-5 through Centralia and Chehalis stays open during a 100-year flood. This will benefit Basin communities and regional travelers while avoiding local, state, national, and international economic disruptions.

During the 2021-23 Biennium, specific environmental benefits from planned habitat restoration work include barrier culvert-replacement projects to open fish access to more critical, quality upstream habitat. The aquatic habitat restoration plan also calls for completing the first of five one to two-mile-long stream reach improvements in the Basin while developing, planning, and designing the next set of reach-scale projects.

The Strategy will provide public health and environmental benefits by putting flood-damage reduction actions in place that maintain access to public roads during floods will protecting public infrastructure and other facilities. To advance their floodplain management policies and regulations, local governments benefit from OCB staff and consultant support, as well as funding to implement priority, local-scale flood-damage reduction projects. They also benefit from the synergy created by coordinating a planning and investment strategy that can be used across the basin.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 360 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If we do not receive funding, Ecology would be unable to fulfill its Legislatively-mandated obligation when lawmakers established the OCB to aggressively pursue implementation of an integrated Chehalis Basin Strategy.

Non-injunction fish passage barriers, identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Quinault Indian Nation, and Chehalis Tribe as high-priority for salmon, would not be corrected and would continue to block access to important upstream spawning and rearing habitat. These include local government barriers or culvers on private land in priority aquatic habitat areas not covered by the federal injunction.

Conservation districts and non-profit conservation organizations would be unable to build new partnerships with willing landowners to develop and design the next round of reach-scale habitat restoration projects, and willing sellers would be unable to receive compensation for conservation easements or fee title for their high priority habitat areas.

Grays Harbor, Lewis, and Thurston counties, as well as Basin cities and communities, would not receive the financial assistance they need to implement their highest-priority projects to protect public infrastructure, or get the technical assistance they need to help their residents reduce future flood damage by changing land use practices and incentivizing home elevations, flood proofing, and buyouts.

Basin residents seeking technical and financial assistance to avoid future flood damage by elevating, flood proofing, relocating, or selling their homes would not be helped.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request for new funding will allow Chehalis Basin projects to continue in the 2021-23 Biennium. HB 2856 established the OCB and Chehalis Basin Board to aggressively pursue development and implementation of an integrated strategy and
administer funding for long-term flood damage reduction projects and aquatic species restoration activities in the Basin.

HB 1154, passed in 2020, directs the OCB to submit agency decision packages consistent with biennial amounts of prior requests ($50 million in 2017-19 and $73.2 million in 2019-21) for the 2021-23 Biennium, as well as out biennia.

Another option would be to fund some of the ongoing staffing in the operating budget with GF-State resources. Following past budget bill approaches, funding for these staff are requested here. Without capital funding and adequate staff resources, the Chehalis Basin Strategy cannot be implemented.

**How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?**

The Legislature created the OCB and Chehalis Basin Board to formalize efforts to address critical flooding and habitat issues in the Basin. This structure is bringing greater transparency, emphasis, and consistency to our efforts to put the Strategy in place. We still need to coordinate and prioritize all the disparate conservation and flood control projects being worked on in Basin by different local and state groups. Consistency is needed to coordinate projects and avoid having one project conflict with or undermine the benefits of another.

**What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?**

Ecology is requesting State Building Construction Account funding for this request. In addition, OCB is working with the Washington Conservation Commission, the state Military Department's Emergency Management Division, and Washington’s congressional delegation to secure federal funding to support implementing habitat restoration projects and flood mitigation projects. The OCB expect local-scale projects will require local matching funds to receive state capital grant funds through this request. While there are not strict local match requirements, the Board and Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority are requiring applicants to provide information about matching funds they have committed to projects and funds they hope to leverage. This information will be used to evaluate the feasibility of the projects, and may affect their prioritization.

**Are FTEs required to support this project?**

Consistent with approved allotments for the 2019-21 Biennium, Ecology is requesting a total base minimum of 15.3 FTEs to support the Chehalis Basin Strategy in 2021-23. A portion of these FTEs (6.6 direct FTEs) will staff the OCB, and provide financial accountability and project management, technical assistance, and stakeholder coordination on individual projects. OCB staff support the Chehalis Basin Board by organizing and coordinating with consultants and agency staff to plan, gather, and prepare information and presentations for Board meetings.

OCB staff also attend meetings held by the Aquatic Species Restoration Plan Steering Committee and Science Review Teams, Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority, Chehalis River Basin Flood Control Zone District, and Grays Harbor, Lewis, and Thurston conservation districts. Staff serve as the primary point of contact for Board members, local and tribal governments, other state and federal agencies, and other entities. OCB staff also provide media relations, communications and outreach support, budget preparation and management support, and administrative support for OCB.

Ecology had requested funding to staff the OCB in 2019-21 Operating Budget, but legislative direction was to fund the staff out of the capital project appropriation. Consistent with that direction, and staffing levels for the OCB during the 2019-21 Biennium, a portion of this capital request will be used to support:

- 1.0 FTE OCB Director
- 1.0 FTE Office Manager
- 1.0 FTE Lead Planner
- 1.0 FTE Projects and Deliverables Coordinator
**Description**

- 1.0 FTE Community Flood Assistance & Resiliency (CFAR) Technical Assistance
- 1.0 FTE Aquatic Species Manager
- 0.35 FTE Budget Manager
- 0.25 FTE Communications Manager

The remaining direct FTEs will provide technical support and manage flood-damage reduction and floodplain management-related projects in the Basin. Work will include, but not be limited to, the following types of activities currently underway this biennium. Staff will evaluate the criteria being used to create future project lists for habitat restoration, flood resiliency, and local-scale flood damage reduction projects. Staff will also conduct watershed health and effectiveness monitoring in to support implementing the Basin aquatic species restoration plan.

Pending Board review and approval of the final project list for 2021-23, additional FTEs may be required to provide project and financial oversight of contracts and grants to ensure compliance with state law and Ecology policies, as well as increased technical assistance to local governments and landowners. Additional technical support for water quality monitoring and modeling, economic evaluations, the review of geotechnical engineering reports, and permitting associated with implementing local flood damage reduction and habitat restoration projects could be required.

FTE requirements for Ecology staff will vary each biennium, depending on the status the Strategy and specific steps planned for that time period. Additional details and breakdown of statewide staffing needs associated with this request will be included in the final project list, which is expected to be finalized by the Board by December 2020.

Please note, these FTEs would support both this new appropriation, as well as the related reappropriation projects under this capital program.

**How does the project support the agency and statewide results?**

This request is essential to implementing three goals in Ecology's strategic plan: to Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees; to Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts; and Protect and Manage Our State's Waters. The Legislature established the OCB within Ecology to aggressively pursue implementation of a collaboratively developed, integrated strategy for long-term flood damage reduction and aquatic species restoration in the Chehalis Basin. These objectives address climate change by preparing the Basin for predicted larger winter floods, sea level rise, and negative impacts to aquatic species from a warming climate and drier summers. They also include project benefitting populations within the basin with environmental justice concerns.

This request also provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goals for Healthy and Safe Communities, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, and a Prosperous Economy by taking action to prevent $3.5 billion in damage to families and communities over the next 100 years. This is likely to be greater due to climate change. Also, while the Chehalis Basin currently has no ESA-listed salmon, implementing the aquatic habitat restoration plan will help prevent the continued decline of habitat conditions and species populations, and avoid the serious consequences an ESA listing could cause tribal, commercial, and recreational fishers.

**How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?**

This request will provide funding for technical support staff and research efforts at the state departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, Natural Resources, Transportation, and Washington Conservation Commission. Details on these efforts will be included in the final project list for the 2021-23 Biennium, which is expected to be approved by the Board by December 2020. Funding has also been provided, and is anticipated to continue, for local and tribal governments and other state and federal agencies to help develop and implement the Strategy. Funds have also been provided to the state Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for fiscal and contract management.
Description

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None

Proviso

The OCB requests the following proviso language from the 2019-21 Capital Budget be included in the in the 2021-23 Capital Budget to ensure the necessary flexibility to meet program objectives, and the efficient administration of contracts. From Sec. 3020 – 2019-21 Capital Budget: The appropriation in this section is subject to the following conditions and limitations: (3) The office of Chehalis basin board has discretion to allocate the funding between subsections (x) and (x) of this section if needed to meet the objectives of this appropriation. (4) Up to one and a half percent of the appropriation provided in this section may be used by the recreation and conservation office to administer contracts associated with the subprojects funded through this section. Contract administration includes, but is not limited to: Drafting and amending contracts, reviewing and approving invoices, tracking expenditures, and performing field inspections to assess project status when conducting similar assessments related to other agency contracts in the same geographic area.

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: State, local, tribal, and community groups, agencies, and contractors

RCW that establishes grant: RCW 43.21A.730 -.733

Application process used

Fiscal management is provided through RCO, so no new grant program needs to be set up/modified at Ecology. Project lists are created through application of ranking criteria approved by the Chehalis Basin Board. Local flood damage reduction projects are evaluated by the Flood Authority, which recommends a ranked list to the Chehalis Basin Board. The Board approves the final ranked list for funding. Aquatic Species Restoration Plan projects are identified and evaluated by the ASRP Steering Committee that recommends a list of projects to the Board. The Board approves the final list of ASRP projects for funding. The Board is expected review the work proposed for the 2021-23 Biennium by December 2020 and will then provide the Governor and Legislature with an approved project list for the local flood reduction projects, and a description for the remaining work. The OCB oversees the implementation of the projects, and contracts with RCO for fiscal management of the grant funds.

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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### Project Information

**Project Number:** 40000387  
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Chehalis Basin Strategy

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Project Summary
The United States Bureau of Reclamation manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multi-year projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover the required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Phase 2 project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request includes $4.281 million to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. (State Building Construction Account)

Description
Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 17

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
The Yakima River below the Sunnyside Diversion Dam has suffered from chronic low stream flows in late summer and early fall. During the 1977 drought, the river below Sunnyside Dam was dry for a week because the entire flow of the river was diverted for irrigation. That year, a federal court ruling required the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to release water from storage to avoid dewatering salmon nests. After that, the USBR committed to provide water from storage to keep flows of at least 200 cubic feet per second (cfs) in the Yakima River below Sunnyside Dam.

Federal legislation passed in 1994 established minimum operational target flows of 300 to 600 cfs at the Parker gage below Sunnyside Dam. The target in any particular year is tied to the amount of forecast runoff for that year. Provisions were also included to increase the target flows over time through water acquisition and investments in water conservation. Optimal flows for fish in the reach below Sunnyside Dam are about 1,200 cfs. The goal is to increase the target flows over time to benefit and restore fisheries.

The Sunnyside Division Board of Control (SDBOC) operates the Sunnyside Canal to irrigate 99,244 acres for the following entities:

– Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (SVID) – 86,429 acres
– Grandview Irrigation District – 3,941 acres
– Benton Irrigation District – 4,630 acres
– City of Zillah – 106 acres
– City of Sunnyside – 578 acres
– City of Grandview – 271 acres
– City of Prosser – 425 acres
– Kennewick Ditch Company – 2,400 acres
– Piety Flat Ditch Company – 464 acres

The Sunnyside Canal diverts about 1,200 cfs with maximum instantaneous flow set at the canal capacity of 1,316 cfs at the Sunnyside Diversion Dam on the Yakima River near Parker. The return flow for the Parker diversion is near Benton City.

In May 2003, the Superior Court of Washington for Yakima County confirmed the surface water rights of the Sunnyside Division
Description
(a division of the federal Yakima Basin Irrigation Project). This was done under a settlement agreement reached by Sunnyside, Ecology, the USBR, and the Yakama Nation. The parties agreed to implement water conservation measures under the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (YRBWEP) to reduce diversions to the Sunnyside Division from the Yakima River.

Reduced diversions will be 100 cfs per year, measured at milepost 0.60 on the Sunnyside Canal. SVID Phase I was for 54 cfs, and SVID Phase II was for 46 cfs. These phases were funded in previous budgets. Construction of Phase I was completed in 2013, and the full 54 cfs instream target flow was realized during April-October 2014. The SVID Phase 2B project in this request will complete the Phase II work for the 46 cfs. The Roza project will contribute an estimated additional 5,523 acre-feet of water above the initial SVID Phase I and II savings of 100 cfs per year.

In addition to Sunnyside, all other irrigation districts that receive irrigation water from the USBR Yakima reservoirs are eligible for YRBWEP funding if they have an approved feasibility study. Roza and Kennewick Irrigation Districts have approved feasibility studies. Before a district can receive construction money, they must enter into a reversion reduction agreement to reduce the amount of USBR water that will be delivered to them.

Ecology requests funding for the 2021-23 Biennium based on the USBR construction schedule. This includes requests for SVID Phase II D funding.

The YRBWEP sets cost–sharing requirements for eligible projects of 65 percent USBR, 17.5 percent Washington State, and 17.5 percent local participation.

The project construction budget for the 2021-23 Biennium is $4.2 million. Staffing resources to provide project management and oversight of these projects is roughly $66,000 for the biennium and $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems. Total project implementation costs are $4.281 million for the 2021-23 Biennium. Projects included in the 2021-23 Biennium are noted below.

2019-21 Achievements:
Phase II C is expected to be completed during the 2019-21 Biennium and will have conserved approximately 2,172 acre-feet of water through the installation of 18.9 miles of closed pipe in addition to prior sub-phases. Final project implementation, conservation numbers and closeout of this phase is expected to commence by September 30, 2020.

Phase II D Request:
For the Enclosed Lateral Improvement Projects (ELIPS) Phase IID project, the Sunnyside Division Board of Control will replace concrete weir boxes and 16.7 miles of 2 open ditch laterals diverted from the main canal at canal mile post 51.87 and 51.18, with enclosed conduit pressure pipe (36” pipe) and flow meters. These laterals irrigate 2,929 acres and are located in the River diversion canal section on the Sunnyside Canal.

USBR will modify the funding agreement to add Fiscal Year 2020 funds. During the 2020-21 construction season, piping will be completed on 16.7 miles of lateral 51.87 and 51.18 with conserved water of 192 acre feet. Design and bids will be completed on an additional 4.5 miles on lateral 51.87 for the 2020/21 construction season. This project will also replace concrete weir boxes on both laterals 51.87 and 51.18. USBR anticipates modifying grant funding for Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021 and adding funding for Fiscal Year 2022 to complete construction, design and bid on additional pipeline for laterals 51.87 and/or 51.18 as well as design and scoping costs for Phase II E.

The Phase IIE five-year agreement is expected to be awarded in November 2020 (Federal Fiscal Year 2021). Estimated total funding for this agreement is $10 million. Engineering design is expected to begin October 2020 and continue into 2025. Construction is expected to begin in October 2021 and be completed by March 2025. This agreement will pipe 21.5 miles of open laterals with an estimated 2,315 acft of conserved water annually. The agreement will expire September 30, 2025.

The federal fiscal year overlaps more than a single biennium of the state budget cycle. So Ecology is requesting funds to cover three federal fiscal years. Future phases and funding requests are expected to continue thorough 2042 to achieve necessary
Description

flow improvements.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

This request is required to meet the conservation and diversion reduction goals outlined in the Settlement Agreement of the Sunnyside Division water right, and will improve stream flows in the Lower Yakima River.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Meeting the Sunnyside Diversion reduction requirements will provide an additional 100 cfs per year for instream flows in the Lower Yakima River. This is a critical reach for salmon, due to chronic low flows and high temperatures. Increasing instream flows is an essential part of the strategy to restore threatened fish species in the Yakima basin. These benefits will not require the Sunnyside Division to give up irrigation of any historically irrigated lands or total acreage.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 13 jobs during the next three years, based on estimates from the Office of Financial Management.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If funding is not received, Ecology would not be able to fulfill its obligation under the court settlement agreement to fund YRBWEP. This could place future funding (federal match) in jeopardy, which would delay achieving water conservation goals and attaining instream flow targets contained in the agreement.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Other options will not meet the court settlement through the USBR. The Sunnyside Division and other eligible irrigation districts within the Yakima Basin are eligible to receive state funding for irrigation system improvements.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

Agricultural interests and local economies that depend on agriculture will benefit from improved instream flows and improved water use efficiency from this funding, along with the Yakama Nation and sport and commercial fishers.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology will enter into three party agreements with the local irrigation districts and USBR for each share of the total project cost. The Ecology and local shares are 17.5 percent each, and the USBR share is 65 percent. USBR will manage the individual construction projects.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This request requires a total of 0.23 FTE to continue implementing SVID and YRBWEP projects, contract management, oversight, and technical assistance. This is the same level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project in the 2019-21 Biennium.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing the following goals in Ecology’s strategic plan:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees.
- Protect and manage our state’s waters.
This also supports the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, and the Governor’s priority for Economy and Outdoor Recreation. It supports both the Ecology plan and Governor’s results by:

- Providing infrastructure within local communities to support improved water use efficiency and improve instream flows for local economic and environmental benefit.
- Encouraging the voluntary reduction in water diverted from the Yakima River to further the YRBWEP goals and help drought proof local communities.
- Reducing on-farm water use (but still allowing crops to be grown) so that river flows for fish are protected and enhanced.
- Increasing the amount of water instream so that fish and wildlife species are more likely to maintain healthy populations from higher water levels (enough water to live and reproduce).
- Reducing water temperatures so that there is enough cool water to better disperse heat so that the overall habitat improves (food chain is maintained so they can find food to eat, shading from trees & plants is improved so that the temperatures do not get to high, spawning grounds are available with the right size of gravel, etc.).
- Implementing YRBWEP projects so that the local economy is maintained as water conservation measures and alternative supplies are made available to the agricultural community so that current agricultural practices can continue while also restoring instream flow.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Yakama Nation joint effort to restore fish in the Yakima River Basin will benefit from the higher river flows that will occur as a result of this project. The Sunnyside Division and its component irrigation districts, including Roza, will benefit from a more certain water supply, system automation, and other improvements that will be made on division facilities.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
**Description**

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and US. Bureau of Reclamation  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**  
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000392  
**SubProject Title:** Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District
The United States Bureau of Reclamation manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multi-year projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover the required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Phase 2 project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request includes $4.281 million to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. (State Building Construction Account)

Piping of Lateral Water Distribution System to include Phase IID that will replace concrete weir boxes and 16.7 miles of 2 open ditch laterals diverted from the main canal at canal mile post 51.87 and 51.18, with enclosed conduit pressure pipe (36" pipe) and flow meters

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Project Title: 2021-23 Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation

SubProjects

SubProject Title: Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District
SubProject Number: 40000392

Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact

SubProject Title: Ecology Project Staff
SubProject Number: 40000393
Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 17

Project Summary
The United States Bureau of Reclamation manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multi-year projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover the required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Phase 2 project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request includes $4.281 million to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Staff to provide project implementation and oversight.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and US. Bureau of Reclamation
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000393
SubProject Title: Ecology Project Staff

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000394
SubProject Title: Ecology EAGL Support

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 17

Project Summary

The United States Bureau of Reclamation manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multi-year projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover the required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Phase 2 project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request includes $4.281 million to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Maintenance of Ecology's Administration of Grants & Loans (EAGL) system.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000394  
**SubProject Title:** Ecology EAGL Support

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and US. Bureau of Reclamation  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**  
N/A

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

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**SubProject Number:** 40000398  
**SubProject Title:** 2021-23 Sunnyside Val Irr Distr Wtr Cons Ten-Year Financial Plan
2021-23 Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation

**SubProjects**

**SubProject Number:** 40000398  
**SubProject Title:** 2021-23 Sunnyside Val Irr Distr Wtr Cons Ten-Year Financial Plan

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2022  
**Project Class:** Grant  
**Agency Priority:** 17

**Project Summary**
The United States Bureau of Reclamation manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multi-year projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover the required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Phase 2 project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology’s cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request includes $4.281 million to continue the construction schedule for the state’s share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**
Ten-Year Financial Plan.

**Location**

- **City:** Statewide  
- **County:** Statewide  
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and US. Bureau of Reclamation  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
No Operating Impact
Purpose: In May 2003, the Superior Court of Washington for Yakima County confirmed the surface water rights of the Sunnyside Division (a division of the federal Yakima Basin Irrigation Project). This was done under a settlement agreement reached by Sunnyside, Ecology, the USBR, and the Yakama Nation. The parties agreed to implement water conservation measures under the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (YRBWEP) to reduce diversions to the Sunnyside Division from the Yakima River. Ecology will enter into three party agreements with the local irrigation districts and USBR for each share of the total project cost. The Ecology and local share is 17.5 percent each, and the USBR share is 65 percent. USBR will manage the individual construction projects. Projects included below implement the settlement agreement.

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<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Estimated Start</th>
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<td>Piping of Lateral Water Distribution System to include Phase IID that will replace concrete weir boxes and 16.7 miles of 2 open ditch laterals diverted from the main canal at canal mile post 51.87 and 51.18, with enclosed conduit pressure pipe (36” pipe) and flow meters</td>
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**TOTAL** 4,281,000
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Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act to capitalize state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Account, or CWSRF, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. Ecology uses these funds to finance planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and for related nonpoint source activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. An annual federal capitalization grant must be matched with 20 percent state funds. Ecology is requesting $15 million from the State Taxable Building Construction Account (STBCA) for the 20 percent state match to the $75 million anticipated federal capitalization grant. The match must be deposited directly into the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account based on federal and state accounting and audit requirements. This funding will support the CWSRF loan program capital requests for new and reappropriated projects. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Taxable Building Construction Account)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

Each year, Ecology accepts loan applications from cities, counties, special purpose districts (e.g., sewer districts), tribes, and conservation districts seeking financial help to improve or protect water quality in their communities. Ecology makes loans available through a statewide, competitive rating and ranking process. Since its creation in 1989, the CWSRF program has loaned more than $2 billion to public entities. The CWSRF is by far the largest source of low-interest loan funds Washington State government has dedicated to environmental protection. The work accomplished through CWSRF loans is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution of our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater. This request includes appropriation for:

-$15 million from State Taxable Building Construction Account for state match for new federal capitalization grants.

Note: This request is related to Ecology's 2021-23 Capital Request for $300 million in Water Pollution Control Revolving Account (WPCRA) appropriation to continue essential work through this loan program.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

A number of ongoing and emerging issues drive Washington's water quality funding needs. Ecology works with local governments, special purpose districts, tribes, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure financial assistance programs are meeting water quality needs by providing affordable loan financing to address:

- Aging and new wastewater treatment infrastructure.
- Water quality cleanup plans required under the federal Clean Water Act.
- Advanced wastewater treatment to meet designated uses of the receiving water.
- Wastewater reclamation and reuse to address sustainability and resiliency.
- Stormwater planning.
- Non-point pollution from agricultural, forested, and urban areas.
- Failing onsite sewage systems.
Description

-Water quality needs of financially distressed communities.

Continued funding of the state match for the capitalization grant is critical for helping Washington’s local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes update and improve water quality infrastructure and implement associated water quality projects focused on protecting and improving water quality and public health.

Challenges and financial impacts to communities will be magnified over the 2021-23 Biennium due to the impacts of COVID-19 on water utilities due to reduced revenue from business and residential bill non-payment. These added pressures will increase the needs for affordable financing of critical improvements to water quality infrastructure.

CWSRF statutory requirements, administrative rule uses and limitations, and program and agency policy provide the framework for the Funding Guidelines, including:

-Chapter 173-98 WAC, Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

-Chapter 70.146 RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities Financing

-Chapter 90.50A RCW, Water Pollution Control Facilities

-Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans Managed in EAGL

-Chapter 173-240 WAC, Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities

-Chapter 90.46 RCW, Reclaimed Water Use

-RCW 70.235.070, Distribution of Funds Prerequisites: Greenhouse gas emissions. Please see attached applicant requirements for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

**What are the specific benefits of this project?**

The CWSRF loan program provides low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management projects that achieve specific environmental and public health benefits, including:

-Eliminating severe public health hazards and environmental degradation.

-Achieving regulatory compliance with permit requirements, consent decrees, compliance orders, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), or waste load allocations.

-Restoring and protecting designated uses of Washington’s waters, such as drinking water, aquatic habitat, shellfish harvesting, and recreation.

The economic value water quality infrastructure projects provide to the community and economy includes short–term benefits by supporting construction jobs and long–term benefits by funding sustainable clean water infrastructure that also supports growth and economic development. CWSRF low-interest loans can save communities millions in interest payments compared to local government bond issuance.

**What are the effects of non-funding?**

If this request is not funded, federal capitalization grant funding would be lost. Local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes throughout the state would not receive low-interest loans to finance local or regional water quality infrastructure projects in their communities. The CWSRF is often the only affordable funding option available to small
Description

Communities to address failing water quality infrastructure. The jobs, water quality and public health improvements associated with $75 million in federal capitalization grant infrastructure and nonpoint source funding would not materialize.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

This request is for continuing state match support of the federal capitalization grant for the CWSRF loan program to help local governments with high-priority water quality projects throughout Washington. Ecology’s well established, accountable, and transparent water quality funding program is the best and most effective option available to distribute money for priority water pollution control projects on a statewide, competitive basis. The program considers legal mandates, local efforts, rate payer impacts, and evolving water quality priorities.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This request will allow public entities to proceed with planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and related nonpoint activities that help achieve state and federal water pollution control requirements. These improvements contribute significantly to protecting public health; restoring water quality statewide and in Puget Sound; and creating jobs and improving economic health.

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?

The WPCRA and its dedicated revenue sources support the CWSRF loan program. Dedicated revenue sources include:

- Yearly capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency authorized by Congress in the federal budget process.
- State match (20 percent) – required under the federal Clean Water Act of 1987 – transferred into the fund from the STBCA.
- Principal and interest repayments by loan recipients.
- Interest earned on the fund balance by investments from the State Treasurer.

The CWSRF loan program provides low-interest loans for high-priority water quality projects. To continue funding projects, Ecology ensures long–term health of the fund by managing the fund in perpetuity. Ecology bases interest rates on a percentage of the annual bond buyers’ index, allowing sufficient capital to loan out for future water quality projects.

Ecology typically awards half of the funds available for the biennium at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

No Capital FTEs are required for this request.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing following goals in Ecology’s strategic plan:

- Goal 1: Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees - Through Ecology’s integrated Water Quality Financial Assistance Program, which continues to provide one-application and rating and ranking process to award funding from four separate funding sources, including CWSRF.
- Goal 2: Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts - CWSRF funded projects often help communities prepare for climate impacts and integrate climate resiliency and long term sustainability. Examples are reclaimed water and water reuse facilities that help small communities be resilient and sustainable in water-short areas, and increased stream buffers and native vegetation to help address stream flow dynamics, temperature impacts, and carbon sequestration, in addition to improving...
Description

water quality.

-Goal 4: Protect and Manage our State Waters and Goal 5 Protect and Restore Puget Sound - By continuing to fund projects for water pollution control infrastructure and projects that reduce nonpoint pollution and nutrient discharges.

This request provides essential support to several of the Governor’s Results Washington Goals, including:

-Goal 2: Prosperous Economy, by providing opportunities for quality jobs when a new wastewater system is constructed or an existing system is repaired or upgraded. State financial managers calculate that about 11 jobs in Washington are created for every $1 million spent for construction and design. The program also helps communities build well-functioning and sustainable clean water infrastructure that supports local economies.

-Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by providing loans for high priority water quality projects statewide. CWSRF loan projects help local communities protect public health and the environment by reducing pollution of our lakes, rivers, streams, marine waters, estuaries, and groundwater.

-Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities by funding projects that address the impacts of climate change and improving community resiliency through support of long term multi-benefit solutions to impacts from water pollution, including nutrients and temperature. CWSRF supports economic security by providing grant subsidy to small hardship communities to protect public health while keeping utility rates reasonable. CWSRF supports Environmental Justice issues by addressing needs in low income communities through low or no interest loans in conjunction with forgivable principal to reduce residential rate impacts.

-Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government by creating an efficient and streamlined approach for communities to apply for and access funding resources through an integrated water quality financial assistance program. CWSRF is part of an integrated funding system that streamlines the application and award process for funding critical water quality projects. The system is reviewed and updated annually to make efficiency improvements based on internal and external stakeholder input.

This request directly supports the 2018-2022 Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation Plan through the following Ongoing Program: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance. Per the Implementation Plan, “The magnitude of work to protect and recover Puget Sound that occurs through ongoing programs cannot be overstated—ongoing programs are recognized as the critical foundation for Puget Sound recovery.”

This request also supports the following 2018 Regional Priorities and Regional Priority Approaches:

-CHIN2.5 - Address and manage water quality parameters, including: excess nutrient loading (such as nitrogen) for all sources, and with specific attention to pathways associated with wastewater treatment outfalls; elevated temperatures; sediment; and Toxics.

-CHIN2.6 - Incentivize and accelerate stormwater management for new and existing development.

-CHIN7.1 - Protect and/or restore critical habitat for salmon populations.

-TIF1 - Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound.

-TIF2 - Address stormwater treatment.

-LDC 3 - Implement integrated strategies and policies to protect and restore ecologically important lands.

-BIB1 - Increase local capacity to manage stormwater programs.

-BIB2 - Provide education and incentives for legacy retrofits.
Description

- **BIB3**: Facilitate the increased use or performance of best management practices in working/rural lands.

- **BIB5**: Conduct watershed-scale planning to protect and restore water quality.

- **FUND 1.2**: Explore and utilize new sources of funding, and enhance existing sources of funding.

- **ORCA1**: Implement the Governor’s Southern Resident Orca Task Force recommendations, as well as the Chinook salmon and Toxics in Fish Implementation Strategies.

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force, by funding projects that reduce toxic pollutant migration to Puget Sound so that Southern Resident orca exposure to toxics is reduced. Specific supported Task Force recommendations include:

- Recommendation 1 - Significantly increase investment in restoration and acquisition of habitat in areas where Chinook stocks most benefit Southern Resident orcas.

- Recommendation 31 - Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate clean-up of toxics harmful to orcas.

- Recommendation 34 - Provide sustainable funding for implementation of all recommendations.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Ecology’s Water Quality Program coordinates and collaborates with most other Ecology programs through a variety of venues, including the Ecology Grants Group (EGG), Ecology Cultural Resources Environmental Workgroup (ECREW) and on a project-by-project basis where there are cross-program project elements. The Water Quality Program is highly engaged in cross-agency coordination and collaboration through its commitment to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC), Maximizing Resources workgroup, Small Communities Initiative (SCI), and the Sync Infrastructure Improvement Team (Ecology, DOH, Commerce, and Public Works Board).

Many local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes propose important water quality projects that cannot be fully funded with one funding source. This is especially true for small, financially-distressed communities. Ecology works with recipients and other state and federal agencies to coordinate funding and technical assistance for water quality infrastructure projects. Together, the agencies collaborate and leverage their funds to meet the financial situation of the community. Many small communities with large-scale projects use multiple funding sources, including the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Public Works Assistance Account, Department of Commerce, USDA Rural Development, and the State Tribal Assistance Grant Program. The lack of Public Works Assistance Account funding over the past few years has increased the demand and importance of CWSRF loan funding for local governments.

Ecology is engaged as a partner with the Public Works Board, Department of Commerce, and Department of Health in an ongoing effort to improve and better collaborate and coordinate state financial assistance for water infrastructure in Washington. This effort, called the Sync System Improvement Team, is focused on identifying and implementing strategies and best practices for improving access to funding programs and improved value, outcomes, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of water infrastructure projects. This work, along with ongoing CWSRF funding, supports improved statewide financial assistance and water quality project outcomes and also allows us to better serve small, financially challenged communities that receive CWSRF loan and Centennial grant assistance.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

There are no related decision packages in the Operating Budget.

Proviso

Note: Federal and state regulations require match funding be deposited directly into the WPCRA. The following proviso language is the mechanism for that: $15 million of the appropriation must be transferred to the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account.
Description

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose districts, quasi municipals, fed. recognized tribes.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 90.50A RCW

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on capital budget appropriations.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program

Applicant Requirements per RCW 70.235.070 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Ecology administers an integrated funding program for projects that improve and protect water quality throughout the state. The program combines grants and loans from state and federal funding sources with technical assistance to program applicants. The Agency has maintained compliance with RCW 70.235.070. The State Fiscal Year 2022 Water Quality Financial Assistance Funding Guidelines https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2010024.html for the Centennial Clean Water Program, Clean Water Act Section 319 Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program document (published August 2020) discusses factors for consideration in the competitive solicitation process. Specifically, Ecology has supplemented the rating process with criteria related to applicant and infrastructure project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals. On the funding request form, applicants are expected to provide examples of measures they are taking to reduce GHG.

The text below is an excerpt from RCW 70.235.070 identifies several measures a grant applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions:

Requirements of RCW 70.235.070 must be included in the CWSRF and Centennial programs as a factor for consideration as part of the competitive selection process. The integration of GHG consideration should be a factor that influences project selection, but should not overwhelm the underlying goals of the funding programs. Ecology’s funding application includes questions related to applicant and project consistency with GHG emissions reduction goals, including asking the applicant to describe how it is meeting requirements of RCW 70.235.070.

Measures the applicant can take to reduce GHG emissions include:

- Enacting goals and policies committing to GHG emissions reduction targets.
- Adopting energy efficiency policies to reduce consumption in buildings and infrastructure.
- Adopting policies that promote and support the generation and use of alternative energy.
- Adopting waste reduction and diversion policies such as methane recovery or waste-to-energy programs.
- Adopting policies to replace or repower existing vehicles with cleaner, more efficient vehicles.
- Adopting equipment procurement policies that result in reduced consumption of fossil fuels.
- Implementing commute trip reduction plans and policies that establish reduction goals and strategies to reduce annual per capita vehicle miles travelled by the entity’s community or workforce.
- Adopting policies that preserve forest, agricultural, and open space lands.
- Adopting comprehensive land use plans or planning policies that promote and support development patterns that encourage compact and transit-friendly communities and protect natural resources lands from conversion.
Examples of how the project can be designed or built to reduce GHG emissions include:

- The project site reduces GHG emissions by being located in:
  - Existing developed areas (e.g., high-density areas, urban growth areas, or designated urban centers) where services exist or are planned.
  - Areas where transportation options can be efficiently provided.
  - Areas where conversion of natural resources and rural land is prevented.
  - Areas that promote transportation choices such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian accessibility.
  - Brownfield redevelopment areas.
  - Other areas that encourage the use of non-single occupancy vehicles and minimize the amount of land to be devoted to the project.

- Methods used to develop, construct, and operate the project reduce the use of fossil fuels (GHG emissions) by:
  - Using high performance sustainable building design, such as the use of green building standards.
  - Using green materials and high-energy efficiency measures.
  - Promoting the use of recycled content materials for building construction.
  - Supporting environmental/ecological footprint improvements (e.g., energy efficiency, water conservation, habitat preservation, green alternatives, waste-to-energy, and lowering surface disturbance).
  - Implementing new technologies, practices, and equipment to lower energy use for operation.
  - Using renewable energy (wind, geothermal, solar, etc.), distributed energy (solar photovoltaic panels), or purchased green power.
ECOSYS is requesting appropriation authority for the National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program, administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. This grant program provides financing to protect important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, or ecological value. Coastal wetlands make up less than 10 percent of the nation’s land area, but support a wealth of plant and animal resources. Washington’s coastal areas support a high percentage of threatened and endangered species, fishery resources, migratory songbirds, and migrating and wintering waterfowl. Ecology administers the pass through of these federal grants to other state or local government entities. Ecology requests $8.0 million in federal capital appropriation authority for the 2021-23 Biennium in case we are successful in receiving additional grants. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda. (General Fund-Federal)

Project Summary

Ecology is requesting appropriation authority for the National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program, administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. This grant program provides financing to protect important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, or ecological value. Coastal wetlands make up less than 10 percent of the nation’s land area, but support a wealth of plant and animal resources. Washington’s coastal areas support a high percentage of threatened and endangered species, fishery resources, migratory songbirds, and migrating and wintering waterfowl. Ecology administers the pass through of these federal grants to other state or local government entities. Ecology requests $8.0 million in federal capital appropriation authority for the 2021-23 Biennium in case we are successful in receiving additional grants. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda. (General Fund-Federal)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $8.0 million in General Fund-Federal appropriation authority for a federal grant program that funds acquisition of coastal and estuarine wetlands and associated lands. Since the federal grant program is competitive, and application-award cycles are annual, Ecology does not yet know if we will receive any funds or what lands in coastal Washington might be acquired during the 2021-23 Biennium. We will not know until applications are submitted and grants awarded. This request depends on our success competing for federal National Coastal Wetland Conservation grants.

The competitive National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program is run by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Coastal and Great Lakes states and U.S. territories are eligible to apply for funds while sub-grantees such as land trusts and local and tribal governments can hold the acquired land. Funding nationwide is about $20.0 million per year. In Washington, state agencies eligible to apply for funds are the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks), and Ecology. Local and tribal governments, and public benefit non-profit entities, such as land trusts can only apply for funding through Ecology or another state agency. The maximum federal grant award is $1 million, and a 25-35 percent state-local match is required.

This placeholder appropriation request is based on our experience during the last five biennia, rather than specific funded projects, since we do not yet know the specific amount or timing of match that may be needed. In the past, Ecology has been highly successful in obtaining these restoration and preservation grants:

- 2005-07 Biennium: $2.4 million received
- 2007-09 Biennium: $6.9 million received
- 2009-11 Biennium: $8.5 million received
- 2011-13 Biennium: $8.7 million received
- 2013-15 Biennium: $9.8 million received.
- 2015-17 Biennium: $10 million received
- 2017-19 Biennium: $9.5 million received

In Fiscal Year 2020, we secured $5 million in grant funding for seven coastal wetland restoration projects—more grant funding for more projects than any other state in the nation. In fiscal year 2021, we received $4.2 million, and, over the last 30 years, we’ve been successful in securing about $122 million used to conserve more than 13,000 acres of coastal wetlands and shorelines in Western Washington.
To be competitive, projects need to contain more than 50 percent of total acreage in "nationally declining wetland types". Some types of eligible lands include:

- Wetlands in drainage basins of estuaries or coastal waters that contain saline, brackish, and nearshore waters.
- Adjacent freshwater and intermediate wetlands.
- River mouths and portions of major river systems affected by tidal influence.
- Shorelands, dunes, nearshore islands, barrier islands, and freshwater wetlands within estuarine drainages.

Grant Application and Award Schedule

In January and February, Ecology staff began contacting potential grant applicants and discussing projects. Ecology’s lead staff person is in contact with state and federal agencies, local and tribal governments, and non-governmental organizations looking for potential projects. Our lead is a member of the Natural Heritage Advisory Council and attends Pacific Coast Joint Venture meetings, both venues for reaching potential grant applicants. Ecology also posts notices of grant availability on our website.

In March, Ecology staff and USFWS biologists typically visit each potential project site to talk with potential applicants about their projects, what they hope to accomplish, where they’ll get matching funds, and to let them know if their projects will be competitive at the national level. USFWS staff also give applicants tips regarding how to strengthen their applications.

Ecology then reviews draft grant applications and sends them to the USFWS’ regional office in Portland at the end of May every year. These drafts need to be fairly complete. The Portland office sends the drafts to regional USFWS biologists for their comments. This early collaboration has been the essential reason why Washington has received so many National Coastal Wetland Conservation grants in the past. When we receive biologists’ comments in June, applicants revise their applications, and then Ecology submits the completed applications to USFWS by the end of June.

In the fall, USFWS biologists gather to rank each grant application from across the country and U.S. territories. Rankings are based on a prescribed set of criteria that are awarded points, and each point matters in final funding. In December, the U.S. Interior Secretary releases the ranked list of funded applications.

Ecology administers each pass-through grant during its 24-month award period. We act as the liaison between USFWS and public or non-profit landowners.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Numerous studies and programs in recent years have documented a steady decline in the health of Puget Sound. The Puget Sound Partnership’s “State of Sound 2007” report found an overall decrease in water quality, habitat, and species. Those challenges, coupled with increased risks due to climate change, demonstrates the Puget Sound basin is at great environmental risk. The Partnership’s 2018-2022 Action Agenda identified habitat loss as a major threat to salmon and other species. The Action Agenda notes that we have lost 80 percent of our estuarine and freshwater marsh habitats. Permanently protecting shoreline properties is one way to protect Puget Sound.

Coastal wetlands provide habitat for much of the state's wildlife. According to the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project, nine of 10 species listed as endangered or threatened inhabit our nearshore areas. All five salmon species spend much of their life in the nearshore environment. Protecting and restoring coastal habitats reduces nutrients and pathogens from upland sources. Coastal wetland habitats also provide buffers for storms and sea level rise while ensuring shorelines function in a natural manner.

What are the specific benefits of this project?
The environmental benefits of funding this request include mitigating the impacts of sea level rise, protecting water quality, conserving salmon habitat, protecting and improving habitat for other native fish and wildlife species in Puget Sound and marine shorelines along the ocean coast.

These acquisitions benefit local and tribal governments, and non-governmental organizations working to protect salmon habitat throughout Western Washington, especially Puget Sound. Our local partners often lack the funding or matching funds to restore aquatic species habitat without this federal grant funding. This grant program benefits communities by increasing public access to shoreline areas while preserving cultural resources. In 1996, we conducted a public perception survey of the state Shoreline Management Act. The surveys found that eight out of 10 people visit a shoreline at least several times a year, while half of state residents see a shoreline on a daily basis. The majority of people go to the shore for nature and natural beauty. This grant program is important because as our population grows in Puget Sound and other coastal areas, future generations will have the opportunity to access natural shoreline areas.

What are the effects of non-funding?

Coastal wetlands are a limited resource, competing with residential, commercial, and industrial uses. As a result, these areas are disappearing at an alarming rate. If the funds are not available to protect coastal wetlands, the health of Puget Sound and coastal Washington will continue to decline.

Projected population growth, especially in Puget Sound, will put more pressure on an already scarce resource while demands for more shoreline access and recreational opportunities will increase. The adverse effects of increasing residential and commercial development on the shoreline would be magnified.

Permanently conserving these natural resources will protect these natural resources forever and help protect water quality, lower flood risks, improve habitat, and offer natural shoreline access to the public.

Not funding this request would make Ecology’s priority to protect Puget Sound and coastal wetlands more difficult and more expensive. Some losses would likely never be restored. Future generations would have fewer opportunities for recreational activities on Puget Sound and the state’s coastal shorelines.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

The only alternative to federal funding would be to request funding from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA). Ecology does not plan to request SBCA funds for these acquisitions.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

While Ecology does not have a dedicated state funding source for land conservation, we have been successful over the last 16 years in getting pass-through funding through the USFWS’s National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program. State agencies currently have the opportunity to acquire lands with funding through the state Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). This state funding from the RCO can be used to meet the 25 percent match requirement under the National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program.

The other state resource agencies do not allow NGOs, local governments, and tribes to apply through them for these federal funds. Ecology has built a reputation as a reliable partner for those groups, allowing them access to an important source of federal funding. This funding has helped build on the relationships Ecology has been fostering with local land trusts and other statewide partners in habitat conservation.

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?

Proposed acquisition projects are wholly dependent on funding through federal grants. If Ecology does not receive grants, the
Description

projects cannot go forward.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This project requires a total of 0.52 FTE. This is a similar level of FTEs currently supporting this capital project during the 2019-21 Biennium. An Environmental Planner 3 (0.45 FTE) will manage the grant program and serve as a liaison between federal agencies and the applicants. This position will administer federal National Coastal Wetland Conservation grants, manage the project contracts to disburse federal funds, manage the grant application process, and work with applicants and USFWS on grant applications. The federal grants typically provide Ecology $15,000 to $20,000 to manage and administer each grant award.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This project is essential for implementing a goal in Ecology's strategic plan to Protect and Restore Puget Sound, by acquiring important and high-quality wetlands throughout the Puget Sound basin.

This project supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by acquiring sites and protecting valuable estuarine habitat from degradation.

This project also makes a key contribution toward Keeping Puget Sound Ecosystem Healthy by providing funding to acquire and protect important coastal resources.

Some projects conserve cultural sites along the shoreline used by Native Americans. The project also makes shoreline and wetland areas publicly accessible outdoor recreation, subsistence harvesting, and protecting cultural resources. As people visit these coastal systems, they become more vested in protecting them.

This project supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through the following Regional Priorities:

- CHIN1: Protect all remaining salmon habitat, optimize function gain, and improve region-wide accountability.
- CHIN7: Continue to restore degraded fish habitat, via projects in Lead Entities' four-year work plans.
- EST1: Enable greater local planning capacity to develop and implement multi-benefit estuary restoration.
- LDC3: Implement integrated strategies and policies to protect and restore ecologically important lands.

Acquiring sensitive wetland and shoreline habitats contributes to all of these priorities by protecting their habitat values for future generations. Acquisition projects often have restoration work as well contributing to habitat restoration.

This project also supports the Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through the following Strategies and Sub-strategies:

- Strategy 2: Protect and restore upland, freshwater, and riparian ecosystems and Sub-Strategy 2.1: Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion by acquiring and protecting important coastal wetlands in and around Puget Sound.
- Strategy 16: Protect and restore nearshore and estuary ecosystems and Sub-Strategy 16.2: Implement prioritized nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands by acquiring and protecting sensitive nearshore habitats and protecting Puget Sound shoreline processes and habitats.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

Because the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation program requires a state agency to be the applicant for funds, Ecology
Description

works with other state and federal agencies, local and tribal governments, and NGOs to apply for the grants.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Unknown until grant awards are made.

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used

None. Ecology helps local and tribal governments, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations apply for federal funding. Funding applications for National Coastal Wetlands Conservation grants are due in June.

Growth Management impacts

None; some local governments may secure grants to protect wetlands within their jurisdictions.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 28

Project Summary
This request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, similar to many other pass-through funding programs. Doing so will allow communities more predictable and durable funding for their local projects. A more efficient and effective program will mean fewer aquatic invasive plants impacting the lakes and streams in our communities. (Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account)

Project Description

What is the proposed project?

The Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant program was established in the operating budget in 1991. Ecology proposes shifting this program entirely to the capital budget so that we can more closely manage fund balances to maximize the number of projects funded, which will provide more certainty and continuity in funding to local jurisdictions. This will result in more lakes being treated to prevent the spread of freshwater aquatic weeds.

The Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account was established in 1991 and funded through an annual three-dollar license fee assessed to the owners of boat trailers. Per RCW 43.21A.660 at least two-thirds of the funding must be provided as pass-through grants for financial and technical assistance to local and state governments, tribes, and special purpose districts to reduce the propagation of freshwater aquatic invasive plants and to manage the problems these invasive plants cause. No more than one-third of the funding can be used to support technical assistance and public education to prevent the spread of freshwater aquatic weeds. The types of projects eligible for funding include:

- Planning grants to develop an Integrated Aquatic Invasive Plant Management Plan that considers all aquatic invasive plant management options and chooses one or a combination of options for implementation.

- Aquatic Invasive Plant Control and/or Education Projects to prevent, eradicate, contain, or control excessive growth of freshwater invasive plants in lakes, rivers, or streams (with priority given to submersed species like Eurasian watermilfoil).

- Early Infestation Projects to control invasive, non-native, freshwater, aquatic plants discovered in the pioneer stages of growth in a lake, river, or stream.

Both this grant program, and the Freshwater Algae Grant program (which is detailed in a separate Capital Project Request), operate on an annual funding cycle for projects. The application period begins October 15th and closes on November 15th of each year. Eligible entities include cities, counties, state agencies, tribes, and special purpose districts. Ecology evaluates grant applications according to criteria established in the program guidelines. Ecology publishes the list of projects proposed for funding in late January/early February of each year.

The maximum aquatic invasive plant control grant is $75,000, planning grants are limited to $30,000, and early infestation projects are limited to $50,000. Ecology issues about 10 grants each year. General aquatic plant projects require 25 percent local match, while pilot projects and early infestation projects require 12.5 percent local match.

This request is for funding in the capital budget for the “Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program” for $1.7 million Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account (fund 222).

There is a corresponding request in the operating budget to remove operating dollars for this grant program and the Freshwater Algae Grant Program. There is also a corresponding request in the capital budget to add funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant Program for $730,000, Aquatic Algae Control Account (fund 10A).

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Over the years it has become increasingly difficult to manage this program across biennial lines as part of an operating budget appropriation. Projects funded with these pass-through dollars cross biennia, and Ecology is limited by the amount of appropriation authorized every two years. Grants are awarded annually to address emerging needs and normally have a two year timeline. Those projects awarded in the second year of a biennium, and finished in the first year of the next biennium, are difficult to manage across that threshold. When planned spending does not occur by the end of a biennium, it leaves unspent revenue in the account that can’t be accessed. This also means that additional funding from the next biennial operating budget must be used to complete these grants that underspent, which reduces the amounts available for grants in the new biennium.

While there is greater need in communities than Ecology can fund, we keep returning dollars to the accounts because our best estimates for operating spending across biennial lines do not always transpire as planned. Ecology works closely with the recipients to get good spending estimates at the end of each biennium, but the seasonality of this work through the spring and summer makes it difficult to predict whether the bulk of work will occur before or after June 30th, and we cannot overspend our biennial appropriation.

While these are not traditional bricks-and-mortar capital projects, the work achieved can lead to on-the-ground implementation of best management practices and these projects are often linked with other capital funded restoration projects. Effective aquatic invasive plant control measures provide long-term economic and public health benefits in the same water body or watershed. These grants help to control aquatic invasive plants, improve the waters essential for fish and other wildlife habitat, and help safeguard the places where people live, work, and play.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Funded projects prevent and control aquatic invasive plant infestations in lakes, rivers, or streams. Aquatic invasive species can cause long term economic, environmental, aquatic habitat problems. Projects help protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life and community based beneficial uses such as fishing, swimming and boating.

By moving these programs to the capital budget, Ecology can ensure that every dollar of this dedicated funding goes to communities for the purposes intended, which helps protect the environment, human health, and the value of the places where people live, work and recreate. This proposed budget shift will help avoid decreases in available grant funding due to project delays in one biennium that reduces available appropriation authority to fund new projects in the next.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not approved, Ecology would continue the less efficient process of running Aquatic Algae and Invasive Plant grants through the operating budget, and leave revenue specifically designated for this work unspent each biennium due to projects crossing biennial budget lines.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Ecology could request the dedicated accounts be characterized as “non-appropriated”, which would allow us to utilize whatever fund balance is available. But that would require legislative action to change the account to non-appropriated in RCW 43.21A.660. Ecology would likely not have support in running a bill to make these minor changes in light of other priority policy issues, and the Legislature prefers accounts be appropriated.

Ecology considered moving to a two-year grant cycle, aligned with the biennium, to address this issue. However, the seasonal nature of invasive plant infestations, and the unanticipated occurrence of infestations from one year to the next, requires making these funds available every year to quickly address emerging issues.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

If this request is approved, more funding and project implementation flexibility would be made available to state, tribes, and local government partners, which would be supported. Input from stakeholders has been focused on the need for additional
Description

resources to support these programs as the frequency and intensity of invasive, non-native aquatic plant infestations are increasing in Washington waters.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

The Legislature established funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Plants grant program through an annual three-dollar license fee assessed to the owners of boat trailers. Ecology funds this grant program with revenue generated from these fees.

Funding for this project includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This project requires 1.96 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance, as well as to conduct inventories of aquatic plants species statewide and perform follow-up inventories of Ecology grant-funded aquatic weed control projects to determine effectiveness.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees by impacting communities located in areas with considerable diversity, both culturally and economically. Improving the health of freshwater lakes provides social, environmental, and economic health equity for all those who live, work, and play there.

- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts by restoring the natural conditions that prevent toxic algae blooms it improves habitat for fish and other species in Washington’s freshwater lakes, which increases their resiliency to adapt to conditions caused by climate change.

- Prevent and reduce toxic threats and pollution by reducing algae blooms because toxic algae blooms can make people, pets, and livestock sick.

- Protect and manage our state’s waters by integrating restoration efforts that provide cool waters and healthy lakes that support fish and wildlife.

These grant funded projects help plan and implement restoration of natural conditions that prevent toxic algae blooms. Supporting habitat for fish and other species in Washington’s freshwater lakes, which increases the resiliency for adapting to changing climate conditions, helps reduce toxic threats from aquatic invasive plant infestation, and integrates restoration efforts to provide cool waters and healthy lakes that support fish and wildlife.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment and Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities because invasive, non-native aquatic plants are a serious threat to the health of lakes, rivers, and streams in Washington State and excessive invasive plant growth impairs fish and wildlife habitat and restricts recreational activities. Restoring natural habitat for fish and other native species in Washington’s freshwaters, and improving waterbodies in communities for safe recreation.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

This program is coordinated with the Washington Invasive Species Council (WISC), Washington Department of Fish, and Wildlife, and local noxious weed control boards throughout the state. These groups, as well as local government stakeholders that receive this funding to address aquatic invasive infestations, would be supportive of the flexibility and efficiency provided by this proposal.
OFM

461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 9/3/2020 4:01PM

Project Number: 40000375
Project Title: 2021-23 Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program

Description

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

This project is related to the operating performance decision package titled “Move Aquatic Grants to Capital”.

The operating request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, which will be accomplished with this capital budget request. Doing so will allow communities more predictable and durable funding for their local projects. A more efficient and effective program will mean fewer aquatic weeds affecting the lakes and streams in our communities.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Grants are awarded competitively to public entities.

RCW that establishes grant: RCW 43.21A.660

Application process used

The Freshwater Invasive Plants Grant program runs on an annual funding cycle for projects. The application period begins October 15th and closes on November 15th of each year. Eligible entities include cities, counties, state agencies, tribes, and special purpose districts. Ecology evaluates grant applications according to criteria established in the program guidelines. We publish the list of projects proposed for funding in late January/early February each year. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Number: 40000375
Project Title: 2021-23 Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program

### Operating Impacts

**Narrative**

This project is related to the operating performance decision package titled “Move Aquatic Grants to Capital”. The operating request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, which will be accomplished with this capital budget request.
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2021-23 Freshwater Algae Grant Program

Project Summary
This request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, similar to many other pass-through funding programs. Doing so will allow communities more predictable and durable funding for their local projects. A more efficient and effective program will mean fewer toxic algae blooms affecting the lakes and streams in our communities. (Aquatic Algae Control Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?

In 2005, the Legislature established funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant program (RCW 43.21A.667) through an annual one-dollar license fee assessed to the owners of boats. A small amount of funding goes toward technical assistance to applicants and the public about aquatic algae control. Most of the funding is distributed as grants to communities for:

- Managing excessive freshwater harmful algal blooms, with priority for the treatment of lakes in which harmful algal blooms have occurred within the past three years;
- Nuisance algae monitoring and removal.

Projects prevent or control excessive growth of freshwater algae in lakes, rivers, or streams and address the cause of the algal blooms. Excessive growth can cause long term economic, environmental, and public health problems. Projects with potentially toxic blue-green species receive funding priority over other projects because they can produce toxins that pose a threat to humans and animals.

Ecology proposes shifting this program entirely to the capital budget so that we can more closely manage fund balances to maximize the number of projects funded, which will provide more certainty and continuity in funding to local jurisdictions. This will result in more lakes being treated to prevent harmful algal blooms.

Both this grant program, and the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant program (which is detailed in a separate Capital Project Request), operate on an annual funding cycle for projects. The application period begins October 15th and closes on November 15th of each year. Eligible entities include cities, counties, state agencies, tribes, and special purpose districts. Ecology evaluates grant applications according to criteria established in the program guidelines. Ecology publishes the list of projects proposed for funding in late January/early February of each year.

The maximum aquatic algae grant is $50,000, and Ecology issues from three to five grants each year.

Grant recipients must provide 25 percent match in the form of cash, inter-local costs, or in-kind contributions.

This request is for funding in the capital budget for the “Freshwater Aquatic Algae Grant Program” for $730,000, Aquatic Algae Control Account (fund 10A).

There is a corresponding request in the operating budget to remove operating dollars for this grant program and the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program. There is also a corresponding request in the capital budget to add funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program for $1.7 million, Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account (fund 222).

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?

Over the years it has become increasingly difficult to manage this program across biennial lines as part of an operating budget appropriation. Projects funded with these pass-through dollars cross biennia, and Ecology is limited by the amount of appropriation authorized every two years. Grants are awarded annually to address emerging needs and normally have a two-year budget span.
year timeline. Those projects awarded in the second year of a biennium, and finished in the first year of the next biennium, are
difficult to manage across that threshold. When planned spending does not occur by the end of a biennium, it leaves unspent
revenue in the account that can’t be accessed. This also means that additional funding from the next biennial operating budget
must be used to complete these grants that underspend, which reduces the amounts available for grants in the new biennium.

While there is greater need in communities than Ecology can fund, we keep returning dollars to the accounts because our best
estimates for operating spending across biennial lines do not always transpire as planned. Ecology works closely with the
recipients to get good spending estimates at the end of each biennium, but the seasonality of this work through the spring and
summer makes it difficult to predict whether the bulk of work will occur before or after June 30th, and we cannot overspend our
biennial appropriation.

While these are not traditional bricks-and-mortar capital projects, the work achieved can lead to on-the-ground implementation
of best management practices and these projects are often linked with other capital funded restoration projects. Effective toxic
algae control measures provide long-term economic and public health benefits. These grants protect people from toxic algae
bloom exposure, improve the waters essential for fish and other wildlife habitat, and help safeguard the places where people
live, work, and play. These grant projects often work in tandem with other capital funded restoration projects in the same water
body or watershed.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

Funded projects prevent or control excessive growth of freshwater algae in lakes, rivers, or streams and address the cause of
the algal blooms. Excessive growth can cause long term economic, environmental, and public health problems. Projects with
potentially toxic blue-green species receive funding priority over other projects because they can produce toxins that pose a
threat to humans and animals. Due to the potential public health concerns, these projects are coordinated with county public
health officials.

By moving these programs to the capital budget, Ecology can ensure that every dollar of this dedicated funding goes to
communities for the purposes intended, which helps protect the environment, human health, and the value of the places where
people live, work and recreate. This proposed budget shift will help avoid decreases in available grant funding due to project
delays that reduce available appropriation authority to fund new projects.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this request is not approved, Ecology would continue the less efficient process of running Aquatic Algae and Invasive Plant
grants through the operating budget, and leave revenue specifically designated for this work unspent each biennium due to
projects crossing biennial budget lines.

Why is this the best option or alternative?

Ecology could request this dedicated account be characterized as “non-appropriated”, which would allow us to utilize whatever
fund balance is available. But that would require legislative action to change the account to non-appropriated in RCW
43.21A.667. Ecology would likely not have support in running a bill to make these minor changes in light of other priority policy
issues, and the Legislature prefers accounts be appropriated.

Ecology considered moving to a two-year grant cycle, aligned with the biennium, to address this issue. However, the seasonal
nature of algae blooms, and the unanticipated occurrence of blooms from one year to the next, requires making these funds
available every year to quickly address emerging issues.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

If this request is approved, more funding and project implementation flexibility would be made available to state, tribes, and
local government partners, which would be supported. Input from stakeholders has been focused on the need for additional
Description

Resources to support these programs as the frequency and intensity of harmful algae blooms infestations are increasing in Washington waters.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

The Legislature established funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant program through an annual one-dollar license fee assessed to the owners of boats. Ecology funds this grant program with revenue generated from these fees.

Funding for this project includes $15,000 to maintain and update the grant or loan applications in the agency systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This project requires 0.46 FTE to oversee and manage the grant process and provide technical assistance.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing goals in Ecology’s strategic plan to:

- Support and engage our communities, customers, and employees by impacting communities located in areas with considerable diversity, both culturally and economically. Improving the health of freshwater lakes provides social, environmental, and economic health equity for all those who live, work, and play there.

- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts by restoring the natural conditions that prevent toxic algae blooms it improves habitat for fish and other species in Washington’s freshwater lakes, which increases their resiliency to adapt to conditions caused by climate change.

- Prevent and reduce toxic threats and pollution by reducing algae blooms because toxic algae blooms can make people, pets, and livestock sick.

- Protect and manage our state’s waters by integrating restoration efforts that provide cool waters and healthy lakes that support fish and wildlife.

These grant funded projects help plan and implement restoration of natural conditions that prevent toxic algae blooms. Supporting habitat for fish and other species in Washington’s freshwater lakes, which increases the resiliency for adapting to changing climate conditions, helps reduce toxic threats from algae blooms, and integrates restoration efforts to provide cool waters and healthy lakes that support fish and wildlife.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment and Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities because aquatic algae are a serious threat to the health of lakes, rivers, and streams in Washington State and excessive algae impairs fish and wildlife habitat and restricts recreational activities. Restoring natural habitat for fish and other native species in Washington’s freshwaters, and improving waterbodies in communities for safe recreation.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

This program is coordinated with the Washington State Department of Health and local health jurisdictions. These groups, as well as local government stakeholders that receive this funding to address critical needs, would be supportive of the flexibility and efficiency provided by this proposal.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

This project is related to the operating performance decision package titled “Move Aquatic Grants to Capital”.
Description

The operating request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, which will be accomplished with the capital budget request. Doing so will allow communities more predictable and durable funding for their local projects. A more efficient and effective program will mean fewer toxic algae blooms affecting the lakes and streams in our communities.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Grants are awarded competitively to public entities.

RCW that establishes grant: RCW 43.21A.667

Application process used
The Freshwater Aquatic Algae Grant program runs on an annual funding cycle for projects. The application period begins October 15th and closes on November 15th of each year. Eligible entities include cities, counties, state agencies, tribes, and special purpose districts. Ecology evaluates grant applications according to criteria established in the program guidelines. We publish the list of projects proposed for funding in late January/early February each year. Costs include maintenance and updates to the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

Narrative

This project is related to the operating performance decision package titled “Move Aquatic Grants to Capital”. The operating request is a technical adjustment to move funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant program from the operating budget to the capital budget, which will be accomplished with this capital budget request.
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Project Summary
The health of Puget Sound is significantly degraded by human sources of excess nutrients, which cause low dissolved oxygen, disrupt the food chain, and imperil our orca and salmon populations. To help address this situation, Ecology is developing a nutrient general permit for wastewater treatment facilities that will focus on establishing nutrient discharge limits, optimizing operations of the facilities as they exist, and planning for future improvements. This budget request provides funding for pass-through grants to Puget Sound municipalities for wastewater nutrient reduction planning and optimization projects. This funding is needed to support these local governments in implementing the new nutrient general permit, and projects will help address significant impairments to the health of Puget Sound. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?
Ecology is requesting $9,000,000 from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA) for creation of the Puget Sound Nutrient Planning and Efficiencies Grant program.

Background
In early 2018, Ecology kicked off the Puget Sound Nutrient Source Reduction Project and Forum to find ways to improve dissolved oxygen conditions in the Sound. The project is a collaborative effort with stakeholders to find the best solutions for reducing human sources of excess nutrients in Puget Sound. The forum has a broad range of participants, including federal, state, and local governments; permittees; nongovernmental organizations; environmental nonprofit organizations; academics and researchers; and concerned residents. The forum is a public advisory group created to discuss, learn, and provide input as Ecology explores solutions for point and nonpoint sources of excess nutrients.

In November 2018, Ecology received a petition for rulemaking to establish technology-based limits for nitrogen and phosphorus on discharges from Puget Sound domestic wastewater facilities. Ecology denied the petition, and committed to working on a water quality-based approach to address dissolved oxygen impairment caused by overall excess nutrient loading to Puget Sound.

In January 2019, a modeling analysis from the Puget Sound Nutrient Source Reduction Project confirmed municipal wastewater facilities are contributing to dissolved oxygen (DO) impairments. The analysis found that, under existing conditions, approximately 20 percent of the area in the greater Puget Sound does not meet the dissolved oxygen standards. If reductions are made at all municipal wastewater treatment plants as modeled, approximately 10 percent of the greater Puget Sound would not meet the standards. This represents roughly a 50 percent improvement in compliance area for the dissolved oxygen standards.

Waste Water Treatment Plant General Permit
A general permit is the best tool for controlling nutrients from Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) discharges. Ecology sought public input on whether to use individual permits or a general permit to control nutrients, and in January 2020, decided a Nutrients General Permit is the best tool to implement legal mandates necessary to address nutrients from the 67 domestic WWTPs that discharge to Puget Sound. Ecology formed a representative advisory committee and will continue to meet through October 2020 to develop recommendations for this general permit. Visit the Nutrients General Permit webpage (https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Nutrients-Permit) for more information.

The general permit:
- Creates a single coordinated public engagement process and allows flexibility for communities to collectively address...
Description

Nutrients, including the possibility of developing a trading program for a future permit cycle.

- Places WWTPs on a shared schedule, rather than staggered permit reissuance schedules for individual permits.

- Creates an opportunity to develop consistent facility data by aligning monitoring requirements for permittees.

Ecology received funding in the 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget to develop the new nutrient general permit, and it is expected to be finalized by July 2021.

Capital Budget Request to Support Local Implementation of the General Permit

The greatest barrier to reducing nutrients in Puget Sound is the cost of facility upgrades. Through this request, Ecology will provide financial support to local government municipalities involved in Puget Sound nutrient reduction efforts. These efforts will require a new financial assistance program to support planning efforts and operational efficiencies to address meeting nutrient reduction targets at wastewater treatment plants discharging into Puget Sound.

Providing nutrient planning and efficiencies grants will provide needed support to municipalities in preparing and planning for treatment facility upgrades and to implement operational modifications that can lead to immediate reductions in nutrient discharge levels. This grant funding will provide local municipalities with financial assistance to address the new general permit requirements, and will provide early adoption incentives for municipalities that opt to move ahead quickly in support of Puget Sound restoration. Eligible entities for grant funding will be the 67 wastewater municipalities that discharge to the Puget Sound, and will be affected by requirements in the new general permit.

Ecology will focus these grants on two key areas:

- Implementing operational efficiency modifications to reduce nutrients.

  - Projects typically involve: process control changes, cyclic aeration/aeration modifications, mixed liquor recycle pumps and piping, configuration changes, chemical addition, process modeling, and operational training/staffing/sampling improvements.

  - Planning for future design/construct projects to implement facility improvements that reduce nutrients.

- Planning projects address infrastructure alternatives that can achieve the most effective cost efficient nutrient reduction in relation to limits set in permit. An example would be a feasibility study to look at biological nutrient removal and other advanced treatment upgrades.

While the operational efficiencies will provide some immediate benefits, the planning is essential to provide a pathway to the larger facility investments in the future. The planning projects will help determine the most cost-effective means to restore Puget Sound and will guide Ecology's efforts in expanding the scope and funding of its current Water Quality Combined Funding Program.

Ecology will work with staff from each affected facility to compile information, including type of treatment, size, current discharge limits, and other pertinent details that help determine the best approach to using grant funding, whether for implementing operational efficiencies or for planning. Funding will be made available to each of the 67 facilities that complete an application in the Ecology Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system.

Grant awards will be prioritized based on readiness to proceed and the anticipated nutrient reduction outcomes of the project. Grant limits and amounts will be determined once enough detailed information on the facilities is compiled and assessed in relation to the nutrient limits to be identified in the general permit development process. Ecology will also work with its Water Quality Financial Assistance Council (FAC) to take input and advice and guidance on development and implementation of this new grant program.

What opportunity or problem is driving this request?
Science and modeling shows human sources of nutrients are leading to low DO levels and unhealthy water quality in Puget Sound. High nutrient levels act like a fertilizer, causing excessive algal and plant growth. More plants sound like a good thing, but when these algae and plants die, their decomposition uses up oxygen. Just like humans, aquatic organisms need oxygen to survive and thrive. Because of excess nutrients, many parts of Puget Sound may not have enough oxygen for marine life to survive.

It has taken decades for Puget Sound to deteriorate to this point, and it will take a long time to restore it. A general permit is the best tool for controlling nutrients from WWTP discharges. The general permit will focus initially on establishing nutrient discharge limits for wastewater treatment facilities, optimizing operations of the facilities as they exist, and planning for future improvements. Improvements to infrastructure will require years and capital support; but it starts with having this permit in place. Making these improvements helps ensure that future generations will be able to enjoy the Puget Sound as a place for recreation, fishing, shell fishing, and wildlife viewing.

Establishing nutrient discharge limits will have significant financial impact on those facilities that are required to meet nutrient limits. This proposed grant program is intended to help offset the financial burden and ensure that our local facilities can meet the new discharge limits over time.

This project is needed in the 2021-23 Biennium to assist municipalities in planning and implementation of nutrient reductions to address new general permit nutrient limits and requirements. Launching this grant program with the 2021-23 biennial budget aligns this new funding with the expected implementation of the nutrient general permit in July 2021.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This grant program will provide key financial resources for Puget Sound municipalities to move forward with immediate actions, such as optimizing processes to reduce nutrient levels, and site specific facility planning needed to prepare for design and construction of facility improvements that reduce nutrients and toxic pollutants in wastewater discharge. These investments will lead to nutrient and toxics reductions that improve and protect the Puget Sound ecosystem. Water quality will be improved, aquatic life will be protected, and improvements to the food chain will help support healthy salmon and orca populations. This, in turn, protects Washington’s natural resource-based economy.

This program will support local economies through offsetting costs associated with implementing the nutrient general permit. Ratepayers in communities implementing the nutrient general permit usually bear the impact of infrastructure improvements at WWTPs through rate increases. This investment of grant funding will help communities reduce impacts on sewer rates and therefore promote local economic stability.

What are the effects of non-funding?

If this proposal is not funded, local government municipalities will be required to finance the planning and operational efficiencies on their own with local resources, or through taking on debt, which would result in dramatic sewer rate increases. This would lead to potential delays in planning and implementation as municipalities look for opportunities to push out the financial impacts as far as possible. Without additional financial assistance, reductions in nutrients and the associated improvements to water quality and ecosystem function will be far more challenging and take more time to accomplish. Without added financial assistance or incentives, proposed permittees will be more likely to push back and appeal permit coverage, move to delay implementation, and draw out the process, such that improvements to Puget Sound ecosystem recovery will continue to be severely impacted. Stakeholders and local and state government focus could be directed towards legal challenges rather than restoring Puget Sound.

Stakeholders have made it clear during Forum meetings that there is significant concern about the high cost and ratepayer impacts that will occur from the new permit, and that the state should be providing additional assistance to help with implementation. Impacts will be especially significant on the smaller communities, who have fewer rate payers and lower average incomes.
Why is this the best option or alternative?

Ecology evaluated the option of using the currently available financial resources through the Water Quality Combined Funding Program. Currently, eligible funding for these types of projects are focused on loans through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), with potential for small community hardship grant funding through the Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP). Because of grant funding limitations and the specific interest in getting out ahead of this need, providing relief to the impacted communities through a new grant program was determined to be the best option. Other state and federal funding programs were also evaluated, but the same limitations exist, with very limited availability in existing grant funding.

This proposal is timed to correspond with implementation of the Puget Sound nutrient general permit. The timing for providing this funding is critical to facilitating this first phase of permit implementation, expected to begin in July 2021. Grant funding will provide resources at the optimal timing to support municipalities early planning and operational efficiency projects designed to address the first phase of permit requirements.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?

This funding will be directed to municipalities directly affected by the new nutrient general permit to help implement nutrient reduction capital planning and offset financial impacts that increase sewer rates. This funding will help municipalities get a jump start on meeting new permit requirements while reducing ratepayer impacts.

This proposal augments the existing water quality combined infrastructure funding programs by providing additional grant resources where generally only CWSRF loans are available. The proposed new grant program will work in tandem with the CWSRF loan program, which can provide additional financing for projects that need resources beyond available grant dollars.

The CWSRF loan program, as well as other state loan programs like the Public Works Assistance Account, will also be a major resource for financing future design and construction needs, once planning efforts are complete.

What is the agency's proposed funding strategy for the project?

Ecology is proposing SBCA for funding this new grant program, which supports these capital facility improvement projects.

There are 67 municipalities that discharge wastewater to Puget Sound that will be impacted by limits set through the issuance of a nutrient general permit. This new pass-through funding program will provide grant assistance to municipalities that move forward with planning for necessary infrastructure improvements that reduce nutrient discharges and implement operational efficiencies to reduce nutrient discharges. There is a broad range in facility types and discharge volumes of facilities represented by this group of municipalities. This program will work with each municipality to address specific needs to prioritize and maximize the use of planning and optimize dollars to achieve effective plans and actions to reduce nutrient discharges.

Funding for this project includes $35,000 to set up the grant or loan applications in the agency’s systems.

Are FTEs required to support this project?

This new grant program will require a total of 1.15 FTEs to manage and oversee up to 67 pass through grants.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?

This request is essential to implementing following goals in Ecology’s strategic plan:

- Goal 1 - Support and Engage our Communities, Customers, and Employees: Through Ecology’s integrated Water Quality Financial Assistance Program, which continues to provide one-application and rating and ranking process to award funding from four separate funding sources, including CWSRF.
- Goal 2 - Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts: CWSRF funded projects often help communities prepare for climate impacts and integrate climate resiliency and long term sustainability. Examples are reclaimed water and water reuse facilities that help small communities be resilient and sustainable in water-short areas, and increased stream buffers and native vegetation to help address stream flow dynamics, temperature impacts, and carbon sequestration, in addition to improving water quality.

- Goal 4 - Protect and Manage our State Waters and Goal 5 Protect and Restore Puget Sound: By continuing to fund projects for water pollution control infrastructure and projects that reduce nonpoint pollution and nutrient discharges.

This request provides essential support to several of the Governor’s Results Washington Goals, including:

- Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by providing opportunities for quality jobs when a new wastewater system is constructed or an existing system is repaired or upgraded. State financial managers calculate that about 11 jobs in Washington are created for every $1 million spent for construction and design. The program also helps communities build well-functioning and sustainable clean water infrastructure that supports local economies.

- Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by providing loans for high priority water quality projects statewide. CWSRF loan projects help local communities protect public health and the environment by reducing pollution of our lakes, rivers, streams, marine waters, estuaries, and groundwater.

- Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities by funding projects that address the impacts of climate change and improving community resiliency through support of long term multi-benefit solutions to impacts from water pollution, including nutrients and temperature. CWSRF supports economic security by providing grant subsidy to small hardship communities to protect public health while keeping utility rates reasonable. CWSRF supports Environmental Justice issues by addressing needs in low-income communities through low or no interest loans in conjunction with forgivable principal to reduce residential rate impacts.

- Goal 5: Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government by creating an efficient and streamlined approach for communities to apply for and access funding resources through an integrated water quality financial assistance program. CWSRF is part of an integrated funding system that streamlines the application and award process for funding critical water quality projects. The system is reviewed and updated annually to make efficiency improvements based on internal and external stakeholder input.

This request directly supports the 2018-2022 Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation Plan through the following Ongoing Program OGP_ECY38: Water Quality - Provide Financial Assistance (Department of Ecology). Per the Implementation Plan, “The magnitude of work to protect and recover Puget Sound that occurs through ongoing programs cannot be overstated—ongoing programs are recognized as the critical foundation for Puget Sound recovery.”

This request supports the following 2018 Regional Priorities and Regional Priority Approaches:

- CHIN2.5 - Address and manage water quality parameters, including: excess nutrient loading (such as nitrogen) for all sources, and with specific attention to pathways associated with wastewater treatment outfalls; elevated temperatures; sediment; and Toxics.

- CHIN7.1 - Protect and/or restore critical habitat for salmon populations.

- TIF1 - Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound.

- FUND 1.2 - Explore and utilize new sources of funding, and enhance existing sources of funding.

- ORCA1 - Implement the Governor’s Southern Resident Orca Task Force recommendations, as well as the Chinook salmon
Description

This request also supports efforts under the Governors’ Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Orca Recovery and Task Force, by funding projects that reduce toxic pollutant migration to Puget Sound so that Southern Resident orca exposure to toxics is reduced. Specific supported Task Force recommendations include:

- Recommendation 1 - Significantly increase investment in restoration and acquisition of habitat in areas where Chinook stocks most benefit Southern Resident orcas.

- Recommendation 34 - Provide sustainable funding for implementation of all recommendations.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

The proposed availability of financial assistance in association with nutrient reduction has been addressed in meetings of the Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Forum members, which includes impacted municipalities. There is broad support for increased availability of financial assistance for municipalities that will be required to implement infrastructure improvements for nutrient reduction. With costs to address excess nutrient discharges to Puget Sound ranging from $2.2 – $8.9 billion (in 2010 dollars), most of the Puget Sound Basin population will be directly impacted by this effort. The referenced report is linked here: Technical and Economic Evaluation of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Removal at Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities. (https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1110060.pdf)

Puget Sound nutrient reduction and the associated financial impacts has been an agenda topic discussed with Water Quality Financial Assistance Council that includes stakeholders from local governments, environmental groups, and state and federal agencies. This stakeholder group broadly supports providing financial assistance to municipalities facing expensive infrastructure improvements associated with nutrient reduction.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

Once the permit is in effect in the summer of 2021, Ecology will be able to work with stakeholders on collecting the fee for the new permit. Current law caps fee payments from municipalities. Ecology anticipates working with stakeholders throughout 2021 and sponsoring legislation during the 2022 session that will allow the agency to collect fees for this new permit. There would be a corresponding request for spending authority in a future budget request to fund the staff that will support municipalities through this transition.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants
Description

Grant Recipient Organization: 67 municipalities impacted by limits set through issuance of a nutrient general permit
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
This funding will be directed to municipalities directly affected by the new nutrient general permit to help implement nutrient reduction capital planning and offset financial impacts that increase sewer rates. All 67 impacted facilities will be eligible to apply and grant resources will be awarded based on facility information and nutrient reduction priorities to be developed with stakeholder input. This program augments the existing water quality combined infrastructure funding programs by getting municipalities with WWTPs discharging to Puget Sound started with the planning that will eventually inform decisions around future design/construct projects. There is a broad range in facility types and discharge volumes of facilities represented by this group of municipalities. This program will work with each municipality to address specific needs to prioritize and maximize the use of planning and optimization dollars to achieve effective plans and actions to reduce nutrient discharges. Costs include set up and modification of the grant/loan applications in the agency's grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Potential Permittee List
For a Puget Sound Nutrients General Permit

The following list is the domestic wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), permitted by Ecology, that are included in the Salish Sea Model as point sources. If Ecology proceeds with developing a Puget Sound Nutrients General Permit, these WWTPs may be subject to its conditions.

Privately-owned facilities are marked with an asterisk (*). Facilities with nutrient reduction technology installed are marked with (nutrient reduction).

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<th>Individual NPDES Permit Number</th>
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**Figure 1** Map of all Point Source Discharges included in the Salish Sea Model

(Note: This map includes all wastewater sources included as point source discharges in the Salish Sea Model, including Ecology-permitted domestic and industrial facilities, EPA-permitted facilities, and Canadian facilities.)
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Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 13

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
What is the proposed project?

Ecology is requesting $5,808,000 for cleanup projects located in the Puget Sound Basin and throughout Western Washington.

As of June 2020, Ecology has identified about 260 contaminated sites awaiting cleanup, and roughly 700 sites in the process of being cleaned up near the Puget Sound Basin and surrounding shoreline. These numbers change frequently as site information is updated with new contaminated sites being identified, sites moving through cleanup, and sites being cleaned up.

Work will be done through a combination of direct actions by the state, contributions from potentially liable parties, and interagency agreements with affected local governments, resource agencies, and tribes. Incentives will be used to speed cleanup and encourage cooperative cleanups. The funding will be applied to sites that are abandoned, have non-compliant owners, or where funds are needed to advance emergent cleanup needs. This includes sites adjacent to critical and sensitive habitats; upland sites contributing to ongoing aquatic contamination; and a limited number of sites throughout Western Washington, outside of the Puget Sound basin, and where an unanticipated cleanup investment or emergency response is needed.

Attached is a prioritized list of projects that will be funded with this request. These cleanups continue to advance work in seven priority bays that implement the objectives of the Puget Sound Action Agenda, an action plan established after the Legislature created the Puget Sound Partnership to reverse Puget Sound’s decline and restore it to health.

Ecology has reviewed the projects and they are ready to proceed according to the MTCA regulatory process. MTCA's cleanup process informs project prioritization. Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program guides all cleanup projects through MTCA's regulatory process and requirements, including those seeking state capital budget funding. MTCA requires all cleanup projects proceed through the following phases:

1. Assessment: All projects are prioritized based on human health and environmental risks. Cleanup projects address risks from exposure to contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, or air. These exposures pose human health risks from contacting contaminated soils, drinking polluted water, consuming fish and shellfish, inhaling toxic vapors, or a combination of the above.

2. Remedial Investigation: Remedial investigations define the nature, extent, and magnitude of contamination on all projects.

3. Feasibility Study: Feasibility studies are conducted on all projects and include alternative analysis, cost-benefit analysis, long-term or life-cycle cost analysis, and cleanup technology preferences.

4. Cleanup Action Plan: Based on the remedial investigation and feasibility study, a cleanup action plan is developed that describes the selected cleanup action, the standards it must meet, monitoring requirements, and schedule – including any time-critical elements.

5. Comment: The public is encouraged to review and comment on the projects' investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup
Cleaning up and protecting Puget Sound is critical to the social and economic well-being of Washingtonians. Decades of industrial, municipal, and naturally occurring pollution have taken their toll on the condition and ecology of Puget Sound. Without intervention now, the condition of Puget Sound would most certainly continue to deteriorate. Although the state has made progress addressing the most highly contaminated areas of the Sound, other impacted areas are left unchecked. This request will help restore environmental and economic vitality to the state by focusing comprehensive cleanup on remaining contaminated sites impacting Puget Sound.

What are the specific benefits of this project?

This work will benefit Washingtonians by achieving the much sought after economic and social benefits of a clean, restored Puget Sound. Specifically, benefits of this request include:
Description
- Cleaned up contaminated sites.
- Reduced exposure of hazardous substances to the environment and public as work progresses on these sites.
- Planned economic redevelopment as abandoned sites move through the cleanup process.
- Continued cleanup and restoration of Puget Sound.

This request will also provide economic benefits to the state by creating up to 29 jobs during the next two years based on Office of Financial Management estimates.

What are the effects of non-funding?
State Investment significantly contributes to cleanup progress in Washington, and it makes a direct, beneficial impact on human health and the environment. Without funding, these benefits would not be achieved. The economic, health, and environmental impacts would largely be felt in areas in or immediately adjacent to Puget Sound. Also, the cleanup progress in Washington, and Puget Sound specifically, would not advance at the accelerated rate expected by the Governor and Legislature.

Why is this the best option or alternative?
One of Ecology’s environmental goals is to clean up pollution, and the Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound program is an integral part of cleaning up the worst contaminated sites to protect and improve the lives of people and the environment. This is an ongoing project supported by and worked with stakeholders. The MTCA Capital account and the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) has traditionally funded this cleanup work. This request is consistent with the purposes of the MTCA-Capital Account.

How will clients be affected and services change if this project is funded?
This request will continue ongoing efforts and result in local cleanups and land redevelopment. Cleaning up contaminated property is usually integrated with economic development, habitat restoration, and public recreation projects. Most cleanup projects are the first phase of a larger community or economic redevelopment project where the cleanup site is the focal point of the project.

What is the agency’s proposed funding strategy for the project?
Traditionally, the Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound projects have been funded with MTCA dollars. Ecology requests funding from the MTCA Capital Account to complete projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development.

Ecology requests funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA-Capital) for this project. The use of MTCA-Capital funds for this project is consistent with the purposes of MTCA, Chapter 70.105D RCW and the MTCA-Capital Account, RCW 70.105D.200, which establishes that funds in the account must be used for the improvement, rehabilitation, remediation, and cleanup of toxic sites. To do this work, a tax is assessed on hazardous materials, including petroleum products, pesticides, and some chemicals.

Every two years, Ecology is required to provide the Legislature with a comprehensive report: “Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) Ten-Year Financial Report.” Ecology produces this report in coordination with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. It identifies the projected financial needs to cleanup up contaminated sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account. The MTCA 2018 10-Year Financing Report is available here: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html.

The MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report describes how we plan to spend funds to clean up sites in the upcoming biennium and
Description
the next ten years. Ecology produces this report during even-numbered years.


Are FTEs required to support this project?
No.

How does the project support the agency and statewide results?
This request is essential to implementing Ecology’s strategic plan goal to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution, by cleaning up contaminated sites in order to protect human health and the environment. It also contributes resources to continue activity A005, Clean Up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic).

The request is also essential in supporting the Governor’s Energy and Environment priority issues by investing funds to clean up contaminated sites and protect public health and natural resources. It also supports Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by cleaning up and managing contaminated sites that pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

This work also supports Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by creating and supporting jobs and making it possible to redevelop previously contaminated land to support economic growth in communities.

This request also supports Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 18-02, Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery and Task Force, by supporting cleanup projects that reduce legacy and address new toxic contaminants in Puget Sound. The Order lists toxic contaminants as one of the three primary factors threatening the Southern Resident orca population.

- Reduce stormwater threats and accelerate cleanup to toxics harmful to orcas.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through Ongoing Program OGP_ECY 20: Toxic Cleanup Program - Cleaning up priority bays in Puget Sound (Department of Ecology) and is linked to the following Regional Priorities, Strategies, and Sub-strategies:

- Regional Priority TIF 1.1: Enhance pollutant reduction programs and corrective measures, and increase authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering Puget Sound. By cleaning up toxic legacy pollutants, Ecology prevents these damaging chemicals from entering the Puget Sound and other potential routes for exposure.

- Regional Priority TIF 3.1: Provide the infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new development and redevelopment within designated urban centers in Urban Growth Areas. By cleaning up brownfield properties, Ecology helps to incentivize growth within Urban Growth Areas.

- Strategy 9: Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound.

- Sub-strategy 9.1: Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem.

- Strategy 10: Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales.

- Sub-strategy 10.3: Fix problems caused by existing development.

- Sub-Strategy 10.4: Control sources of pollutants.
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 8/24/2020 3:02PM

Project Number: 40000346
Project Title: 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

Description
- Strategy 21: Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound.
  - Sub-strategy 21.2: Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution.

This request supports the Action Agenda’s implementation by reducing and controlling the sources of pollution. Ecology's work to clean up areas contaminated with hazardous substances returns a polluted or degraded environment, as much as possible, to a healthy, self-sustaining ecosystem.

Ecology's focused work in Puget Sound will be accomplished by making direct state investments, using contributions by potentially liable parties, and entering into interagency agreements with affected local governments and resource agencies.

How will the other state programs or units of government be affected if this project is funded?

These cleanup projects are part of the Puget Sound Initiative, which is a collaborative effort by local, tribal, state, and federal governments; businesses; agricultural and environmental interests; and the public, to help preserve and protect Puget Sound. The projects funded by this request may involve port districts and other local government agencies, whose cleanup projects are considered for eligibility under the Remedial Action Grant Program.

What is the impact on the state operating budget?

None.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Future Fiscal Periods
Project Title: 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000347
SubProject Title: Custom Plywood

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 13

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The emphasis on this site cleanup and surrounding areas (Fidalgo Bay) has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. Cleaning up this site protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic development by allowing this property to be redeveloped. This funding is for the final phase of cleanup work and subsequent monitoring activities, including dredging, disposal, eelgrass bed restoration, and monitoring.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Anacortes
County: Skagit
Legislative District: 040

Project Type
Grants
**SubProjects**

SubProject Number: 40000347
SubProject Title: Custom Plywood

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts: N/A

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000348
SubProject Title: Port Angeles Harbor (Rayonier Mill & Western Post Angeles Harbor)
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

The Western Port Angeles Harbor has widespread sediment contamination from a long history of various industrial uses. High levels of dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), and metals are present in the sediments from historic timber industry facilities (plywood, lumber, paper, and pulp mills). This funding would provide the needed resources for these two projects to move into drafting the Cleanup Action Plan and begin Engineering and Design.

**Funding**

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**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Port Angeles

County: Clallam

Legislative District: 024

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:**

N/A

**RCW that establishes grant:**

N/A

**Application process used**

N/A

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Notes**

- Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
### SubProjects

#### SubProject Number: 40000348

**SubProject Title:** Port Angeles Harbor (Rayonier Mill & Western Post Angeles Harbor)

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#### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

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#### SubProject Number: 40000349

**SubProject Title:** Cleanup Rule

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**Project Class:** Grant

**Agency Priority:** 13

**Project Summary**

A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP) is working through a series of three rulemakings over the next ten years to update the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Rule. Based on our learning since the last rule update in 2001, the rule changes will enhance our ability to conduct and oversee the cleanup of more than 6,000 contaminated sites remaining in Washington. The cleanups – and the updated rules that will guide them – are critical to the future environmental and economic health of Washington. In 2021, we will adopt the first rule changes which includes an change to the Site Hazard and Assessment Ranking Process (SHARP). We will begin the second rulemaking to update technical cleanup standards.

Funding for updating the Cleanup Rule will help MTCA stakeholders and tribes provide effective comments and recommendations during the second rulemaking of the update process. With the support of contracted environmental planning and facilitation services, TCP staff will hold Stakeholder and Tribal Advisory Group (STAG) meetings every six to eight weeks during periods of rule development and communicate with stakeholders and tribes. The proposed budget includes the costs associated with constituting and facilitating a science advisory committee, a process that will be critical for the 2nd rule making effort focused on the MTCA cleanup standards.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

**City:** Statewide

**County:** Statewide

**Legislative District:** 098
Project Number: 40000346
Project Title: 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

SubProjects

Project Type
SubProject Number: 40000349
SubProject Title: Cleanup Rule

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000350
SubProject Title: Freshwater Natural Background
**Project Title:** 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

**Project Summary**
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**
Establishing freshwater sediment natural background for key chemicals will help get cleanup done faster and significantly reduce risks to human health and the environment. Sediment natural background is a key provision in the Sediment Management Standards rule, which we use to clean up contaminated sediment. For marine sediment cleanup sites in Puget Sound we have relied on the work we've done to establish natural and regional background to effectively move our cleanup work forward and freshwater systems are no different. When background is not established, site managers have to rely on the laboratory detection limit, a risk based value, or develop their own background values to establish cleanup levels. This can result in cleanup levels that are unnecessarily low and not implementable, inconsistent site-specific development or use of background values, or incomplete cleanups. The work will be completed in three phases:

1. Sampling plans will be developed for two additional freshwater geographic regions in the state.
2. Field sampling, data analysis and evaluation, and development of a technical report for each geographic region.
3. Stakeholder technical workshops to provide an opportunity for the public to review and discuss the work.

**Proviso**
N/A

**Location**
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:**
N/A

**RCW that establishes grant:**
N/A

**Application process used**
N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A
### SubProjects

#### SubProject Number: 40000350
SubProject Title: Freshwater Natural Background

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

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#### SubProject Number: 40000351
SubProject Title: Western WA University

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022  
Project Class: Grant  
Agency Priority: 13

**Project Summary**

A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

In 2021-23 biennium, this project will continue support of Huxley College’s Science Management of Contaminated Sites (SMOCS) course.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants
SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000351
SubProject Title: Western WA University

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts: N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000352
SubProject Title: Whidbey Marine & Auto Supply
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

The Whidbey Marine and Auto Supply site consists of a petroleum release from a leaking underground storage tank. A 2017 Preliminary Planning Assessment reported that groundwater contamination had been confirmed in the perched groundwater zone and the deep sea-level aquifer, which serves as an important source of drinking water for Whidbey Island. Considerable field work has been completed on the site to characterize contamination. Funding is needed to fill data gaps and complete a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and Draft Cleanup Action Plan (CAP).

Project Description

Location

City: Unincorporated
County: Island
Legislative District: 010

Proviso

N/A

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used

N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A

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750,000
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Summary

The aquatic habitat in the Bay has been significantly compromised by historical land use practices. Identified areas needing restoration include, but are not limited to, Little Squalicum Creek Estuary, Little Squalicum Beach, and Whatcom Creek Estuary. The Little Squalicum Creek Estuary and Little Squalicum Beach projects are fully permitted to complete construction and will increase salmonid habitat through activities such as creating/restoring spawning habitat for lost forage fish, installing a riparian buffer, and resolving land use issues related to public access and existing industrial activities. The Whatcom Creek project includes engineering design to remove creosote-treated piles and debris, soften shorelines, and place fish-friendly materials.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Bellingham  County: Whatcom  Legislative District: 042

Project Type

Grants
Project Number: 40000346
Project Title: 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000353
SubProject Title: Bellingham Bay Site - Habitat Restoration

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000354
SubProject Title: Quendall Terminals
Project Number: 40000346
Project Title: 2021-23 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000354
SubProject Title: Quendall Terminals
Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 13

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
The Quendall Terminals site cleanup process is led by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The site has similar contaminants and is located in the same area as the Gas Works Park site. The requested funding is to review EPA’s design of the Proposed Cleanup Action to ensure compliance with state cleanup standards and regulations.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Renton
County: King
Legislative District: 041

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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SubProjects

SubProject Number: 40000354
SubProject Title: Quendall Terminals

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

SubProject Number: 40000356
SubProject Title: May Creek Landfill

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 13

Project Summary

A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description

Ecology entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Environmental Protection Agency to share groundwater sampling responsibilities at the May Creek Landfill Site. Sampling results will be used to better understand contamination at the Site and appropriately plan any necessary response to groundwater contamination. Ecology has committed to conducting 8 sample events, with at least 3-4 of these occurring during the 2021-2023 biennium. Each sample event will draw samples from 7 monitoring wells.

Proviso

N/A

Location

City: Renton
County: King
Legislative District: 011

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used

N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A
### SubProjects

#### SubProject Number: 40000356
SubProject Title: May Creek Landfill

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact

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#### SubProject Number: 40000357
SubProject Title: Treoil Industries

Starting Fiscal Year: 2022

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**Project Summary**

A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

The Treoil Industries site is located at a bulk fuel storage and handling facility where a release of petroleum products contaminated soil and groundwater. Contamination was found to have entered nearby wetlands and waterbodies. The requested funding will be used to characterize the site and complete a Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, and Draft Cleanup Action Plan.

**Proviso**

N/A

**Location**

City: Ferndale  
County: Whatcom  
Legislative District: 042

**Project Type**
## SubProjects

### Project Type

**SubProject Number:** 40000357  
**SubProject Title:** Treoil Industries  
**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A  

**Growth Management impacts:** N/A

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**

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**SubProject Number:** 40000358  
**SubProject Title:** Time Oil Handy Andy 8
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Petroleum contamination was found in the soil in 1991 and later in groundwater near Burnt Bridge Creek and private residences. Remedial Actions were taken by Time Oil according to a Consent Decree with Ecology signed in 2000, including the operation of a groundwater recovery and treatment system. The 2021-23 request is for additional investigations to identify and move forward a permanent cleanup remedy. By funding these investigations for a more permanent cleanup, the state will be able to avoid funding long-term monitoring.

Proviso
N/A

Location
City: Vancouver  County: Clark  Legislative District: 049

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin for many years. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for $5.8 million will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
### SubProjects

**SubProject Number:** 40000374  
**SubProject Title:** Clean Up Toxics Sites – Puget Sound Ten-Year Financial Plan

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**Operating Impacts**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Custom Plywood</td>
<td>The emphasis on this site cleanup and surrounding areas (Fidalgo Bay) has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. Cleaning up this site protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic development by allowing this property to be redeveloped. This funding is for the final phase of cleanup work and subsequent monitoring activities, including dredging, disposal, eelgrass bed restoration, and monitoring.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>35th &amp; V Street</td>
<td>Anacortes</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.49</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Port Angeles Harbor (Rayonier Mill &amp; Western Port Angeles Harbor)</td>
<td>The Western Port Angeles Harbor has widespread sediment contamination from a long history of various industrial uses. High levels of dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), and metals are present in the sediments from historic timber industry facilities (plywood, lumber, paper, and pulp mills). This funding would provide the needed resources for these two projects to move into drafting the Cleanup Action Plan and begin Engineering and Design.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$875</td>
<td>Western Port Angeles Harbor</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>Clallam</td>
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<td>48.13</td>
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<td>Cleanup Rule</td>
<td>Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP) is working through a series of three rulemakings over the next ten years to update the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Rule. Based on our learning since the last rule update in 2001, the rule changes will enhance our ability to conduct and oversee the cleanup of more than 6,000 contaminated sites remaining in Washington. The cleanups—and the updated rules that will guide them—are critical to the future environmental and economic health of Washington. In 2021, we will adopt the first rule changes which includes an change to the Site Hazard and Assessment Ranking Process (SHARP). We will begin the second rulemaking to update technical cleanup standards. Funding for updating the Cleanup Rule will help MTCA stakeholders and tribes provide effective comments and recommendations during the second rulemaking of the update process. With the support of contracted environmental planning and facilitation services, TCP staff will hold Stakeholder and Tribal Advisory Group (STAG) meetings every six to eight weeks during periods of rule development and communicate with stakeholders and tribes. The proposed budget includes the costs associated with constituting and facilitating a science advisory committee, a process that will be critical for the 2nd rule making effort focused on the MTCA cleanup standards.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>$346</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Freshwater Natural Background</td>
<td>Establishing freshwater sediment natural background for key chemicals will help get cleanup done faster and significantly reduce risks to human health and the environment. Sediment natural background is a key provision in the Sediment Management Standards rule, which we use to clean up contaminated sediment. For marine sediment cleanup sites in Puget Sound we have relied on the work we’ve done to establish natural and regional background to effectively move our cleanup work forward and freshwater systems are no different. When background is not established, site managers have to rely on the laboratory detection limit, a risk based value, or develop their own background values to establish cleanup levels. This can result in cleanup levels that are unnecessarily low and not implementable, inconsistent site-specific development or use of background values, or incomplete cleanups. The work will be completed in three phases: 1. Sampling plans will be developed for two additional freshwater geographic regions in the state. 2. Field sampling, data analysis and evaluation, and development of a technical report for each geographic region. 3. Stakeholder technical workshops to provide an opportunity for the public to review and discuss the work.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>$162</td>
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<td>Western WA University</td>
<td>In 2021-23 biennium, this project will continue support of Huxley College’s Science Management of Contaminated Sites (SMOCS) course.</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>Whidbey Marine &amp; Auto Supply</td>
<td>The Whidbey Marine and Auto Supply site consists of a petroleum release from a leaking underground storage tank. A 2017 Preliminary Planning Assessment reported that groundwater contamination had been confirmed in the perched groundwater zone and the deep sea-level aquifer, which serves as an important source of drinking water for Whidbey Island. Considerable field work has been completed on the site to characterize contamination. Funding is needed to fill data gaps and complete a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and Draft Cleanup Action Plan (CAP).</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
<td>$750</td>
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<td>Bellingham Bay Site - Habitat Restoration</td>
<td>The aquatic habitat in the Bay has been significantly compromised by historical land use practices. Identified areas needing restoration include, but are not limited to, Little Squalicum Creek Estuary, Little Squalicum Beach, and Whatcom Creek Estuary. The Little Squalicum Creek Estuary and Little Squalicum Beach projects are fully permitted to complete construction and will increase salmonid habitat through activities such as creating/restoring spawning habitat for lost forage fish, installing a riparian buffer, and resolving land use issues related to public access and existing industrial activities. The Whatcom Creek project includes engineering design to remove creosote-treated piles and debris, soften shorelines, and place fish-friendly materials.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
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<td>Quendall Terminals</td>
<td>The Quendall Terminals site cleanup process is led by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The site has similar contaminants and is located in the same area as the Gas Works Park site. The requested funding is to review EPA’s design of the Proposed Cleanup Action to ensure compliance with state cleanup standards and regulations.</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
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<td>May Creek Landfill</td>
<td>Ecology entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Environmental Protection Agency to share groundwater sampling responsibilities at the May Creek Landfill Site. Sampling results will be used to better understand contamination at the Site and appropriately plan any necessary response to groundwater contamination. Ecology has committed to conducting 8 sample events, with at least 3-4 of these occurring during the 2021-2023 biennium. Each sample event will draw samples from 7 monitoring wells.</td>
<td>Remedial Investigation</td>
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<td>Treoil Industries</td>
<td>The Treoil Industries site is located at a bulk fuel storage and handling facility where a release of petroleum products contaminated soil and groundwater. Contamination was found to have entered nearby wetlands and waterbodies. The requested funding will be used to characterize the site and complete a Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, and Draft Cleanup Action Plan.</td>
<td>Cleanup Construction</td>
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<td>Petroleum contamination was found in the soil in 1991 and later in groundwater near Burnt Bridge Creek and private residences. Remedial Actions were taken by Time Oil according to a Consent Decree with Ecology signed in 2000, including the operation of a groundwater recovery and treatment system. The 2021-23 request is for additional investigations to identify and move forward a permanent cleanup remedy. By funding these investigations for a more permanent cleanup, the state will be able to avoid funding long-term monitoring.</td>
<td>Engineering Design</td>
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**Total:** $5,808
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Project Summary
Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act to capitalize state–run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Account or CWSRF, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. Ecology uses these funds to finance planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and for related nonpoint source activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue essential work through this loan program. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipalities, fed. recognized tribes.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 90.50A RCW

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the CWSRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on capital budget appropriations.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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**Project Number:** 40000110  
**Project Title:** 2019-21 Water Pollution Control Revolving Program

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act to capitalize state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Account or CWSRF, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. Ecology uses these funds to finance planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and for related nonpoint source activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue essential work through this loan program. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Account)

Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities (SRF), local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipals, fed. recognized tribes

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 90.50A RCW, chapter 17

Application process used

Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the SRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations. The Fiscal Year 2017 Final Water Quality Funding Offer and Intended Use Plan is available on the Water Quality website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding/Opp/WQC/CyclePages/WQC2017.html

Growth Management impacts

N/A

**Funding**

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Project Number: 30000710
Project Title: Water Pollution Control Revolving Program

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Summary
The U.S. Department of Justice penalized Volkswagen AG (VW) for knowingly selling diesel vehicles that violated the federal Clean Air Act, emitting up to 40 times the permitted levels of harmful air pollutants. VW entered into multiple consent decrees with the U.S. to settle consumer and environmental damages. Under the settlement, Washington is eligible to receive $112.7 million to be spent over ten years. The funds are held in a trust outside of the state treasury. Ecology is requesting reappropriation to fund projects, consistent with the consent decrees, that will significantly reduce transportation-related toxic air pollution and offset the public health damage caused by the violating VW vehicles. The consent decrees define how the funds can be used to reduce emissions. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (General Fund- Private/Local)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

This project requires a total of 6.84 FTEs. These staff develop associated policy, communicate, and implement the investment of funds including ongoing coordination with the multi-agency steering committee, the Governor's policy staff, three multi-agency workgroups, and legislative staff when required. They are tasked with ensuring all projects meet the federal settlement project, reporting, and Trustee requirements. In addition, these staff administer the program, including soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, and closing grant awards. Staff also provide program oversight including, developing award category guidelines, developing materials, outreach, and training to prospective applicants, trustee coordination, award tracking, and overall financial management of the program. Under the terms of the VW Settlement, Beneficiaries may cover administrative costs associated with implementing eligible mitigation plans, up to 15% of the total mitigation plan cost.

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A
 Growth Management impacts: N/A

Funding

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Project Number: 40000018
Project Title: VW Settlement Funded Projects

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Project Summary**

The Chehalis River basin is at a crossroads. In the last 30 years alone, five of the largest floods in the Basin’s recorded history have occurred. Not taking action could cost families and communities $3.5 billion in flood and related damages over the next 100 years. It could cost even more with climate change impacts. Also, salmon and other aquatic species habitat has been degraded and survival of spring Chinook populations severely threatened. In 2016, the Legislature established the Office of Chehalis Basin in Ecology to aggressively pursue and oversee the implementation of an integrated Chehalis Basin Strategy to reduce long-term flood damage and restore aquatic species habitat in the Basin. Ecology requests funding for ongoing development and implementation of the Chehalis Basin Strategy (State Building Construction Account).

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:**  State, local, tribal, and community groups, agencies, and contractors

**RCW that establishes grant:**  N/A

**Application process used**

Fiscal management of projects is provided through the Recreation and Conservation Office. Project lists are created through applying ranking criteria approved by the Chehalis Basin Board. Local flood damage reduction projects are evaluated by the Flood Authority, which recommends a ranked list to the Chehalis Basin Board. The Board approves the final list for funding. Aquatic Species Restoration Plan projects are identified and evaluated by the ASRP Steering Committee that recommends a list of projects to the Board. The Board approves the final list of ASRP projects for funding. Project lists for the ASRP early action work and the local flood damage reduction projects proposed for the 2019-21 Biennium are attached. The OCB oversees the implementation of the projects, and contracts with RCO for fiscal management of the grant funds.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
Project Number: 40000209
Project Title: 2019-21 Chehalis Basin Strategy

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020  
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through  
Agency Priority: 34

Project Summary  
In Washington, damages from flooding exceed damage by all other natural hazards. Since 1980, flooding has caused more than $2 billion in damages, with highly populated areas in Western Washington most at risk. Past solutions to address flooding were often out of step with other ecosystem protection or restoration activities. Floodplains by Design is an integrated approach that combines flood-hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, river and habitat restoration, and other public benefits. Floodplains by Design is a public-private partnership between Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, and Puget Sound Partnership. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description  
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type  
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local and tribal gov't, flood control and conservation districts, and non-gov't organizations.

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used  
Pre-applications are screened in March of even years. In August, a technical team of flood risk and ecosystem restoration experts do the project scoring following program funding guidelines.

Growth Management impacts  
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

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OFM

461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 8/21/2020 11:16AM

Project Number: 40000211
Project Title: 2019-21 Remedial Action Grants

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 35

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
1) Project solicitation. Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 36

Project Summary
The Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas through the state. Ecology distributes funds through a competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request will fund work by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Stormwater Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Counties, cities, towns, and port districts
RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the SRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Summary
Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife and recreational users. (State Building Construction Account, State Taxable Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Project Number: 40000152
Project Title: 2019-21 Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

Funding

| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Agency Priority: 38

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account to continue implementing the ESSB 6091 Streamflow Restoration Program during the 2021-23 Biennium that was passed in the 2018 legislative session. This request will fund projects that implement the ESSB 6091 local watershed planning process that improves instream flows statewide. This legislation provided $300 million in bond authorization over 15 years for this work. With this request, Ecology will deliver additional water supplies to improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in conformance with ESSB 6091.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 39

Project Summary
The Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas through the state. Ecology distributes funds through a competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request will fund work by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Ecology uses its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acclaimed nationwide model that integrates the application evaluation offer process for all its water quality financial assistance programs. Ecology uses statewide workshops and a well-publicized, web-based annual application and proposal evaluation cycle to ensure ample outreach and applicant interest and participation. Completed projects will serve as region-wide models of stormwater management and implementation of innovative Low Impact Development techniques.

Growth Management impacts
Growth Management Act (GMA) compliance is strongly encouraged and supported by Ecology. Because other funding sources may require GMA compliance to be eligible for funding, an applicant’s GMA status will be reflected in its readiness to proceed at time of application.

Funding

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Project Number: 30000796
Project Title: 2017-19 Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
ECOMANAGEMENT OF TRASH - WASTE MATERIALS

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 40

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
1) Project solicitation. Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for the RAG program. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Finalize application. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, recipients are notified and required to work with Ecology to complete any additional application information and submit the information on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennia oversight RAG projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Storm Water Improvements

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 41

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) to provide grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas throughout Washington. Ecology is requesting reappropriation for this project to continue important stormwater work and keep it in line with the original legislative budget assumptions. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Ecology uses its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acclaimed nationwide model that integrates the application evaluation offer process for all its water quality financial assistance programs. Ecology uses statewide workshops and a well-publicized, web-based annual application and proposal evaluation cycle to ensure ample outreach and applicant interest and participation. Completed projects will serve as region-wide models of stormwater management and implementation of innovative Low Impact Development techniques.

Growth Management impacts
Growth Management Act (GMA) compliance is strongly encouraged and supported by Ecology. Because other funding sources may require GMA compliance to be eligible for funding, an applicant’s GMA status will be reflected in its readiness to proceed at time of application.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Project Number: 40000179
Project Title: 2019-21 Yakima River Basin Water Supply

Description
Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 42

Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used: Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Yakima Basin Working group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 43

Project Summary
In Washington, damages from flooding exceed damage by all other natural hazards. Since 1980, flooding has caused more than $2 billion in damages, with highly populated areas in Western Washington most at risk. Past solutions to address flooding were often out of step with other ecosystem protection or restoration activities. Floodplains by Design is an integrated approach that combines flood-hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, river and habitat restoration, and other public benefits. Floodplains by Design is public-private partnership between Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, and Puget Sound Partnership. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local gov’t, tribes, conservation/flood ctrl districts, non-profits, and salmon recovery lead entities

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Preliminary proposals are submitted and reviewed by a group made up of Ecology staff and external stakeholders. Pre-proposals are screened for eligibility and those that qualify are asked to submit detailed applications.

Growth Management impacts
In some cases, the funded projects would support objectives in local Frequently Flooded Area provisions contained in Critical Area policies.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
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**Project Title:** Remedial Action Grants

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2016

**Project Summary**
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**
- **City:** Statewide
- **County:** Statewide
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Government

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**
1) Project solicitation. Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for RA grants. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology’s budget for legislative action. (3) Application submittal. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, applicants are notified and required to complete a detailed application. Applications must be submitted on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RA grant projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement.

**Growth Management impacts**
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 45

Project Summary
This request for Ecology's Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP) will provide grants to public entities to finance construction of water pollution control facilities and plan and implement nonpoint pollution control activities. Ecology distributes the funds through a statewide competitive rating and ranking process. Grant recipients are public entities that use the funds to address high-priority statewide water quality needs. The work done by public entities using these funds is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipals, fed. recognized tribes.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.146 RCW, Water Poll

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated annual funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the SRF, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from November through December. The evaluation and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a combined draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Project Number: 40000116  
Project Title: 2019-21 Centennial Clean Water Program

### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 46

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a new, uninterruptible water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one–third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish. With this request, Ecology will deliver additional water supplies for agricultural purposes, meet the water needs for growing communities, make several existing water uses more efficient, and improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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**Project Number:** 30000712  
**Project Title:** Columbia River Water Supply Development Program

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 47

The Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas through the state. Ecology distributes funds through a competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request will fund work by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Stormwater Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide  County: Statewide  Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Ecology uses its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acclaimed nationwide model that integrates the application evaluation offer process for all its water quality financial assistance programs. Ecology uses statewide workshops and a well-publicized web-based annual application and proposal evaluation cycle to ensure ample outreach and applicant interest and participation. Completed projects will serve as region-wide models of stormwater management and implementation of innovative Low Impact Development techniques.

Growth Management impacts
Growth Management Act (GMA) compliance is strongly encouraged and supported by Ecology. Because other funding sources may require GMA compliance to be eligible for funding, an applicant’s GMA status will be reflected in its readiness to proceed at time of application.

Funding

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**Project Number:** 30000535  
**Project Title:** Stormwater Financial Assistance Program

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
## Description

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2018  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 48

### Project Summary

This request for Ecology's Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP) will provide grants to public entities to finance construction of water pollution control facilities and plan and implement nonpoint pollution control activities. Ecology distributes the funds through a statewide competitive rating and ranking process. Grant recipients are public entities that use the funds to address high-priority statewide water quality needs. The work done by public entities using these funds is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

### Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

### Project Type

- Grants

### Grant Recipient Organization

- Public entities, local gov'ts, special purpose distr., quasi municipals, fed. recognized tribes.

### RCW that establishes grant

- Chapter 70.146 RCW

### Application process used

Ecology manages an integrated funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the State Revolving Fund, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Financial Assistance Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins in August with applications due mid-October. Ecology staff screen, review, and rate and rank the applications from October through December. Project proposals are evaluated and points are assigned according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. The list becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on Capital Budget appropriations. The Fiscal Year 2017 Final Offer and Applicant List is available on the Water Quality website: [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding/Opp/WQC/CyclePages/WQC2017.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding/Opp/WQC/CyclePages/WQC2017.html)

### Growth Management impacts

N/A

## Funding

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## Operating Impacts

N/A
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Project Title:** 2015-17 Restored Stormwater Financial Assistance

**Project Summary**
The Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas through the state. Ecology distributes funds through a competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request will fund work by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Application process used**
Ecology uses its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acclaimed nationwide model that integrates the application evaluation offer process for all its water quality financial assistance programs. Ecology uses statewide workshops and a well-publicized, web-based annual application and proposal evaluation cycle to ensure ample outreach and applicant interest and participation. Completed projects will serve as region-wide models of stormwater management and implementation of innovative Low Impact Development techniques.

**Growth Management impacts**
Growth Management Act (GMA) compliance is strongly encouraged and supported by Ecology. Because other funding sources may require GMA compliance to be eligible for funding, an applicant’s GMA status will be reflected in its readiness to proceed at time of application.

**Funding**

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Project Number: 30000797
Project Title: 2015-17 Restored Stormwater Financial Assistance

**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 50

Project Summary
This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO settlement. ASARCO operated smelters in Everett and Tacoma that released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air. The pollution settled down to earth in the Everett and Tacoma Smelter Plumes. This request will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

This request requires a total of 10.35 FTEs to continue supporting the ASARCO remediation activities in Tacoma as part of the cleanup plans with current staff levels. Please note, these FTEs support both this reappropriation and other related reappropriation and new appropriation projects.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used: This is a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
DFM

461 - Department of Ecology
Capital Project Request
2021-23 Biennium

Version: BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial
Report Number: CBS002
Date Run: 8/21/2020 8:55AM

Project Number: 30000216
Project Title: Remedial Action Grant Program

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2012
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 51

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Statewide
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW; 90.48 RCW

Application process used
To receive an oversight remedial action grant, the applicant must be a local government that is a potentially liable person (PLP), a potentially responsible party (PRP) at a hazardous waste site, or the owner of a site but not a PLP or PRP. One of the following standards must also be met: 1. Ecology requires the applicant to conduct remedial action under an order or decree issued under chapter 70.105D RCW. 2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the applicant to conduct remedial action under an order or decree issued under the federal cleanup law. In such a case, Ecology must also sign the order or decree or acknowledge in writing that it is a sufficient basis for remedial action grant funding. 3. The applicant has signed an order or decree issued under chapter 70.105D RCW requiring a potentially liable person (PLP) other than the applicant to conduct remedial action at a landfill site. In this case, the applicant must also have entered into an agreement with the PLP to reimburse the PLP for a portion of the remedial action costs incurred under the order or decree. The reimbursement is for the sole purpose of providing relief to ratepayers and/or taxpayers from remedial action costs. There is no set application period for oversight remedial action grants. Once an order or decree has been issued to a local government, it has 60 days to apply for a grant.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 52

Project Summary
In late 2015, Ecology penalized Volkswagen AG (VW) for selling vehicles that violated state clean air laws. VW has paid $28.4 million to Ecology to settle those violations. Ecology will invest in a grant program to replace older, high-polluting vehicles across the state with clean, low-emission technology, with a focus on school and transit buses. This reappropriation request will reduce air pollution, help prevent violations of federal air quality standards, improve public health, and reduce operating costs and improve transportation reliability for fleet owners. (Air Pollution Control Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

This project requires a total of 0.69 FTE. These staff will administer the program, including developing and soliciting applications, drafting grant guidelines, contracting with grant recipients, contracting with technology and service vendors, providing technical assistance, processing vendor/recipient payments, agreement maintenance and oversite, and closing grant awards.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Various
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Ecology will solicit applications from transit authorities, school districts, and local and state governments.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
461 - Department of Ecology

Capital Project Request

2021-23 Biennium

Project Number: 40000130
Project Title: 2019-21 Clean Up Toxics Sites – Puget Sound

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 53

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A
Growth Management impacts: N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 54

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Description**

*Starting Fiscal Year:* 2016  
*Project Class:* Grant - Pass Through  
*Agency Priority:* 55

**Project Summary**

In Washington, damages from flooding exceed damage by all other natural hazards. Since 1980, flooding has caused more than $2 billion in damages, with highly populated areas in Western Washington most at risk. Past solutions to address flooding were often out of step with other ecosystem protection or restoration activities. Floodplains by Design is an integrated approach that combines flood-hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, river and habitat restoration, and other public benefits. Floodplains by Design is a public-private partnership between Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, and Puget Sound Partnership. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local gov, tribes, conservation/flood ctrl districts, non-profits, and salmon recovery lead entities

**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A

**Application process used**

Preliminary proposals are submitted and reviewed by a group made up of Ecology staff and external stakeholders. Pre-proposals are screened for eligibility and those that qualify are asked to submit detailed applications.

**Growth Management impacts**

In some cases, the funded projects would support objectives in local Frequently Flooded Area provisions contained in Critical Area policies.

**Funding**

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**Future Fiscal Periods**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
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Project Number: 40000006
Project Title: Catastrophic Flood Relief

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 56

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation to continue this project that was originally appropriated in the 2017-19 Biennium. Five of the largest floods in Chehalis River basin’s history occurred in the last 30 years. Not taking action could cost $3.5 billion in flood and related damages to Basin families, communities, farms and businesses over the next 100 years, more with climate change. Salmon habitat is degraded and survival of spring-run chinook populations is severely threatened. In 2016, the Legislature established the Office of Chehalis Basin in Ecology to aggressively pursue and oversee the implementation of an integrated Chehalis Basin Strategy to reduce long-term damages from floods and restore aquatic species habitat in the Basin. This funds reappropriation helps the state accomplish the goals laid out in the Chehalis Basin Strategy. (General Fund-Federal)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: State, local, tribal, and community groups and consultants
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
To be determined. This is a new grant program, and the details of how dollars will be awarded have yet to be decided.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 57

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
1) Project solicitation. Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for RA grants. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Application submittal. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, applicants are notified and required to complete a detailed application. Applications must be submitted on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RA grant projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation authority for the National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grant program administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. This federal grant program provides financing to protect important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, or ecological value. Coastal wetlands comprise less than 10 percent of U.S. land area, but support a high percentage of the nation’s threatened and endangered species, fishery resources, migratory song birds, and migrating and wintering waterfowl. Ecology administers the pass through of these federal grants to other state or local government entities, tribes and non-governmental organizations. This funding was originally appropriated in the 2013-15 Biennium Capital Budget. (General Fund Federal)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Unknown until grant awards are made.

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Ecology helps local governments, state agencies, tribes, and nonprofit organizations apply for federal funding. Funding applications are due in June for National Coastal Wetlands Grants and April for Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program grants.

Growth Management impacts
None; some local governments may secure grants to protect wetlands within their jurisdictions.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Low-Level Nuclear Waste Disposal Trench Closure

**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 1997  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 59

**Project Summary**

Ecology is requesting reappropriation to complete the project phases involving preparations for closure of the filled trenches at the commercial low level radioactive waste disposal facility (CLLRW) at Hanford. The Department of Health (Health) and the Department of Ecology (Ecology) share responsibilities at the CLLRW located in the central plateau of the Hanford nuclear reservation. The two agencies proposed 2017 legislation that would transfer site closure account management and budget responsibilities to Health. That legislation was not passed and Ecology will continue to manage the Site Closure Account (Fund 125) and the budget in this reappropriation request in 2021-23. Ecology will need this reappropriation to continue evaluation and preparations for future closure activities as outlined in the 2016 report to the legislature. After completion of a third party evaluation of closure preparations in 2015, Health and Ecology determined that closure of the filled trenches would not occur at this time. In the 2017-19 reappropriation request, Ecology lapsed funds associated with the placement of an interim cover over the filled trenches. The agencies are working to implement a revised project plan, further evaluate site conditions, and continue working with interested parties, including the Yakama Nation, and will pursue any future closure project with a new budget request once those preparations are complete. This requested reappropriation will fund continued work by Health and Ecology outlined in the 2016 report to the legislature to evaluate and characterize the site, continue work with interested third parties, and Ecology's efforts to complete the MTCA investigation processes that will develop a remediation plan to address hazardous substance releases. The MTCA investigation will determine any additional remediation necessary to address hazardous substance releases under MTCA (chapter 70.105D RCW). MTCA remediation activities will be addressed through a new budget request for that purpose. (Site Closure Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Multiple  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used**  
Grant awards will be based on viability of technology proposed, readiness to proceed, percent cost share, and projections of applicant's diesel and greenhouse gas emissions reduced. Ecology may pass grant money through to local air agencies to manage a grant process, or could manage the process with other federal and state diesel emission reduction projects currently underway at Ecology.

**Growth Management impacts**  
N/A

**Funding**

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**Future Fiscal Periods**
### Project Number: 19972012
### Project Title: Low-Level Nuclear Waste Disposal Trench Closure

#### Funding

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#### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Number: 30000432
Project Title: Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative

Description
Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 60

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
## Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 61

Project Summary
At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site – like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned – protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2018  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 62

**Project Summary**
Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue implementing the ESSB 6091 Streamflow Restoration Program. This request will fund projects that implement the ESSB 6091 local watershed planning process that improves instream flows statewide. With this request, Ecology will deliver additional water supplies to improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**
- City: Statewide  
- County: Statewide  
- Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**
- Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
A reliable, year-round supply of water is necessary for new homes or developments. Before the Oct. 6, 2016, court decision (Hirst), many counties relied on what the Ecology said about whether year-round water was available in their area. This court decision changes that. In the Whatcom County vs. Hirst, Futurewise, et al. decision (the Hirst Decision), the court ruled that the county failed to comply with GMA requirements to protect water resources. The ruling requires the county to make an independent decision about legal water availability.

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 63

Project Summary
This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO smelter site in Tacoma. ASARCO operated a smelter in Tacoma that released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air. The pollution settled down to earth in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. The smelter operated from 1890 to 1986 and contaminated over 1,000 square miles in the lower Puget Sound. This request will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
This is a capital project directly operated and managed by Ecology.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Project Title: Cleanup Toxics Sites - Puget Sound

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Yakima River Basin Water Supply

Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 65

Project Summary
Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support Basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment.

(State Building Construction Account and State Taxable Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Healthy Housing Remediation Program

Project Summary
Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2017 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/AHAB-2017-Report.pdf) notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will respond to 2018 legislative direction by funding public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Governments, Nonprofit, and Private Housing Organizations
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
In June 2018, Ecology solicited local governments, nonprofit, and private housing organizations for potential cleanup projects (this includes remedial investigation, feasibility studies, and cleanup plan development) that will lead to creating affordable housing units. Ecology's existing Remedial Action Grant application was modified to include housing information. This was coordinated with Commerce. Ecology solicited projects through Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system. The solicitation will help Ecology and Commerce understand funding needs for cleaning up contaminated site(s) and the suitability of the planned location for housing. Ecology expected to receive more applications, but many potential applicants reported that while they were interested, they were unable to plan and complete an application in the brief solicitation period. The estimates do not include future cleanup costs and some or all of the grant recipients will likely request funding support for future cleanup activities. Costs include set up and modification of the grant/loan applications in the agency’s grant and loan system.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas

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Project Number: 40000149
Project Title: Healthy Housing Remediation Program

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</table>
### Description

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2018  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 67

**Project Summary**  
The Mount Baker Housing Association (MBHA) is a not-for-profit organization with a mission to create quality affordable housing in southeast Seattle. The organization is in the process of redeveloping five contaminated properties (the site) for affordable housing. Ecology and the MBHA entered into a Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree (PPCD). The objective of the PPCD is to facilitate site cleanup by the MBHA to allow for redevelopment and reuse as transit-oriented affordable housing. Ecology will pass through this funding to the MBHA as outlined in the PPCD. This reappropriation request supports development and completion of the plans and specifications to finalize the Cleanup Action Plan (CAP), conduct pilot testing of the groundwater treatment, complete the engineering design report, and conduct related public notice and outreach. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**  
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

**No Operating Impact**
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 68

Project Summary
The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multiyear projects, and Ecology is requesting reappropriation of funding to cover our required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (SVID) Phase 2B project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. Ecology requests reappropriation to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. Costs share to meet state obligations are still required. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and US. Bureau of Reclamation
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Project Title:** Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement

**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018

Project Class: Grant - Pass Through

Agency Priority: 69

Project Summary

Local watershed plans were developed using state grant funds issued under Chapter 90.82 RCW (Watershed Planning). These plans identify many statewide capital needs, including new projects, rehabilitation of existing water systems, water conservation and acquisition of existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account for projects previously authorized by the Legislature to finance capital projects and water acquisition strategies for implementing locally developed watershed plans. These projects and acquisitions will help watershed units meet future water needs while achieving recommended instream flows. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location

City: Statewide

County: Statewide

Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local entities with an adopted watershed plan or other similar type plan.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 98.82 RCW

Application process used

A competitive grant process will be used for each of the categories funded through this appropriation.

Growth Management impacts

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 70

Project Summary
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Government
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW

Application process used
1) Project solicitation. Biennially, Ecology will solicit project proposals from local governments to develop its budget and update the MTCA Ten-Year Financing Plan for RA grants. (2) Legislative Action. Projects are ranked and included in Ecology's budget for legislative action. (3) Application submittal. Once the budget is passed by the Legislature, applicants are notified and required to complete a detailed application. Applications must be submitted on electronic forms provided by Ecology. For multi-biennial oversight RA grant projects, an application must be submitted before each biennium for which additional funds are requested. (4) Agreement development. Ecology uses the information in the application to negotiate with the applicant the final scope of work and budget for the grant and develop the agreement.

Growth Management impacts
Supports redevelopment of brownfield properties in urban areas.

Funding

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### Funding

| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2010  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 72

**Project Summary**
Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Governments  
**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW

**Application process used**
To receive an oversight remedial action grant, the applicant must be a local government that is a potentially liable person (PLP), a potentially responsible party (PRP) at a hazardous waste site, or the owner of a site but not a PLP or PRP. One of the following standards must also be met: 1. Ecology requires the applicant to conduct remedial action under an order or decree issued under chapter 70.105D RCW. 2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the applicant to conduct remedial action under an order or decree issued under the federal cleanup law. In such a case, Ecology must also sign the order or decree or acknowledge in writing that it is a sufficient basis for remedial action grant funding. 3. The applicant has signed an order or decree issued under chapter 70.105D RCW requiring a potentially liable person (PLP) other than the applicant to conduct remedial action at a landfill site. In this case, the applicant must also have entered into an agreement with the PLP to reimburse the PLP for a portion of the remedial action costs incurred under the order or decree. The reimbursement is for the sole purpose of providing relief to ratepayers and/or taxpayers from remedial action costs. There is no set application period for oversight remedial action grants. Once an order or decree has been issued to a local government, it has 60 days to apply for a grant.

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 73

Project Summary
This request for Ecology's Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP) will provide grants to public entities to finance construction of water pollution control facilities and plan and implement nonpoint pollution control activities. Ecology distributes the funds through a statewide competitive rating and ranking process. Grant recipients are public entities that use the funds to address high-priority statewide water quality needs. The work done by public entities using these funds is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities eligible to receive funding per chapter 70.146 RCW and chapter 173.95A WAC
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.146 RCW

Application process used
Ecology manages an integrated funding approach using a joint application, evaluation, and rating and ranking process for the State Revolving Fund, Centennial Clean Water Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 federal grant program. The application period begins on September 1 and continues through the first Friday in November. Ecology staff screens, reviews, and rates and ranks the applications from November through December. We evaluate and assign points according to an objective rating system that identifies the highest priority water quality needs statewide. In January, Ecology produces a draft project list for the Legislature to use during budget considerations. A draft list for all three programs is developed and becomes final on July 1 or sooner, contingent on capital budget appropriations. The Fiscal Year 2015 Final Offer and Applicant List is available on the Water Quality website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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**Capital Project Request**

2021-23 Biennium

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**Version:** BI Biennial 2021-23 Initial

**Report Number:** CBS002

**Date Run:** 8/21/2020 9:30AM

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**Project Number:** 30000427

**Project Title:** Centennial Clean Water Program

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2012  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 74

**Project Summary**  
This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO settlement sites for the Monte Cristo and Van Stone mines. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

**Project Description**  
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**  
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Department of Ecology  
**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 70.105D RCW  
**Application process used**  
This will be a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

**Growth Management impacts**  
N/A

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Title: Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 75

Project Summary
The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multiyear projects, and Ecology is requesting reappropriation of funding to cover our required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (SVID) Phase 2B project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. Ecology requests reappropriation to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. Costs share to meet state obligations are still required. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and Federal Gov't Agency

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Authorization was the Federal Public Law 103 434 and the Yakima Superior Court Adjudication Water Right Settlement.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Project Number: 30000763
Project Title: 2015-17 Restored Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 76

Project Summary

A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location

City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts

N/A

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 77

**Project Summary**
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A
**Application process used**
N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 78

Project Summary
The Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program is a statewide effort to improve how water is delivered and applied on agricultural lands. Projects funded through this program provide improved on–farm water application so water use is more efficient, while still allowing the producer to grow crops. Program funding is also used to improve water conveyance to reduce water loss through leakage and evaporation. Water saved in this program is placed into the state Trust Water Right Program for instream purposes. Ecology requests reappropriation as pass–through funds for the Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC) and conservation districts to help the agricultural community implement water conservation measures and irrigation efficiencies projects. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Conservation Districts
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Local conservation districts help agriculture clients determine eligibility criteria. Cost share proposals are approved by SCC and Ecology staff with review by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014  
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through  
Agency Priority: 79  

**Project Summary**

Local watershed plans were developed using state grant funds issued under Chapter 90.82 RCW (Watershed Planning). These plans identify many statewide capital needs, including new projects, rehabilitation of existing water systems, water conservation and acquisition of existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account for projects previously authorized by the Legislature to finance capital projects and water acquisition strategies for implementing locally developed watershed plans. These projects and acquisitions will help watershed units meet future water needs while achieving recommended instream flows. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local entities with an adopted watershed plan or other similar type plan  
**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 90.82 RCW  
**Application process used:** A competitive grant process will be used for each of the categories funded through this appropriation.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
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Project Number: 91000347  
Project Title: Skagit Water

**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018  
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through  
Agency Priority: 81

**Project Summary**

Ecology requests reappropriation from State Building Construction Account to continue implementing the proviso required flows studies in the Skagit basin. The studies will evaluate instream flow needs and existing and future out-of-stream water use demands within Skagit river water resource inventory area 4 (Upper Skagit) regulated by Chapter 173-503 WAC. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**

City: Statewide  
County: Statewide  
Legislative District: 098

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
RCW that establishes grant: N/A  
Application process used: N/A

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
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Chemical Action Plan Implementation

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 82

Project Summary
Ecology addresses impacts from Washington’s most problematic chemicals through Chemical Action Plans (CAPs). CAPs identify uses, releases, and sources of exposure to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals and recommend steps to reduce and eliminate future releases. Ecology and the Department of Health (DOH) have completed five CAPs (three-toxic chemicals and two-heavy metals). The agencies recently released interim recommendations for a sixth CAP, addressing PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances) contamination in drinking water and sources of PFAS contamination. Ecology is requesting funding to implement CAP recommendations. Washington residents are being exposed to PFAS, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), lead and other toxics because preventable releases of these chemicals have not been addressed. This request is for funding to implement CAP recommendations. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Grant Recipient Organization: Local governments
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: Ecology will coordinate with the LSC Partnership to develop and implement new guidelines and criteria for the product replacement element to be incorporated into the existing LSC contractual framework.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 83

Project Summary
This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO Everett Smelter and the Van Stone Mine sites. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
This is a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 84

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Project Title: Swift Creek Natural Asbestos Flood Control and Cleanup

Project Summary
For 80 years, a slow-moving landslide from Sumas Mountain in the Swift Creek watershed has carried large volumes of slide debris into the stream and floodplain below. This material – contaminated with naturally occurring asbestos and heavy metals – fills and chokes the stream channel, causing serious flooding and sediment deposits in surrounding settled and agricultural areas. The funding will be used for a series of flood control and sediment management projects and related property acquisition. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Growth Management impacts
This project will help preserve farmland and open space, resulting in less pressure to redevelop these areas, supporting GMA.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Project Summary
Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). A separate request for new appropriation authority is included in Ecology’s capital budget submittal. Together, the reappropriation and new appropriation requests will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. These investments will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 87

Project Summary
This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO settlement at the Van Stone mine and remaining funds dedicated to natural resource damages. In addition, this request is to implement a 2019-21 biennial budget proviso for the City of Tacoma to reimburse for cleanup and remediation of the former Ruston Way Tunnel, including costs that occurred prior to June 30, 2019. (Cleanup Settlement Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
This will be a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Project Title: 2019-21 Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions

Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 88

Project Summary
Smoke from wood burning stoves causes asthma, lung disease, heart disease, stroke, and premature death. This program reduces emissions from old, high-polluting wood stoves in communities facing significant public health threats from wood smoke. Funds will be used to replace wood stoves with cleaner home heating options and deploy cleaner burning emission control solutions. Priority will be given to communities at high risk of violating national ambient air quality standards to prevent violations and avoid significant economic, environmental, and public health consequences. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Air Pollution Control Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Air Agencies and Ecology Regional Offices

RCW that establishes grant: N/A

Application process used
Competitive grants. Ecology establishes grant criteria for each grant cycle, such as: location in an area designated non-attainment for federal ambient air quality standards or at risk of being declared non-attainment; ability to leverage other funding sources; proposed actions resulting in the greatest PM 2.5 emission reductions; creative approaches to reach high-volume wood users; replacing uncertified devices that are a home’s primary heat source; educating consumers; readiness to proceed; and demonstrated capacity to spend the requested funding. All applications are received, evaluated, and ranked against the adopted criteria, and decisions on funding are made based on the amount available and the worthiness of projects.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 89

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation from State Drought Preparedness Account to continue implementing water supply projects in drought impacted areas from the 2015 drought event. These projects will help drought impacted entities meet domestic, agricultural, municipal, industrial and environmental water supply needs during reduced water supply conditions from drought. (State Drought Preparedness Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Special Programs

Grant Recipient Organization: Agricultural or public entities
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 35, Laws of 2016 (Sec
Application process used: Competitive Grant

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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### Description

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2014  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 90

**Project Summary**
Ecology’s emphasis on bay wide cleanup in seven priority bays has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. Cleanup and restoration can be done cheaper, better and quicker because projects are designed and built in a coordinated manner, and equipment and resources are on site to do the work. Ecology is requesting reappropriation for toxic site cleanup projects that will integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities. Cleaning up these contaminated sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic development by allowing these properties to be redeveloped. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

### Project Type
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Department of Ecology  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used:** N/A

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Project Number:** 30000589
**Project Title:** Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation

**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2016  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 91

**Project Summary**

The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication. (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.) These are multiyear projects, and Ecology is requesting reappropriation of funding to cover our required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (SVID) Phase 2B project cost is estimated at $80 million, and Ecology's cost share is $14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. Ecology requests reappropriation to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2021-23 Biennium. Costs share to meet state obligations are still required. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Location**

- **City:** Statewide  
- **County:** Statewide  
- **Legislative District:** 098

**Project Type**

- Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Public Agriculture Water Supply Facilities and Federal Gov't Agency  
**RCW that establishes grant:** N/A  
**Application process used**

Authorization was the Federal Public Law 103 434 and the Yakima Superior Court Adjudication Water Right Settlement.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
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Project Title: 2020 Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 93

Project Summary
Ecology has identified diesel exhaust as the toxic air pollutant most harmful to public health. An Ecology air pollution cancer risk study shows that diesel exhaust, causes or contributes to 70 percent of the airborne cancer risk in Washington (Concerns about Adverse Health Effects of Diesel Engine Emissions, Publication 0802032). It makes healthy people more at risk for respiratory disease and worsens the health of people with asthma, heart disease, and lung disease. Tens of thousands of older, high-polluting diesel vehicles and equipment operate in Washington. This pass-through grant program will install idle reduction technology on school buses, emergency response vehicles, construction equipment and on-road trucks; and scrap and replace the oldest and highest-polluting vehicles, equipment, and engines statewide (projects ineligible for Volkswagen settlement funding). Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Air Pollution Control Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Multiple
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used
Grant awards will be based on viability of technology or program proposed, cost of the project, readiness to proceed, percent cost share, and estimated toxic and greenhouse gas emissions reduced as a result of the project. Ecology will also consider how the project will reduce exposure to sensitive populations (children, elderly, those with existing disease) and economically disadvantaged communities.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 94

Project Summary
Significant water supply capital needs have been identified in 29 completed local watershed plans. These plans cover all, or parts of, 38 statewide Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) and non-planning basins. Needs include rehabilitating existing water systems, water conservation, and acquiring existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to finance ongoing capital projects and water acquisition for implementing locally developed watershed plans. These projects and acquisitions will help the state, local governments, and other stakeholders meet future water needs and achieve recommended instream flows. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local entities with an adopted watershed plan or other similar type plan.
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 98.82 RCW
Application process used: A competitive grant process will be used for each of the categories funded through this appropriation.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 95

Project Summary
This project provides matching funds to reimburse the Port of Tacoma for the remedial investigation, feasibility study and an interim action to remove the remaining arsenic contaminated soil along the Hylebos waterway shoreline at the Arkema mound site. The overall goal of these actions is to return an industrial property to productive use and promote economic development for the region. Ecology is requesting this reappropriation in order for this project to continue. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Tacoma
County: Pierce
Legislative District: 027

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Port of Tacoma
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used: Funding appropriated by the Legislature.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Project Number: 30000333
Project Title: Dungeness Water Supply & Mitigation

Description
Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 96

Project Summary
Over the past two biennia, much time and effort has been spent identifying projects that have the potential to restore flow to, and mitigate impacts within, the Dungeness River Basin. The Dungeness Local Leaders Work Group conducted a multi-variable evaluation and cost benefit analysis of 21 different projects that would restore flows and mitigate other instream impacts. Ecology is requesting reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to continue implementing projects such as aquifer recharge, source substitution, storage, and acquisition projects that will restore flows and mitigate withdrawals from the Dungeness River and other streams in the Dungeness River Basin. This suite of projects will help restore flows within the watershed, mitigate and offset new water use, allow additional growth and economic development, and avoid the costly problems experienced in other watersheds. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 97

Project Summary
During the 2015 drought, Ecology authorized (in cooperation with the Yakama Nation) the use of emergency groundwater wells to replace surface water irrigation supplies within the Yakima Basin. Emergency well users paid Ecology fees for emergency groundwater wells to replace surface water irrigation supplies within the Yakima Basin. In exchange for using the emergency groundwater wells, Ecology agreed to provide mitigation in the form of other flow improvements that would increase instream flows in later years. Ecology is now ready to implement mitigation projects, and requires appropriation to spend the revenue collected for this purpose. The projects will complete plans that deliver additional water supplies for agricultural purposes, meet the water needs for growing communities, make existing water uses more efficient, and improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (State Drought Preparedness Account).

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Reclamation District, others
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

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Operating Impacts

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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2020
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 100

Project Summary
Illegally dumped tires in Washington continue to pose public health and environmental threats. Tire piles pose risks for highly toxic fires, pollutant leaching and run-off, and provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Ecology requires continued ongoing funding to prevent and remove waste tire piles, and enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities including cities, counties, irrigation or mosquito control districts, universities, and tribes.
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.95 RCW
Application process used: Ecology and public entities work together to provide opportunities for waste tire pile prevention, enforcement, and cleanup across Washington.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2010
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 102

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
This will be a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts


Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Leaking Tank Model Remedies

Project Summary
Model remedies are cleanup actions that Ecology has pre-approved for specific categories of contaminated sites to streamline the cleanup process so that protective cleanup actions are faster and less expensive. In response to legislation passed in 2013, Ecology is developing model remedies to address leaking fuel tanks and other common types of contaminated sites to help quickly and effectively restore the environment and protect public health. Leaks from underground fuel tanks can contaminate groundwater and cause significant environmental and human health risks. This reappropriation will fund the development, implementation, and evaluation of these model remedies. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 1974  
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through  
Agency Priority: 104

Project Summary  
Ecology requests reappropriation from the State and Local Improvements Revolving Account to continue agricultural water supply and conservation projects currently under contract for the Water Supply Facilities Program. These projects will improve the efficiency and reliability of agricultural water supplies throughout the state while protecting and improving streamflows. (State & Local Improvements Revolving Account - Water Supply Facilities (Ref. 38))

Project Description  
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type  
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public Water Supply  
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 43.83B RCW

Application process used  
The agriculture water supply projects in this program result from use of a competitive process established by 173.170 WAC.

Growth Management impacts  
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
*** This page intentionally blank. ***
Project Title: 2017-19 Clean Up Toxic Sites – Puget Sound

Description
Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant
Agency Priority: 105

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request for will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: N/A
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2018
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 107

Project Summary

Illegally dumped tires in Washington continue to pose public health and environmental threats. Tire piles pose risks for highly toxic fires, pollutant leaching and run-off, and provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Ecology requires continued ongoing funding to prevent and remove waste tire piles, and enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

Project Description

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type

Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Public entities including cities, counties, irrigation or mosquito control districts, universities, and tribes.

RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.95 RCW

Application process used

Ecology and public entities work together to provide opportunities for waste tire pile prevention, enforcement, and cleanup across the state of Washington.

Growth Management impacts

N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Description**

**Starting Fiscal Year:** 2020  
**Project Class:** Grant - Pass Through  
**Agency Priority:** 109

**Project Summary**

Each year in Washington, thousands of vehicles with electrical switches containing the toxic metal mercury are crushed and shredded at auto recyclers. Once released, mercury can damage human health and the environment, even in very small amounts. Over the last decade, the Legislature has provided $1,500,000 to fund a collection and recovery program for mercury switches in vehicles. In that time, the program has recovered nearly 300,000 switches containing almost 600 pounds of mercury. Ecology is requesting this reappropriation to continue the mercury switch removal program through 2022, which is projected to safely recover and recycle an additional 100 pounds of mercury waste. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

This request requires a total of 0.14 FTE to provide outreach and technical assistance to wrecking and recycling facilities participating in the Automotive Mercury Switch Removal Program.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** N/A  
**RCW that establishes grant:** RCW 70.95.263(2)

**Application process used**

Ecology pays a $3 reimbursement per mercury switch bounty to auto recyclers and scrap processors that voluntarily participate in the program. -Businesses sign up by completing a form available on Ecology’s website containing shipping and payment information. -Recyclers and scrap processors remove the switches and send them to the ELVS facility. ELVS provides packaging and labeling designed for shipping hazardous waste, and pays shipping costs. -ELVS tracks switches submitted by businesses, and properly disposes and/or recycles the mercury. -Ecology uses ELVS data to verify payments due to businesses and pays the bounty when the national recycling center confirms receipt of switches.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
**Project Title:** Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement

### Project Summary

Local watershed plans were developed using state grant funds issued under Chapter 90.82 RCW (Watershed Planning). These plans identify many statewide capital needs, including new projects, rehabilitation of existing water systems, water conservation and acquisition of existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account for projects previously authorized by the Legislature to finance capital projects and water acquisition strategies for implementing locally developed watershed plans. These projects and acquisitions will help watershed units meet future water needs while achieving recommended instream flows. (State Building Construction Account)

### Location

**City:** Statewide  
**County:** Statewide  
**Legislative District:** 098

### Project Type

**Grant**

### Grant Recipient Organization

Local entities with an adopted watershed plan or other similar type plan

### RCW that establishes grant

Chapter 90.82 RCW

### Application process used

A competitive grant process was used for each of the categories funded through this appropriation.

### Growth Management impacts

N/A

### Funding

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### Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 112

Project Summary
There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
N/A

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2012
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 113

Project Summary
A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Department of Ecology
RCW that establishes grant: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Application process used
This will be a capital project directly operated and controlled by Ecology.

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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Project Title: Twin Lake Aquifer Recharge Project

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to continue the Twin Lakes Aquifer Recharge Project located in the Methow Valley. The project is being undertaken to restore declining aquifer and lake levels in and around Twin Lakes. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Infrastructure Preservation (Minor Works)

Grant Recipient Organization: Contracts to private engineering firms using cost reimbursement study contractor pool
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Use study contractor from the water right cost reimbursement contractor pool.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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**Project Title:** Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement

**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2010  
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through  
Agency Priority: 115

**Project Summary**

Local watershed plans were developed using state grant funds issued under Chapter 90.82 RCW (Watershed Planning). These plans identify many statewide capital needs, including new projects, rehabilitation of existing water systems, water conservation and acquisition of existing water rights for instream flow and other future needs. Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account for projects previously authorized by the Legislature to finance capital projects and water acquisition strategies for implementing locally developed watershed plans. These projects and acquisitions will help watershed units meet future water needs while achieving recommended instream flows. (State Building Construction Account)

**Project Description**

Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**

Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local entities with an adopted watershed plan or other similar type plan

**RCW that establishes grant:** Chapter 90.82 RCW

**Application process used**

A competitive grant process was used for each of the categories funded through this appropriation.

**Growth Management impacts**

N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**

No Operating Impact
Agency Priority:  116

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to acquire replacement water to mitigate for issuance of a water right permit to divert Columbia River water for use by the Quad Cities (Pasco, Kennewick, Richland, and West Richland). The mitigation water is needed to ensure the Quad Cities water diversion is not interrupted by periodic low flow conditions. The mitigation funding will partially implement a legal settlement between Ecology and the Quad Cities. These mitigation investments will enable the Quad Cities to have water available for growth and economic development and protect stream flows for fish and other instream uses. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Water Right Holders
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Ecology is attempting to acquire existing water rights to meet the mitigation requirement. Once a willing seller is found, Ecology determines the fair market value of the available water to negotiate a value of the water right.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
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**Description**

Starting Fiscal Year: 2006
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 117

**Project Summary**
Ecology requests reappropriation from the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). A separate request for new appropriation authority is included in Ecology's capital budget submittal. Together, the reappropriation and new appropriation requests will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. These investments will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Account)

**Project Description**
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

**Project Type**
Grants

**Grant Recipient Organization:** Local Entities

**RCW that establishes grant:** Legislative Appropriation

**Application process used**
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

**Growth Management impacts**
N/A

**Funding**

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**Operating Impacts**
No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2016
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 118

Project Summary
The Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program is a statewide effort to improve how water is delivered and applied on agricultural lands. Projects funded through the Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program provide improved on-farm water application so water use is more efficient, while still allowing the producer to grow crops. Program funding is also used to improve water conveyance to reduce loss of water through leakage and evaporation. Water saved in this program is placed into the state Trust Water Right Program for instream purposes. Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account for the Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC) and conservation districts to continue to implement water conservation measures and irrigation efficiencies projects. Funds are pass-through to allow Ecology overall coordination of the statewide Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Conservation Districts

RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation

Application process used
Local conservation districts help agriculture clients determine eligibility criteria. Cost share proposals are approved by SCC and Ecology staff with review by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
Project Title: Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program

Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact
Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2008
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 119

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation from the State Building Construction Account to continue the Transfer of Water Rights for Cabin Owner’s project in 2021-23. The request will allow purchase of additional water for domestic water users in the Yakima Basin that have a surface water right with a priority date later than May 10, 1905, as well as purchases for all out-of-priority surface water users in the Basin. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Surface water right holders with a priority date after May 10, 1905
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
This project is targeted toward domestic water users in the Yakima River Basin WRIAs 37, 38, and 39 that have a surface water right with a priority date later than May 10, 1905, as well as for all out of priority surface water users in the Yakima Basin, per the requirements of the 2007–09 Biennial Capital Budget.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
Habitat Mitigation

Starting Fiscal Year: 2010
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 120

Project Summary
Ecology requests reappropriation to continue the Habitat Mitigation project that began in the 2011-13 Biennium. 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. The State Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 90.48 RCW, protects the waters of the state, including wetlands. When someone damages wetlands, they are required to provide mitigation to offset those impacts. The Legislature authorized the Habitat Mitigation project to focus on improving options for wetland mitigation through the use of a payment program. In lieu of developing their own mitigation site, applicants for state, federal, or local permits can pay a fee to meet their regulatory requirements to compensate for lost and damaged wetlands. Ecology lapsed $1,550,000 in 2017-19 for a grant Thurston County was not able to complete. The remaining funds are being used to conduct wetland mapping in Pierce County. (State Building Construction Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Thurston and Pierce Counties
RCW that establishes grant: N/A
Application process used: N/A

Growth Management impacts
This provides an option for compensating for wetland impacts authorized under local critical areas ordinances.

Funding

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Operating Impacts
No Operating Impact
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Description

Starting Fiscal Year: 2014
Project Class: Grant - Pass Through
Agency Priority: 121

Project Summary
Ecology is requesting reappropriation to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). A separate request for new appropriation is included in Ecology’s capital budget submittal. Together, the reappropriation and new appropriation requests will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2021-23 Biennium. These investments will help meet priority needs of the water users in the Columbia River Basin. (Columbia River Basin Taxable Bond Water Supply Development Account)

Project Description
Estimates for capital reappropriation amounts are based on current biennium appropriations minus expenditures through July 2020 Fiscal Month 13.

Location
City: Statewide
County: Statewide
Legislative District: 098

Project Type
Grants

Grant Recipient Organization: Local Entities
RCW that establishes grant: Legislative Appropriation
Application process used
Competitive grants to local entities for projects developed in cooperation with the Columbia River Basin Policy Advisory Group.

Growth Management impacts
N/A

Funding

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Future Fiscal Periods

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Operating Impacts
Operating Impacts

No Operating Impact