



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47600 • Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000
TTY 711 or 800-833-6388 (for the speech or hearing impaired)

September 12, 2016

TO: David Schumacher, Director
Office of Financial Management

FROM: Maia D. Bellon, Director 

SUBJECT: 2017-19 Ecology Operating & Capital Budget Request

As the lead environmental agency in Washington, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) is dedicated to addressing many challenges facing our natural resources. Making smart investments with fewer resources in priority areas is important to both the economic success and environmental health of our state. At Ecology, we are specifically focused on:

- Reducing and preparing for climate impacts
- Preventing and reducing toxic threats
- Delivering integrated water solutions
- Protecting and restoring Puget Sound

Attached are Ecology's 2017-19 Biennial Operating and Capital Budget requests. These budgets were developed recognizing economic recovery is slow and demand on state resources remains high (e.g., funding for basic education from the State General Fund). The requests are supported primarily by dedicated environmental funds, federal funds, and direct charges to customers for services provided, or requested from state bonds for capital projects that:

- Improve water quality
- Deliver water for fish, farms, and people
- Protect the environment, property, and infrastructure from flood hazards
- Address air toxics and public health issues
- Address enterprise risk management priorities
- Protect or restore state owned facilities
- Create jobs

Our budget requests also address the \$78 million shortfall projected for Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) revenue in the 2017-19 Biennium.

Operating Budget Request

Ecology's Operating Budget request totals \$6.4 million. This includes a modest increase in support from dedicated environmental funds for investments in:

- Oil spill prevention and response
- Integrated revenue management system
- Litter control and waste reduction
- Water quality management
- Hanford Nuclear Reservation permitting and compliance
- Air quality protection
- Toxics prevention and management

Emerging Issues for 2017 and 2017-19

Funding the Oil Spill Programs. In April 2015, the Governor and Legislature passed the Oil Transportation Safety Act to address rapid changes in how crude oil is moving through rail corridors and over Washington waters, creating new safety and environmental risks. Revenue for some of this work comes from a five cent barrel tax of oil imported into the state by vessel, and as of 2015, also by rail. Adding oil imported by rail to the tax base did not provide sufficient revenue to fully support the new work directed under the Act, and a one-time transfer of funds was used to pay for this work in the 2015-17 Biennium. Ecology estimates a \$4 million shortfall in the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) for the 2017-19 Biennium because most of the work directed in the Act is ongoing. Ecology is submitting agency request legislation to amend the barrel tax to provide additional OSPA revenue to fund oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities at the current level, and reduce dependency on MTCA funding, which is also projected to have a negative fund balance in 2017-19. The amount that can be fund-switched will be determined by legislation that is passed in the 2017 legislative session. Without this funding solution, critical oil spill safety work would be scaled down or entirely eliminated.

Treasurer Transfers. Office of Financial Management staff requested a summary of all treasurer transfers required to support our budget request. A complete list of treasurer transfers is included in our budget detail, but we highlight two transfers here:

- *Water Pollution Control Revolving (State Revolving Fund or SRF) Match.* \$10 million transfer from the State Taxable Building Construction Account. Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) to capitalize state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. An annual federal capitalization grant must be matched with 20 percent state funds. In Washington, the federal and state money finances planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities and related nonpoint source activities that help public entities meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. Ecology is requesting a \$10 million transfer from the State Taxable Building Construction Account to the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account to support the SRF loan program capital requests for new and reappropriated projects.

- *Repayments of Loans to the Cleanup Settlement Account*
 - *Point Ruston Sediment Capping and Shoreline Restoration Stabilization Loan Repayment.* An estimated \$2.5 million transfer from the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (\$1.24 million) and the State Toxics Control Account (\$1.24 million) to the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) to fulfill years three and four of an eight-year loan repayment requirement. In the 2012 Supplemental Budget, the Legislature appropriated \$7.2 million from the CSA to the Department of Natural Resources to complete sediment capping and shoreline stabilization on aquatic lands adjacent to the ASARCO cleanup site in Commencement Bay.
 - *2016 Supplemental MTCA Account Balancing Loan Repayment.* An estimated \$8 million transfer from the Local Toxics Control Account to the CSA to fulfill the first year's loan repayment in fiscal year 2019. This amount is based on the repayment schedule. Section 6015 of the 2016 Supplemental Capital Budget authorized up to a \$23 million loan from the CSA to maintain positive account balances. It is considered an inter-fund loan that must be repaid with interest to the CSA in three equal payments in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Placeholder for 2017

Carbon Emissions Limits. On August 13, 2015, Governor Inslee directed Ecology to use existing authority under Washington's Clean Air Act to develop a regulatory cap on carbon emissions. The cap is intended to achieve a significant reduction in air pollution and is the centerpiece of the Governor's strategy to ensure the state meets the statutory emission limits set by the Legislature in 2008. Ecology plans to adopt the final rule in September 2016. Ecology has secured the funding needed to begin implementing the rule in State Fiscal Year 2017, but will require additional funding in State Fiscal Year 2018 and beyond to fully implement this carbon cap program.

Capital Budget Request

Ecology's Capital Budget request totals \$654 million for new projects, and requests \$90.4 million in backfill funding to cover the MTCA revenue shortfall for 2017-19 Biennial expenditures. These capital investments will:

- Promote local economic development (e.g. wastewater treatment plants, and cleaning up contaminated sites for re-development)
- Create jobs
- Address local environmental and public health priorities
- Provide core funding for many local government programs

Placeholders for 2017

Office of Chehalis Basin. In 2016, the Legislature passed House Bill 2856 directing Ecology to create the Office of Chehalis Basin (OCB), modeled to the extent practicable, after the Office of Columbia River. The primary purpose of the office is to aggressively pursue implementation of an

integrated strategy and administer funding for long-term flood damage reduction and aquatic species restoration in the Chehalis River Basin. Funding was not provided to implement the bill.

This fall, the Governor-appointed Chehalis Basin work group will make recommendations to the Governor on projects and next phases of the Chehalis Basin strategy for consideration in the Governor's proposed budget. For this reason, we are submitting a placeholder for this work, and for the costs associated with establishing the OCB within Ecology.

2017 Drought Declaration. Each year, Ecology assesses the need for emergency drought funding to assist local government. While the water year begins November 1 of each year, conditions can change rapidly throughout the winter and spring, which means a decision about drought and its severity often cannot be made until early April. If a drought is projected, Ecology will submit a request during the 2017 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.

Addressing the \$78 Million Shortfall in the MTCA Accounts

Since the May 2015 revenue forecast, that the enacted 2015-17 biennial budget was based on, actual and projected revenue for the MTCA accounts has dropped by \$97 million in 2015-17 and \$121 million in 2017-19. This has left a projected overall MTCA fund balance for 2017-19 of negative \$78 million, as of August 2016.

The major source of funding for these accounts is the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST), which is a 0.7 percent tax on the wholesale value of the first possession of hazardous substances in Washington. The HST has not been increased or adjusted for inflation in 28 years. HST is both a volume and value based tax with about 90 percent of the revenue coming from petroleum products. With the significant drop in petroleum prices over the last two years, forecasted revenue collections are significantly down, and projected revenue is insufficient to cover the reappropriations required for the 2017-19 Biennium.

MTCA provides core funding for long standing environmental and public health work carried in both the operating and capital budgets. Many state agencies, local governments, and communities count on these dollars for this work. Without a short-term funding solution, Ecology will have to delay or cancel projects vital to protecting the environment, public health, and economic development. The repercussions of delay are multiplied significantly at the local government level where projects have already started or are ready to proceed, and the state investment is needed to complete these projects. There are also some projects that Ecology has legal requirements to fund.

We are asking for \$90.4 million in backfill funding from the State Building Construction Account for estimated 2017-19 capital expenditures so that the projects can proceed (this request will be updated based on the September and November revenue forecasts). In addition, we are requesting that two provisions from section 6015 of the 2016 Supplemental Capital Budget (ESHB 2380) be re-enacted in 2017-19 as revised:

- As directed by the Department of Ecology, in consultation with the Office of Financial Management, the State Treasurer shall transfer amounts among the State Toxics Control Account, the Local Toxics Control Account, and the Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account as needed during the 2017-2019 Fiscal Biennium to maintain positive account balances in all three accounts.
- If, after using the inter-fund transfer authority granted in this section, the Department of Ecology determines that further reductions are needed to maintain positive account balances in the State Toxics Control Account, the Local Toxics Control Account, and the Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account, the department is authorized to delay the start of cleanup and stormwater projects based on acuity of need, readiness to proceed, cost-efficiency, or need to ensure geographic distribution.

These two provisions will help the state maintain sufficient cash balances in the accounts next biennium. Ecology looks forward to engaging with the Governor's Office, the Office of Financial Management, legislative members, and other stakeholders on more long-term solutions in managing the MTCA accounts.

Thank you for considering our requests and keeping our emerging budget issues in mind as the Governor's budget is developed. We will work with our assigned budget analysts as they review this request in detail. Please let us know if you have questions.

Attachment

cc: Myra Baldini, Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Jim Cahill, Senior Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Rob Duff, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor
Erik Fairchild, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Ecology
Jed Herman, Fiscal Analyst, Senate Ways & Means Committee
Dan Jones, Fiscal Analyst, House Appropriations/Natural Resources Committee
Steve Masse, Fiscal Analyst, House Capital Budget Committee
Lisa McCollum, Legislative Assistant, House Appropriations Committee
Sherry McNamara, Fiscal Analyst, Senate Ways & Means Committee
Melissa Palmer, Capital Budget Coordinator, House Capital Budget Committee
Keith Phillips, Special Assistant on Climate and Energy, Office of the Governor
Richard Ramsey, Capital Budget Coordinator, Senate Ways and Means Committee
Nona Snell, Senior Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Linda Steinmann, Budget Assistant to the Governor, OFM
Meg Van Schoorl, Capital Budget Coordinator, House Capital Budget Committee

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab A	Agency Overview	
	1. Operating Budget Proposal Summary (Spreadsheet).....	11
	2. Executive Management Organization Chart	12
	3. Agency Description and Mission.....	13
	4. 2017-2019 Strategic Plan.....	15
	5. Agency Activity Inventory Report.....	55
	6. Performance Measure Incremental Estimates Report	197
	7. Activity Inventory – Indirect Cost Allocation	203
Tab B	Recommendation Summary	
	1. Recommendation Summary at Agency Level	207
Tab C	Decision Packages	
	1. Operating Budget Proposal Summary (Spreadsheet).....	215
	2. OFM Decision Package Summary Report	217
Tab C-1	Maintenance Level	
	1. ML MA Public Participation Grants.....	221
Tab C-2	Deliver Integrated Water Solutions	
	1. PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration.....	229
	2. PL AF Low Impact Development Training	235
Tab C-3	Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats	
	1. PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program.....	243
	2. PL AG Teck Cominco Litigation Support	251
	3. PL AC Litter Control and Waste Reduction.....	255
	4. PL AK Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting.....	263
	5. PL AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs.....	271
	6. PL AJ Hanford Compliance Inspections	279
	7. PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program.....	285
	8. PL AI Low Level Radioactive Waste Program.....	291
Tab C-4	Technical & Miscellaneous	
	1. PL AL Ecology Integrated Revenue Management System.....	299
	2. PL AE Field Office Lease Adjustments	313
	3. PL RA New or Increased Fee Requests.....	317

Tab D

Other Reports

- 1. Summarized Revenue by Account & Source.....327
- 2. Revenue Descriptions335
- 3. Proposed Fee Changes351
- 4. Working Capital Reserve353
- 5. Federal Funding Estimates & State Match Summary357
- 6. Federal Funding Reduction Summary363
- 7. Puget Sound Action Agenda List, Operating.....367
- 8. Fund Transfers List369

Tab E

Specified Documents

- 1. Central Service Agency Fund Splits375
- 2. Enterprise Risk Management Update376
- 3. Electronic Decision Package Confirmation377

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab A	Agency Overview	
	1. Operating Budget Proposal Summary (Spreadsheet).....	11
	2. Executive Management Organization Chart	12
	3. Agency Description and Mission.....	13
	4. 2017-2019 Strategic Plan.....	15
	5. Agency Activity Inventory Report.....	55
	6. Performance Measure Incremental Estimates Report	197
	7. Activity Inventory – Indirect Cost Allocation	203

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

Department of Ecology

Operating

2017-19 Biennium Budget Request

9/12/2016 \$ in thousands - Biennialized FTEs	FTE	GF-State	Other	Total
2017-19 Carryforward Level	1,603.4	49,974	438,634	488,608
Maintenance Level Changes				
1. Public Participation Grants			(1,290)	(1,290)
Policy Level Changes				
Deliver Integrated Water Solutions				
2. State Revolving Fund Administration	3.3		541	541
3. Low Impact Development Training	-1.4		(1,981)	(1,981)
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats				
4. Funding Oil Spills Program*				-
5. Teck Cominco Litigation Support			835	835
6. Litter Control and Waste Reduction	2.6		4,500	4,500
7. Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	3.9		872	872
8. Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	2.1		506	506
9. Hanford Compliance Inspections	1.2		214	214
10. Mercury Switch Removal Program	0.6		186	186
11. Low Level Radioactive Waste Program	-1.2		(734)	(734)
Other				
12. ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System	2.2	457	2,368	2,825
13. Field Office Lease Adjustments		(5)	(22)	(27)
Total Changes	13.3	452	5,995	6,447
Total Proposed Operating Budget Request	1,616.7	50,426	444,629	495,055

*Note: The amount of MTCA that can be fund switched back to the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) is dependent on agency request legislation passing to amend the barrel tax. Ecology did not assume any OSPA fund switch in the projected MTCA fund balances.

Department of Ecology – Executive Management



Administrative Directors

 Administrative Services Bob Bergquist 360/407-7012	 Financial Services Erik Fairchild 360/407-7005	 Human Resources Sandi Stewart 360/407-6218	 Office of Columbia River Tom Tebb 509/574-3989	 Special Assistant to the Director Kelly Susewind 360/485-3948
 Communications Sandi Peck 360/407-7004	 Governmental Relations Denise Clifford Director 360/407-7003	 Information Tech. Services Baird Miller 360/407-7048	 Tribal Relations Tom Laurie 360/407-7017	 Special Assistant to the Director Sarah Rees 360/407-6222

Regional Directors

 Central Region Sage Park 509/457-7120	 Eastern Region Grant Pfeifer 509/329-3516	 Northwest Region Josh Baldi 425/649-7010	 Southwest Region Sally Toteff 360/407-6307
--	--	--	---

Environmental Program Managers

 Toxics Cleanup Jim Pendowski 360/407-7177	 Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Darin Rice 360/407-6702	 Air Quality Stu Clark 360/407-6880	 Waste 2 Resources Laurie Davies 360/407-6103	 Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Dale Jensen 360/407-7450
 Shorelands & Env. Assistance Gordon White 360/407-6977	 Environmental Assessment Carol Smith 360/407-6699	 Water Resources Tom Loranger 360/407-6672	 Nuclear Waste Alexandra Smith 509/372-7905	 Water Quality Heather Bartlett 360/407-6405

461 Department of Ecology

Description

The Department of Ecology was created by the 1970 Washington State Legislature. As the state's primary agency for environmental protection, Ecology administers laws and rules relating to air quality, water quality, water resources, oil spill prevention, preparedness and response, hazardous waste and toxics reduction, solid waste management, nuclear waste, toxic site cleanups, and shoreline and wetlands management. Ecology also provides services in the areas of financial assistance, permitting, environmental compliance, technical assistance, environmental education, watershed planning, and environmental monitoring and assessment. Ecology's goals are to: protect and restore land, air and water, prevent pollution, promote healthy communities and natural resources, and deliver efficient and effective services.

RCW

RCW 43.21A

Ecology's Strategic Framework

Vision

Our innovative partnerships sustain healthy land, air and water in harmony with a strong economy.

Agency Mission

The mission of the Department of Ecology is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations.

Our Commitment

- Perform our work in a professional and respectful manner.
- Listen carefully and communicate in a responsive and timely manner.
- Solve problems through innovative ways.
- Build and maintain cooperative relationships.
- Practice continuous improvement.

Goals

- Protect and restore land, air and water.
- Prevent pollution.
- Promote healthy communities and natural resources.
- Deliver efficient and effective services.

Strategic Priorities

- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats.
- Deliver integrated water solutions.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

2017-19 Agency Strategic Plan

September 2016
Publication no. 16-01-009

Publication and Contact Information

This report is available on the Department of Ecology's website at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1601009.html>

For more information contact:

Governmental Relations
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Phone: 360-407-7000

Washington State Department of Ecology - www.ecy.wa.gov

- Headquarters, Olympia 360-407-6000
- Northwest Regional Office, Bellevue 425-649-7000
- Southwest Regional Office, Olympia 360-407-6300
- Central Regional Office, Yakima 509-575-2490
- Eastern Regional Office, Spokane 509-329-3400

Accommodation Requests: To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology at 360-407-7000. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

2017-19 Agency Strategic Plan

by
Martha Hankins

Governmental Relations
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview.....	1
A new strategic plan	1
Our goals	1
Our strategic priorities.....	1
Our core services.....	2
Ecology’s foundational principles	2
Collaboration and coordination.....	2
Data-driven decision making	2
Delivering data and information for the people of Washington.....	3
Learning from experience: Effectiveness monitoring	3
Chapter 2. Strategic Priority: Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts.....	5
Outcomes	5
Objectives	5
Key strategies	5
Background.....	6
Objective 1: Reduce carbon pollution	6
Objective 2: Increase resiliency of natural and built communities.....	7
Objective 3: Understand impacts to natural systems	7
Objective 4: Prioritize drought preparedness	8
Chapter 3. Strategic Priority: Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats	9
Outcomes	9
Objectives	9
Key strategies	9
Background.....	10
Objective 1: Improve integration of prevention, permitting, and cleanup efforts	10
Objective 2: Strengthen ongoing toxics reduction efforts	11
Objective 3: Use monitoring data to inform decisions and prioritize actions.....	13
Objective 4: Increase the visibility of prevention activities.	13
Chapter 4. Strategic Priority: Deliver Integrated Water Solutions.....	15
Outcomes	15
Objectives	15
Key strategies	15
Background.....	16
Objective 1: Secure sufficient water for Washington.....	17
Objective 2: Coordinate strategic water project investments	18

2017-19 Agency Strategic Plan

Objective 3: Address discrepancies between watershed cleanup plans and discharge permits..... 19

Chapter 5. Strategic Priority: Protect and Restore Puget Sound..... 21

 Outcomes..... 21

 Objectives..... 21

 Key strategies 21

 Background..... 22

 Objective 1: Increase coordination among funding programs to leverage investments and improve outcomes..... 23

 Objective 2: Increase shellfish health through continued support for the Washington Shellfish Initiative..... 24

 Objective 3: Protect salmon and salmon habitat..... 24

 Objective 4: Accelerate innovative solutions for stormwater infiltration, green infrastructure, and preventing pollution..... 25

 Objective 5: Prevent oil spills and enhance response capacity..... 25

Chapter 6. Results Ecology..... 27

 Our environmental mission and program responsibilities 27

 Effective workforce, business technology, and operational support services 28

 Financial management and oversight 28

 Objectives..... 28

 Human resources 29

 Objectives..... 29

 Business technology and information management 29

 Objectives..... 29

 Managing Ecology records..... 30

 Objectives..... 30

 Risk management 30

 Objectives..... 30

 Operation support services 30

 Objectives..... 31

 Strategic planning, performance management, and continuous improvement..... 31

 Strategic planning and performance management..... 32

 The planning process at Ecology..... 33

 Guiding principles 33

 Creating this strategic plan 33

Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview

A new strategic plan

This new strategic plan describes the mission, vision, goals, and strategic priorities that guide the Washington Department of Ecology. It describes our work facing the challenges ahead and is both aspirational and practical.

We've engaged in strategic planning according to direction from the Washington State Legislature and with guidance from the Governor's Office of Financial Management. What's new this time? In the past, we've focused our strategic planning as part of the budget development cycle; this time our planning process has included a broad and holistic look at our organization, embracing the Lean principles of:

- Focusing on customer need
- Finding opportunity for improved coordination and process improvement
- Building effective management systems
- Supporting a professional workforce
- Creating a foundation that supports effective and efficient government

We call this effort Results Ecology, and it is intended as a holistic approach to move our organization toward our goals.

This strategic plan encompasses our goals and objectives for the next biennium, and looks beyond these next two years. It reflects our core services and focuses on Ecology's strategic priorities. Through our strategic planning process, we have considered what we know and reasonably anticipate to be opportunities and challenges, so our efforts today produce vital results we know will be sustainable into the future.

Our goals

- Protect and restore air, land, and water.
- Prevent pollution.
- Promote healthy communities and natural resources.
- Deliver efficient and effective services.

Our strategic priorities

- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats.

- Deliver integrated water solutions.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.

Our core services

- Administer federally delegated programs
- Establish appropriate regulations
- Issue permits
- Monitor environmental health
- Oversee funding to local partners
- Prevent and clean up pollution
- Provide compliance assistance
- Provide technical and financial assistance for community conservation
- Support a professional workforce

At Ecology, our mission, vision, and commitments are guiding principles that inform how we operationally put into effect projects toward achieving our goals. Our daily efforts contribute to strategic success, as demonstrated by outcome measures that show progress toward specific targets.

Ecology's foundational principles

Collaboration and coordination

All of our work involves local partners. We value our working relationships with tribes and our partnerships with local governments, state and federal agencies, citizen groups, and the business community. This permeates every aspect of our work, and reflects our commitment to the people of Washington to build and maintain cooperative relationships. We:

- Value and build partnerships to achieve common goals.
- We see ourselves as a committed partner to tribes, communities, businesses, local governments, and global neighbors.
- Are committed to improving coordination between Ecology programs and regulatory partners, so that permit applicants have an efficient, predictable, and consistent regulatory experience.

Data-driven decision making

Ecology is a science and principle driven organization, and appropriate, high quality data and information are the critical components of holistic decision-making. Our standard practices

Our Mission

To protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations.

Our Vision

Our innovative partnerships sustain healthy land, air and water in harmony with a strong economy.

Our Commitments

- Perform our work in a professional and respectful manner.
- Listen carefully and communicate in a responsive and timely manner.
- Solve problems through innovative ways.
- Build and maintain cooperative relationships.
- Practice continuous improvement.

require high levels of integrity and security. This includes data collection, management, integration, analysis, and transformation into meaningful information.

Delivering data and information for the people of Washington

The continuing challenges of our time, and the speed of technology change, calls for innovation. We continuously seek input and listen carefully, and design innovative data collection and information that deliver solutions to meet stakeholder needs.

This means communicating to and delivering information that is accessible and useable by a diverse public audience. Our data and information delivery solutions:

- Provide public access to relevant data and information.
- Consider customer needs.
- Respect local priorities.

We consider environmental justice components so those without resources can access information.

Across Ecology, we are coordinating efforts and improving how we deliver results. This is especially apparent with web-based delivery of information and in how we manage data and records.

Learning from experience: Effectiveness monitoring

We monitor project and program effectiveness and are incorporating analytic and mapping tools to integrate on-the-ground actions with observed environmental outcomes. This effectiveness monitoring enables Ecology to:

- Identify and share highly effective solutions.
- Invest strategically.
- Employ adaptive management strategies.
- Improve customer service to the public and other entities by identifying and communicating results.

Page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 2. Strategic Priority: Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts

“We are in a race against time.”

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

We must prepare for the future. This means understanding the impacts from climate change to our communities, natural resources, and economy. We need to work together at local, state, and federal levels to protect our resources, reduce our contribution to climate change, and prepare for increased variability and more frequent extreme conditions.

Outcomes

- A regulatory framework to limit carbon pollution.
- Natural and built communities that are more resilient to climate change impacts.

Objectives

1. Reduce carbon pollution.
2. Increase resiliency of natural and built communities.
3. Understand impacts to natural systems.
4. Prioritize drought preparedness.

Key strategies

- Implement and improve regulatory mechanisms to track and reduce greenhouse gases.
- Pursue integrated planning and adaptive management.
- Understand and advance scientific knowledge to support adaptation planning.
- Collect data and provide analysis to support information-based decision-making.

Background

Our climate is changing, and Ecology is addressing the challenges this creates for Washington. In terms of mitigation, we are working toward practical and responsible approaches to meeting greenhouse gas emission reductions adopted into law in 2008, and Washington is leading state and regional efforts to cap and reduce carbon pollution.

Protecting our communities by ensuring resiliency in our natural resources and economy is informed by Washington's 2012 decision framework, *Preparing for Climate Change: Washington's Integrated Response Strategy*.

As sea levels rise, we will need to prepare for impacts to wastewater treatment facilities. As we experience drought and increased demand placed on groundwater and surface water supplies, we anticipate needing solutions that include using reclaimed water.

Increased water temperatures add stress on already struggling fish populations and increase the need for habitat restoration and canopy trees providing shade.

Events like wildfires deplete state and local resources, and require strong commitment to working with tribes and local, state, and federal partners to develop integrated, community-based response plans.

We are strongly committed to working vigorously with our partners to slow the effects of climate change and build a more resilient Washington.

Objective 1: Reduce carbon pollution

Establish regulatory limits on carbon pollution

- Adopt the Washington Clean Air Rule to establish a regulatory cap on carbon emissions.
- Support work toward cutting pollution from power plants by working with the Washington power sector and others under the federal Clean Power Plan.

Develop practical and coordinated approaches for reducing carbon pollution to targets required by Washington law

- Track and report greenhouse gas emissions.
- Support clean and green energy technologies.
- Promote transportation and fuel-conservation opportunities.
- Continue supporting sustainable materials management, including recycling and waste reduction that reduce energy demands and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in manufacturing.
- Include reducing our environmental footprint when developing remedies for toxic cleanup sites.

Objective 2: Increase resiliency of natural and built communities

Build resilient communities better able to withstand and adapt to changing climate conditions

- Protect shorelines, reduce flood risks, and improve or restore habitat on major rivers.
- Identify, protect, and restore cold-water refuges for salmon.
- Include climate change when evaluating proposals under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
- Ensure water quality by protecting and restoring watersheds, riparian areas, and floodplains, and by integrating climate impacts into water quality cleanup plans (Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)).
- Ensure sustainable wastewater treatment infrastructure.
- Relocate chemical storage and disposal facilities from areas facing significant risk of flooding from coastal inundation.
- Develop options for using reclaimed water.
- Support efforts to sequester carbon in working lands.

Support local emergency and disaster planning efforts

- Increase drought relief funding options.
- Assist communities in preparing for impacts from current and future hazards.
- Improve access to data for communities, first responders, and project partners.
- Identify vulnerable toxic cleanup sites and increase resilience of cleanup remedies.

Objective 3: Understand impacts to natural systems

Monitor trends

- Identify, collect, and share baseline and trend data to help inform climate change related risk planning.
- Collect data to predict responses of freshwater resources in times of stress.
- Monitor to assess groundwater responses to climate change.

Increase understanding of ecosystem responses to climate stress

- Research to identify Puget Sound benthic impacts, nutrient, and food web changes.
- Investigate potential connections between stream flow and water quality.
- Subsequent to each successive global or national assessment of climate change science, consult with the climate impacts group at the University of Washington regarding the science on human-caused climate change. Report to the legislature summarizing that science. Make recommendations regarding whether the greenhouse gas emissions reductions need to be updated.(RCW 70.235.040)

Objective 4: Prioritize drought preparedness

Focus on implementing integrated water solutions in highly vulnerable basins

- Support collaborative approaches to decisions around tradeoffs between instream and out-of-stream uses for water.
- Develop water banks in the Dungeness, Walla Walla, Spokane, and Yakima Basins to help facilitate transfer of water to higher value uses.
- Support tribal and local governments, watershed and regional groups, water managers, and communities in identifying and assessing risks and implementing solutions.

Lead statewide drought planning efforts

- Develop a new statewide drought response plan by working with a task force of state and federal agencies, local governments, conservation districts, and irrigation districts.
- Implement enhanced water conservation and efficiency programs to reduce the amount of water required to be delivered to irrigation, municipal, and industrial users and improve basin water supply.
- In partnership with the Washington Conservation Commission, review irrigation efficiency to verify decreased diversions and improved stream flows.

Chapter 3. Strategic Priority: Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats

Effectively reducing the threats from past and present use of toxic substances requires cleaning up existing contamination, managing approved uses, and reducing or eliminating future use. Toxic substances are found in some consumer products, in many manufacturing processes, and they end up in the environment. Preventing exposure is the smartest, cheapest, and healthiest way to protect people and the environment.

Outcomes

- Healthy people and environments.
- Safer consumer products in Washington.
- Pollution and toxic runoff prevented from reaching Washington waters.
- Existing contamination cleaned up or remediated.

Objectives

1. Integrate prevention, permitting, and cleanup efforts.
2. Strengthen ongoing toxics reduction efforts.
3. Establish monitoring systems that inform and support implementation actions.

Key strategies

- Reduce the use of toxic materials and prevent them from entering into use in homes and industry.
- Improve knowledge on where and how toxic substances get into products, people, and the environment.
- Integrate Chemical Action Plan recommendations into activities for cleanup, protecting water quality, and preventing spills.
- A flexible and effective regulatory framework for preventing and reducing exposure to toxic substances.
- Promptly respond to releases of oil and hazardous materials to minimize environmental and public health impacts.

Background

Washington is proud of our strong and deliberate efforts addressing legacy contamination. Ecology's strong, ongoing programs to clean up contamination, including overseeing cleanup at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation; clean up spills; and manage polluted stormwater.

These programs, however, were not designed to address the many non-point sources of toxic substances we now find to be problematic. Much of the pollution that enters our environment comes from the small but steady releases of toxic substances contained in everyday products. Toxic substances get into stormwater and from stormwater into waterways. Once in waterways, they enter the food web, get into fish, and into people. Effects on humans from these toxics can include developmental problems, effects to the nervous system, endocrine disruption, immune-response suppression, and cancer.

Ecology's approach has multiple components. Some parts are regulatory, such as Washington State's individual product laws and Children's Safe Products Act, while other actions are voluntary, such as offering technical assistance to companies regarding use of safer chemical alternatives. We gather information about toxic substances through environmental monitoring, product testing, and required disclosure of certain chemicals in consumer products. We collaborate with other states and the federal government.

While much of our work in preventing toxics exposures has relevance statewide, some actions related to toxic substances pertain to large and small localized areas. Examples are cleanup efforts underway in Bellingham Bay, removing area wide contamination from the Tacoma Smelter plume, and cleanup of soil and groundwater from leaking underground storage tanks.

As we continue work on removing legacy contaminants and preventing future toxic threats, we believe that embracing sustainable practices is an option for preventing pollution and delivering a healthy environment to future generations.

Objective 1: Improve integration of prevention, permitting, and cleanup efforts

Protect water quality

- Coordinate cleanup of contaminated water bodies with source control planning so decisions acknowledge multiple regulatory authorities and the goals, priorities, and mechanisms of each.
- Increase use of multi-program and multi-expertise teams within Ecology that coordinate activities.

Avoid health and environmental costs associated with pollution

- Reduce urban stormwater pollution through low-impact development, street cleaning, and other best management practices.
- Implement actions identified in existing Chemical Action Plans by integrating them into new and ongoing activities.
- Prevent oil spills.
- Address nonpoint sources.
- Support infrastructure projects that keep pace with a growing population.
- Encourage the use of safer alternatives in place of more toxic substances.

Objective 2: Strengthen ongoing toxics reduction efforts

Continue building an effective regulatory framework

- Protect those at greatest risk, such as children, from exposures to toxic substances in consumer products.
- Continue our strong state program while working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as they implement recent reforms to the federal Toxic Substance Control Act.
- Where necessary and appropriate, eliminate or phase out use of specific substances or products.

Decrease use of known toxic substances

- Support alternatives assessments where manufacturers look for safer alternatives to toxic substances.
- Complete Chemical Action Plans for priority toxic substances, including for per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs) (chemicals prevalent in consumer products like carpeting and waterproof fabric).
- Improve the process for developing Chemical Action Plans based on experience gained developing the first five plans.
- Update our understanding of priority toxic substances to reflect new science.

Implement Chemical Action Plan recommendations

- Implement existing Chemical Action Plan recommendations for mercury, flame-retardants, lead, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- Implement the 2015 PCBs Chemical Action Plan recommendations to prevent additional PCBs from reaching the Spokane and Duwamish Rivers.
- Integrate Chemical Action Plan recommendations into cleanup projects, stormwater management, and permitting decisions.

Seek out innovative approaches

- Explore options for combining federal and state regulations and for using existing authorities to support additional toxics reduction efforts.
- Support policies for product stewardship (for example, extended producer responsibility).
- Direct interested Washingtonians to consumer protection information available through the Office of the Attorney General.

Increase use of safer alternatives

- Offer technical assistance to hazardous waste generators for identifying safer alternatives and green chemistry options that will significantly reduce toxic chemical use in Washington.
- Build partnerships to find safer alternatives that remove toxic substances from products and keep them out of the environment. For example, multiple entities continue working together to find safer alternatives to copper-containing boat paint.
- Advocate for creating Technology Innovation Grants to fund marketable, safer chemical alternatives to commonly used toxic substances used in developing consumer products.
- Assist customers in finding safer alternatives by supporting credible labels, such as EPA's Safer Choice.

Advocate for green purchasing

- Support the state of Washington, local governments, and others in using their purchasing power to influence use of safer alternatives.
- Assist the Department of Enterprise Services in developing contracts for environmentally preferred purchasing.

Objective 3: Use monitoring data to inform decisions and prioritize actions

Identify data gaps around emerging toxic substances in products and the environment.

- Engage in long-term monitoring of priority toxic substances to identify trends in the environment.
- Collaborate with other states so businesses can submit information in one place.
- Develop standardized procedures for testing toxic substances in consumer products.

Analyze reported data required by the Children’s Safe Product Act

- Review and analyze data on substances in products to identify priorities for reducing exposures to children.
- Provide publically available data and information in context and in a manner useful for consumers.

Objective 4: Increase the visibility of prevention activities.

Identify specific connections between cleanup activities, stormwater management, and prevention efforts

- Estimate costs associated with removing contaminants compared to preventing contamination.
- Use examples of situations where future costs have been avoided to describe the value of prevention activities. Examples include specific chemicals (copper, mercury, phthalates, and PCBs) and preventing oil spills.

Page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 4. Strategic Priority: Deliver Integrated Water Solutions

Integrated water solutions provide a coordinated and collaborative approach to delivering clean, cool water. This approach ensures Washington has clean, adequate water supplies that meet current and future drinking water needs, commercial and agricultural uses, and sustains fish and the natural environment.

Outcomes

- Sufficient water for agricultural, commercial, environmental, municipal, and recreational uses.
- Clean water to meet the present and future water needs of Washington.
- Cool waters and healthy streams that support fish and wildlife.

Objectives

1. Secure sufficient water for Washington
2. Coordinate strategic water project investments
3. Address discrepancies between watershed cleanup plans and discharge permits

Key strategies

- Build strong partnerships with tribes, local, state, and federal governments, water users, and other interested stakeholders in water resource management decision making.
- Aggressively pursue developing water supplies and seek innovative approaches to water right appropriations and transfers. Examples include water banking for mitigation purposes; and, where feasible, using reclaimed water to help protect instream flows.
- Collaboratively complete and implement high priority water quality improvement plans (Total Maximum Daily Loads, TMDLs).
- Expand effectiveness monitoring to provide data helpful for evaluating innovative solutions. For example, using instream flows to influence permitting decisions that will reduce toxics loading to water bodies.
- Seize opportunities provided by projects that simultaneously improve both water supply and water quality. For example, flood hazard reduction projects.
- Prevent and reduce water pollution from point and nonpoint sources, and from stormwater runoff.

Background

Building on work initiated last biennium, we continue to address the unique challenges facing Washington's water systems. Factors such as climate change, increased population, and a growing economy have converged to increase water demand and decrease water supply.

In the face of these growing challenges, we continue to invest and complete large-scale water infrastructure projects like the Odessa Groundwater Replacement Program and the Yakima Integrated Plan. We also anticipate future droughts resulting in reduced water supplies to communities, agriculture, and flows for fish so continue to refine our drought response program and drought response planning approach statewide.

As traditional water supplies become increasingly scarce in rural areas, water users need solutions that provide water for out-of-stream use while protecting surface waters. We are working with stakeholders on solutions that include developing flexible mitigation strategies, reviewing new water use technologies, and acknowledging the limits of new water use opportunities in some areas. In the meantime, we are also working to reduce pending water right applications through innovative approaches to water right appropriations and transfers.

We are increasing water use metering and reporting, maintaining the statewide stream gauging network, and ensuring compliance with water laws. Plus, we are taking a look at groundwater resources across the state.

Our work to ensure water quality remains a high priority, including updating Washington's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits and water quality standards.

What are integrated water solutions?

A number of principles contribute to an interconnected and multifaceted approach to managing water. Integrated water solutions overlap categories:

- Strategic and coordinated investments for infrastructure
- Innovative partnerships - with local communities, and other interested entities
- Open and transparent decision making
- Commitment to expand and improve access to data
- Plan for the needs of current and future generations
- Balance multiple interests and needs
- Sharing data and resources – within Ecology, with other agencies, with local partners, and with the people of Washington
- Innovative approaches to problem solving

Objective 1: Secure sufficient water for Washington

Support projects through the Office of the Columbia River

- Develop long-term water solutions for both economic purposes and environmental benefits for Eastern and Central Washington’s farmers, communities, industries, and fish.
- Pursue water supplies for both instream and out-of-stream uses, including securing alternatives to groundwater for the Odessa Subarea and updating aging infrastructure in the Yakima, Methow, Wenatchee and Walla Walla basins.
- Provide water for pending water right applications, and secure water for drought relief and interruptible water users.

Senator Maria Cantwell credits the farmers, conservationists, and tribal officials in Washington State for creating a model for other regions struggling with water scarcity made worse by climate change. "We have to put the days of fighting over water behind us and work together to find common ground to solve our collective water challenges," Cantwell says. "Yakima is leading the way."

Implement the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan

- Support the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan projects to address the region’s water and aquatic resource needs. Conservation, infrastructure, and fish passage projects continue advancing along parallel paths through planning, design, permitting, funding, and construction.
- Build on an extraordinary collaboration and holistic approach to water management in the Yakima River basin. Work with partners to obtain federal support to complement the significant investments made by the state of Washington.

Develop innovative rural water supply solutions

- Find solutions to support homes, farms, and businesses in the Skagit River Watershed by developing mitigation programs that balance instream and out-of-stream benefits. This includes projects to develop a water exchange and public work infrastructure investments.
- Develop flexible mitigation strategies.
- Acquire water rights to protect, increase, and restore instream flows by working with water rights holders who volunteer to sell, lease, or donate all or part of their water rights to the Washington State Trust Water Rights program.

Use reclaimed water to help meet demand

- Provide tools (updated rules and permit options) for increasing the use of reclaimed water statewide to replace water diverted for various uses, resulting in less demand on rivers, aquifers, and lakes.
- Work closely with the Department of Health, stakeholders, and tribes to provide options for addressing increased demand while protecting public health and the environment.

Objective 2: Coordinate strategic water project investments

Invest in building the partnerships it takes to reach solutions

- Through the new Office of the Chehalis Basin, implement strategies identified by the Chehalis Basin partnership that will address long-term needs for preventing flood damage and restoring aquatic species.
- Encourage low-impact development as an important component of addressing stormwater treatment requirements.

Address long-term funding needs

- Collaborate with our partners in identifying and securing funding for priority infrastructure projects.
- Provide funding to local governments to implement stormwater infrastructure retrofits.
- Target and coordinate cleanup efforts around sensitive water supplies.
- Reduce flood hazards, enhance ecological preservation, and address community needs while protecting the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.
- Support shoreline and growth management planning that allows appropriate economic development while protecting critical habitat.

Objective 3: Address discrepancies between watershed cleanup plans and discharge permits

Coordinate discharge permit restrictions

- Coordinate decisions around discharge limits in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge permits so when water supplies are low, permit restrictions do not result in insufficient stream flows.
- Establish structured and regular communication among Ecology permitting programs to identify how and where stream flows influence site-specific water discharge permitting decisions.

Page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 5. Strategic Priority: Protect and Restore Puget Sound

Puget Sound is a jewel of the Pacific Northwest, and ensuring its health requires our continued attention. Through science and research, and with our partners, we contribute to understanding, communicating, and addressing the challenges facing Puget Sound.

Outcomes

- A healthy and resilient ecosystem.
- Economic prosperity in harmony with environmental stewardship.

Objectives

1. Increase coordination among funding programs to improve outcomes
2. Improve shellfish health
3. Protect salmon and salmon habitat
4. Accelerate innovative solutions for addressing stormwater, greening our infrastructure, and preventing pollution
5. Prevent oil spills and enhance our response capacity

Key strategies

- Coordinate infrastructure investments and bring multidiscipline teams into early planning.
- Collaborate through the Puget Sound Partnership's Ecosystem Coordination Board to advance the Action Agenda's three Strategic Initiatives: stormwater, shellfish, and habitat.
- Collaborate through Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council and watersheds to protect and restore habitat
- Leverage cleanup of contaminated properties to improve the environment and spur economic opportunity.

Background

Over a century of development is behind us. In that time, estuaries have been filled, shorelines armored, and land cover converted from natural vegetation to hard surfaces. We have asphalt and buildings in place of trees and wetlands. Impervious land surfaces, polluted runoff, and continued land development present serious challenges to our local environment.

Puget Sound waters collect toxic substances and particulates that flow from our rivers, streams, and estuaries. As we are learning, this poses threats to the health of wildlife, our ecosystems and, ultimately, all of us.

There are many pressures, both old and new including:

- Increasing development converts land cover from natural conditions, reducing the ability for water to slow down and be filtered through soils and vegetation before flowing into our waterways and toward Puget Sound.
- Increased demand for water makes it harder to maintain cool, clean water in the streams that feed into Puget Sound.
- Climate will alter the timing and availability of water supplies and contribute to ocean acidification, impacting shellfish and other fishery resources.
- Crude oil transport volume is increasing and transport methods are shifting, resulting in increased risk of spills.
- Emerging information about how toxic substances affect humans and the environment creates a need to understand and address the impacts of toxics reaching our water bodies.

With our partners, we strive to develop workable solutions, using scientific and research resources, to understand and counter the many challenges of our time. We must be strategic with funding and monitor our investments to inform workable solutions.

Moving forward, Washingtonians are investing in the restoration and protection of Puget Sound.

Objective 1: Increase coordination among funding programs to leverage investments and improve outcomes

Align grant opportunities

- Coordinate grant and loan funding with other investments, including incentives, regulatory authorities, technical assistance, and science.
- Focus on grant and loan programs that benefit water quality and salmon recovery efforts by simplifying the application process, improving collaboration among state funding programs, increasing flexibility for recipients, and maximizing opportunity for environmental outcomes.
- Develop a coordinated strategy so decisions take into account related investments, projects, and timing. Consider upstream investments when addressing downstream effects.

Secure sustainable funding for cleanup and prevention

- Work with public and private partners to identify and secure stable, long-term funding sources for preventing pollution, cleaning up contaminated sites, stormwater programs, source control, and effectiveness monitoring.

Support coordinated cleanup and source control activities

- Administer regulatory structures and authorities to plan, coordinate, and implement multi-agency federal, state, and local efforts and actions to facilitate clean up, prevent recontamination, and improve water quality.
- Work with partners to continue progress in the Lower Duwamish Waterway, Bellingham Bay, and priority bays and locations throughout Puget Sound.

Identify and monitor progress

- Design and pilot a monitoring program to evaluate and share information on how infrastructure projects affect Puget Sound.
- Conduct effectiveness monitoring on programs with significant investments, such as Floodplains by Design and watershed cleanup plans (also called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)).
- Use Ecology's Water Quality Index to better understand which Puget Sound basins might respond to a focused investment effort to improve water quality.
- Starting with the Whatcom watershed in 2018, assess how best management practices and restoration projects improve water quality and fish habitat. Monitor projects and the environment to track progress, find workable solutions, and inform decisions.

Objective 2: Increase shellfish health through continued support for the Washington Shellfish Initiative

Ensure clean water

- Support local clean water programs with watershed inspectors to ensure compliance with clean water law.
- Prohibit any type of wastewater discharge from vessels by establishing a No Discharge Zone for Puget Sound to prevent pollution that can harm shellfish beds and swimming beaches.

Monitor ocean acidification

- Secure funding to research and monitor ocean acidification in Puget Sound.
- Identify water quality trends (seasonal and annual) and investigate areas of concern.
- Determine how ocean acidification is impacting the food web in Puget Sound, including impacts to fisheries and other resources.

Objective 3: Protect salmon and salmon habitat

Work with partners to secure needed habitat

- Collaborate with communities and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify and implement improved shoreline protections.
- Consistent with existing law, ensure no net loss of wetlands and shoreline function.

Continue Floodplains by Design grants

- Secure and expand funding for Floodplains by Design to implement multi-benefit projects that meet community needs, restore habitat, and improve, water quality.

Objective 4: Accelerate innovative solutions for stormwater infiltration, green infrastructure, and preventing pollution

Promote best practices for addressing impacts of development

- Identify and obtain sustainable funding options for coordinating stormwater treatment, cleanup, pollution prevention, and source control activities.
- Build on improved stormwater treatment practices by placing greater emphasis on green infrastructure.
- Collaborate with local governments to evaluate effectiveness of control measures through the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program (RSMP).
- Support the collaborative, multi-organization Puget Sound Starts *Here* public awareness campaign to help prevent pollution from reaching Puget Sound.

Objective 5: Prevent oil spills and enhance response capacity

Prevent accidental and deliberate release of contaminants that damage fragile Puget Sound ecosystems

- Update the 2010 Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Risk Assessment.
- Education and outreach to prevent oil and hazardous materials spills.

Enhance response capacity

- Provide local governments, tribes, and first responders with the necessary information, tools, and training to effectively respond to spills.
- Use the best available technology and techniques when responding to oil spills.

Communicate planning, risk, and awareness

- Maintain a clear understanding of the changing spill risks that face Washington State.
- Actively inform tribes, communities, stakeholders, and the public about the changing oil-transportation picture and associated impacts.
- Increase awareness that prevention is a key long-term strategy for protecting Puget Sound health.

Ensure a high level of preparedness

- Secure a sustainable funding source and implement policies to maintain the highest levels of spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities.
- Enhance Geographic Response Plans to ensure swift and effective response throughout the state to protect sensitive resources should spills occur.
- Build on successful spill preparedness efforts, such as contingency planning for vessels and oil handling facilities, to address new spill risks from oil being transported via railroad.
- Require railroads transporting oil to submit contingency plans in case of oil spill accidents.
- Notify local communities, tribes, and the public about key information on oil movement.

Chapter 6. Results Ecology

Our environmental mission and program responsibilities

Ecology’s ten environmental program support our strategic priorities. Our administrative program provides financial, information technology, communications, and human resource services. Together the programs fulfill our environmental mission work toward the agency goals of protecting and restoring land, air, and water; preventing pollution; promoting healthy communities and natural resources; and delivering efficient and effective services

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM	MISSION
Air Quality	To protect, preserve, and enhance the air quality of Washington to safeguard public health and the environment, and support high quality of life for current and future citizens.
Environmental Assessment Program	To measure, assess, and communicate environmental conditions in Washington State.
Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction	To foster sustainability, prevent pollution and promote safe waste management.
Nuclear Waste Program	To lead the effective and efficient cleanup of the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site; to ensure sound management of mixed hazardous wastes in Washington; and to protect the state's air, water, and land at and adjacent to the Hanford site.
Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program	To support community conservation efforts for our shorelands, wetlands, and floodplains.
Spills Program	To protect Washington's environment, public health, and safety through a comprehensive spill prevention, preparedness, and response program.
Toxics Cleanup Program	To protect Washington's human health and environment by preventing and cleaning up pollution and supporting sustainable communities and natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations.
Waste 2 Resources	To reduce waste through prevention and reuse; keep toxics out of the environment; and safely manage what remains.
Water Quality Program	To protect and restore Washington's waters to sustain healthy watersheds and communities. Our work ensures that state waters support beneficial uses including recreational and business activities, supplies for clean drinking water, and the protection of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public health.
Water Resources	To manage water resources to meet the needs of people and the natural environment, in partnership with Washington communities.

Effective workforce, business technology, and operational support services

We are committed to providing efficient, effective, and accountable services to the people of Washington.

Financial management and oversight

Our Financial Services Office works closely with environmental programs to provide accounting, payroll, contracts and purchasing, centralized budget support, and fund management services and oversight to the agency. Ecology has over fifty unique fund sources that support our work, and passes through almost 70 percent of our base budget to local communities in grants, loans, contracts and on the ground project work. The proper use and oversight of these resources helps to ensure Ecology continues to receive funding for our core mission and strategic priorities.

Objectives

- Provide credible, timely, and accurate data to support continued investment in our work.
- Analyze and report on financial performance quarterly, alert managers to problems and opportunities and help them find solutions.
- Maintain and enhance the integrity of data in all agency financial systems.
 - Agency Revenue Management System - Our four revenue management systems include a \$1.4 billion loan portfolio and \$375 million in revenue collections each year. These custom-built systems are outdated, no longer meet business needs, and are at risk for system failure. A budget request and close coordination with the Office of the Chief Information Officer is underway to address this risk area.
- Provide up to date policies, procedures, and guidance on financial and budget matters.
- Develop strategies to link financial resources to environmental activities, priorities, and outcomes.
- Ensure control and accountability over the agency's assets and compliance with financial laws and regulations.
- Maintain positive cash and fund balances for the dedicated environmental funds we manage.
 - Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Accounts – The three MTCA accounts are projected to have significant negative fund balances in the 2017-19 biennium primarily due to major declines in Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) collections, and appropriations in the past two enacted biennial budgets that exceeded projected revenue. The MTCA funds provide almost 40 percent of the agencies base operating budget and about 25 percent of the capital budget. These dollars support long standing, core environmental and public health protection work at Ecology and with our local funding partners. We are closely working with stakeholders, elected officials, the Office of Financial Management, and other state agencies to help craft options for decision makers for the next legislative session.

- Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) – During the 2015-17 biennium oil train safety legislation was passed by the legislature and funded with a one-time transfer into the OSPA. As we move into the 2017-19 biennium, the OSPA is projected to be negative since only one-time funding was provided. Without a solution, the Spills Program will be unable to fully implement the legislation as planned and other core spills prevention, preparedness and response efforts will be diminished. We are advancing agency request legislation to provide a revenue solution.

Human resources

Our Human Resources Office acts as a strategic business partner to our environmental and administrative programs. We recruit great talent to achieve Ecology’s mission. We value engaged and successful employees, a diverse workforce, and a safe and healthy work environment.

Objectives

- Increase employee satisfaction and engagement.
- Increase the availability and use of workforce data and metrics in business planning and decision-making.
- Build workforce, succession, and leadership development plans that anticipate future business needs.

Business technology and information management

Ecology’s Information Technology Services Office is responsible for protecting, preserving, enhancing, and transforming our business processes and technology solutions, in support of the agency’s data-driven decision-making. We operate in a collaborative, transparent, and nimble fashion with our environmental and administrative program partners. We provide timely, high quality and partner-centric technical support services.

Objectives

- Consolidate and integrate common, agency-wide business processes and business technology solutions, including but not limited to financial management systems, web-based information and service delivery, enterprise content management, environmental tracking systems, application and infrastructure portfolio management.
- Preserve and protect Ecology’s data and information assets by proactively improving our security practices and technologies.
- Develop a strategy and implementation roadmap for leveraging secure, integrated, cloud-based technical services.
- Develop improved enterprise data management, business analytics, and reporting capabilities, especially the increased provision of data accessible to the public.

- Develop and provide technical solutions that support an increasingly collaborative and mobile workforce.
- Develop and implement improved technical infrastructure services that provide high-speed access to data and information.

Managing Ecology records

Thoughtful and systematic management occurs throughout the life cycle of records and information. Our records management strategy addresses the entire life cycle of records, from creation, through their active phases, and to completion.

Objectives

- Develop and maintain electronic content management systems so Ecology meets statutory requirements, public expectations, and agency business needs. Provide timely responses to public records requests and ensure Ecology's records are secure.
- Manage an email vault storage system for collecting all agency email content into a unified environment to centralize enterprise search capacity and improves efficiency.

Risk management

Ecology evaluates risk on an ongoing basis. Feedback from our Executive Management Team and environmental programs is incorporated in our risk planning to ensure alignment with Ecology's mission and current business activities.

Objectives

- Develop an enterprise risk management policy, identifying areas of risk and mitigation measures.
- Update and exercise Ecology's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) on an annual basis, so that core services can be resumed efficiently following a disaster or emergency.

Operation support services

Efficient, well-maintained, and sustainable operations help us conduct our work to protect, preserve, and enhance the environment for current and future generations.

Objectives

- 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 (for example, fleet operations, surplus disposal, and mail) in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Strategic planning, performance management, and continuous improvement

Ecology embraces continuous improvement and organizational excellence. Together, our environmental and administrative programs are dedicated to and support a single and unifying mission: to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations.

Our goal is to continuously improve core services and evaluate progress toward our goals and objectives.

At Ecology, four integrated systems guide improving our performance:

1. Understanding and working with our customers

- Public involvement is part of everything we do. We continuously seek out, welcome, and use feedback to improve how we deliver services to the people of Washington.
- Every two years, we survey our permitted and inspected customers about their experiences with Ecology. This helps us identify areas where we can do better.

2. Program planning

- Environmental and administrative programs engage in robust planning discussions with their management teams, staff, and with the Ecology executive management team.
- Program plans integrate customer feedback, budget priorities, and resource availability.
- Each program identifies activities according to their appropriate planning horizon (that is, how far ahead is appropriate for a particular project or set of projects). Plans align with agency strategic priorities.

3. Budget review and development

- Working with OFM, Ecology budget managers track activities, allotments, and spending plans. This iterative process involves input from staff and from the Executive Management Team. Our two-year and supplemental budgets provide specific direction and show how Ecology manages and uses our financial resources to invest in environmental activities.

4. Employee engagement and feedback

- Ecology supports a professional and dedicated workforce.
- The annual survey of state employees, with additional questions targeting Ecology employees, provides information to agency leaders regarding areas for additional focus.
- We believe that building a culture of inclusion and collaboration where employees have opportunity grow in their careers and contribute to Ecology goals and priorities is an ongoing and worthy effort.
- We regularly seek opportunities for staff to engage in meaningful dialog regarding our performance and priorities.
- We believe in and foster a culture of continuous improvement.

Strategic planning and performance management

Through our four strategic priorities:

1. Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts
2. Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats
3. Deliver Integrated Water Solutions
4. Protect and Restore Puget Sound

We are focusing our efforts on improving performance to achieve planned results. Our performance management systems include regular and evaluation by programs of their progress toward goals.

In addition to progress around specific program activities, we evaluate and discuss progress toward meeting budget, customer satisfaction, permit timeliness goals, and employee engagement goals.

- Staff in the programs track progress and provide regular reports on data trends to program planners who provide regular updates to program management teams.
- Ecology program management teams share within programs and between programs, bringing regular discussion to the Ecology executive management team.
- Regional management teams coordinate multi-program projects and communications for the Southwest, Northwest, Central, and Eastern Regional Offices.
- Quarterly all-staff meetings, with regional staff participating via video conference, provide regular updates on Ecology legislative priorities, budget development, and high profile projects.

The planning process at Ecology

Washington budgets on a two-year cycle, beginning July 1 of odd numbered years. During the spring and summer of 2016, we planned for and developed Ecology's 2017-2019 biennial budget; this plan supports that budget. In December 2016, the Governor will propose a new budget.

Even years: Agency strategic planning and biennial budget preparation

Odd years: Program planning and performance measure updates

Program planning helps anticipate and plan for future needs within each program and across the agency. The format and content of the program plans are at the discretion of the program manager.

In 2015 programs developed alignment maps as part of this process. The alignment maps show areas of focus and provide a tool for coordinating projects.

Guiding principles

This strategic plan describes the objectives, activities, and actions that support Ecology goals through commitment to four strategic priorities.

We collect a great deal of data to inform our strategic decisions. One purpose of strategic planning is to look ahead, ensuring coordination within Ecology and identifying key areas for new efforts. In addition, the strategic planning process connects and aligns projects and staff work with Ecology priorities.

Creating this strategic plan

Strategic planning is a continuous and ongoing process.

Over the past two years, numerous individuals and organizations have met with Ecology leadership in formal and informal settings to discuss specific environmental issues and concerns. We routinely work with tribes and hear from a diverse array of stakeholders, including: the Washington Environmental Priorities Coalition, (which includes the Nature Conservancy, the Center for Environmental Policy, Washington Environmental Council, Washington Toxics Coalition, the League of Conservation Voters, and Futurewise); an Agriculture and Water Quality Advisory Committee; The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Stakeholder Group, which includes the Washington Environmental Council, cities, counties, ports and businesses; the Water Resources Advisory Committee, and the Water Quality Partnership.

We believe thoughtful dialog helps foster mutual understanding and shapes our strategic thinking, leading ultimately to better outcomes for Washington.

Armed with an understanding of current demand and projected future needs, our Executive Management Team met in December 2015 to share information, review the agency strategic

priorities, and identify key objectives within those strategic priorities. Over the next four months, Ecology's environmental program managers refined those objectives.

This Plan builds on two additional agency-wide efforts. Throughout 2015, Ecology environmental and administrative programs developed "alignment maps" through a process of dialog and engagement. Each program engaged staff and created a process tailored to its needs. This work will continue to emphasize and reinforce concepts around linking, building, leveraging, and aligning efforts to reach our common goal.

In addition, during 2015, we held a series of multi-program discussions addressing strategic priority topics of Preventing and Reducing Toxic Threats and Protecting and Restoring Puget Sound. All ten environmental programs were represented and Ecology regional staff participated via video conference. Participants included technical experts, policy leads, budget staff, communication managers, IT staff, permit writers, and inspectors. A number of themes emerged, including enhancing collaboration and sharing data across programs, and building partnerships outside Ecology. These meetings helped us inform one another and provided an opportunity to discuss how we can improve effectiveness and collaboration.

The work we do, from measuring stream flows and preparing for climate impacts to responding to oil train derailments, is connected throughout the organization by our commitment to performing our work in a professional and respectful manner. Our front line staff interact with the people of Washington, providing permits, and during inspections, providing technical assistance. Ecology scientists collect and analyze data, and our technical leads, supervisors and managers coordinate multiple projects, working closely with our IT staff. We manage grant programs that support vital infrastructure projects that treat stormwater, clean up contamination, and ensure healthy air and water.

Lean at Ecology is about turning our attention to the results and goals we work toward, in a way that is effective, transparent, and accountable to the people of Washington. Lean at Ecology is about listening to our customers – the people of Washington – and continually improving the services we provide.

Our performance management system is designed to meet the needs of the people of Washington. Historically agency performance measures have tracked budgeting requirements. As we incorporate Lean practices, our performance management system is evolving to reflect our improvements.

This strategic plan provides a broad view of the work in front of us, identifying key objectives and efforts. It is based on authority of our director in response to the directive from Governor Inslee. It is responsive to the people of Washington. It is flexible and anticipates adaption as we first chart then travel the road ahead.

Where the budget is the detailed map, the strategic plan is the wide view showing the terrain ahead.

461 - Department of Ecology

A001 Clarifying Water Rights

The agency provides support for water rights adjudication. Adjudication is fundamental to sound water management by increasing certainty regarding the validity and extent of water rights and reducing water conflicts. It is a judicial determination of existing water rights and claims, including federal, tribal, and non-tribal claims. The current focus is completing the Yakima River Basin surface water adjudication and pre-adjudication work in the Spokane area and Colville watershed.

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	2.9	2.7	2.8
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$488,478	\$499,061	\$987,539

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

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

002771 Percentage of Pre-Trial Order #17 Notices filed with the Yakima County Superior Court as part of the Change Application permitting process. Notices are required to be filed with the court within 30 days of the appeal period for all water right changes subject to the Yakima Adjudication.

Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	0%	100%
	Q1	0%	100%

Performance Measure Status: Approved

A002 Administration

The administration activity supports agency functions by providing leadership, cross-program support, and staff presence throughout the state. Administration manages the agency's long-term financial health and provides information to support sound decision-making and resource management by managers. Communication, education, and outreach tools play a major role in protecting and improving the environment. Administration staff serve as liaisons to Congress, the state Legislature, local governments, businesses, Indian tribes, and environmental and citizen groups. Administration helps managers and employees create a safe, supportive, and diverse work environment by providing comprehensive human resource services. It also oversees information management (desktop and network services, application development, and data administration) and facility and vehicle management; maintains the agency's centralized records and library resources; responds to public records requests; and provides mail services.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	3.4	3.6	3.5
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$31,629	\$35,584	\$67,213
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$13,016	\$16,971	\$29,987
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$104,171	\$135,819	\$239,990
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$196,412	\$256,074	\$452,486
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$32,517	\$41,087	\$73,604
174 Local Toxics Control Account			
174-1 State	\$16,274	\$21,219	\$37,493
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$31,458	\$41,018	\$72,476
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$100,525	\$118,986	\$219,511
125 Site Closure Account			
125-1 State	\$(9,920)	\$(9,920)	\$(19,840)
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$406,846	\$533,099	\$939,945
182 Underground Storage Tank Account			
182-1 State	\$15,204	\$19,822	\$35,026
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$44,569	\$52,812	\$97,381
564 Water Pollution Control Revol Admin			
564-1 State	\$19,393	\$19,393	\$38,786
727-1 State	\$21,658	\$28,158	\$49,816
727-2 Federal	\$108,262	\$140,746	\$249,008
727 Account Total	\$149,313	\$188,297	\$337,610
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$163,854	\$213,630	\$377,484

Program A00 - Administration and Support

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program A00 - Administration and Support

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
996-Z Other	131.5	125.2	128.4
001-1 State	26.1	25.2	25.7
FTE Total	157.6	150.4	154.0
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$162,619	\$162,619	\$325,238
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$169,380	\$169,380	\$338,760
10A Aquatic Algae Control Account			
10A-1 State	\$4,567	\$4,567	\$9,134
199 Biosolids Permit Account			
199-1 State	\$89,329	\$89,329	\$178,658
11J Electronic Products Recycling Account			
11J-6 Non-Appropriated	\$38,489	\$38,488	\$76,977
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$1,239,961	\$1,239,961	\$2,479,922
02P Flood Control Assistance Account			
02P-1 State	\$66,596	\$66,597	\$133,193
222 Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account			
222-1 State	\$20,800	\$20,800	\$41,600
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$2,102,363	\$2,044,622	\$4,146,985
001-2 Federal	\$2,182,210	\$2,182,210	\$4,364,420
001-7 Private/Local	\$267,031	\$267,032	\$534,063
001 Account Total	\$4,551,604	\$4,493,864	\$9,045,468
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$334,893	\$334,892	\$669,785
072 State and Local Improvements Revolving Account (Water Supply Facilities)			
072-1 State	\$12,963	\$12,964	\$25,927
174 Local Toxics Control Account			
174-1 State	\$185,139	\$185,139	\$370,278
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$343,466	\$343,465	\$686,931
16T Product Stewardship Programs Account			
16T-6 Non-Appropriated	\$11,834	\$11,834	\$23,668
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program A00 - Administration and Support

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
20R-1 State	\$814,891	\$814,892	\$1,629,783
027 Reclamation Account			
027-1 State	\$124,042	\$124,042	\$248,084
125 Site Closure Account			
125-1 State	\$15,960	\$15,960	\$31,920
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$5,480,700	\$5,480,701	\$10,961,401
182 Underground Storage Tank Account			
182-1 State	\$168,433	\$168,434	\$336,867
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$390,472	\$390,471	\$780,943
564 Water Pollution Control Revol Admin			
564-1 State	\$130,377	\$130,377	\$260,754
727-1 State	\$3,478	\$3,477	\$6,955
727-2 Federal	\$4,862	\$4,862	\$9,724
727 Account Total	\$138,717	\$138,716	\$277,433
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$1,892,644	\$1,892,644	\$3,785,288
10G Water Rights Tracking System Account			
10G-1 State	\$2,054	\$2,053	\$4,107
160 Wood Stove Education and Enforcement Account			
160-1 State	\$18,999	\$19,000	\$37,999
163 Worker and Community Right-to-Know Account			
163-1 State	\$79,397	\$79,397	\$158,794

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

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

002728			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		73%
	A2		73%
2013-15	A3	73%	73%
	A2	73%	73%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

002770 kBtu per square foot per quarter			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4		48%
	Q3		48%
	Q2		48%
	Q1		48%
Performance Measure Status: Returned			

001662 The number of pages printed and copied per quarter.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		1,974,373
	Q7		1,974,373
	Q6		1,974,373
	Q5		1,974,373
	Q4	1,988,306	1,974,373
	Q3	2,104,878	1,974,373
	Q2	1,948,017	1,974,373
	Q1	2,026,143	1,974,373
2013-15	Q8	2,014,666	
	Q7	2,203,019	
	Q6	1,713,965	
	Q5	2,036,224	
	Q4	2,129,319	
	Q3	2,085,024	
	Q2	2,017,088	
	Q1	1,975,688	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

002727			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		100%
	A2		100%
2013-15	A3	82%	100%
	A2	82%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

002729 Percent of Ecology employees taking the annual employee survey			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		70%
	A2		70%
2013-15	A3	67%	70%
	A2	57%	70%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001767 Percent of employees who are accident-free			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		100%
	A2		
	A2		100%
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3	96.4%	100%
	A2		
	A2	96%	100%
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

002726			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		9%
	A2		9%
2013-15	A3	8.3%	9%
	A2	7.8%	9%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001657 Percent of Ecology-administered dedicated accounts with a positive cash balance at the end of each quarter.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	97.8%	100%
	Q3	97.8%	100%
	Q2	97.8%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
2013-15	Q8	100%	100%
	Q7	100%	100%
	Q6	100%	100%
	Q5	100%	100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

002719			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		5%
	A2		5%
2013-15	A3	1.9%	5%
	A2	1.8%	5%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001656 Total number of agency audit findings per fiscal year - includes Accountability Audit, CAFR, and SWSA				
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target	
2015-17	A3		0	
	A2		0	
	A2			
	A2			
	A1			
	A1			
	2013-15	A3		0
		A2		0
A2		1		
A2				
A2				
A1				
A1				
Performance Measure Status: Draft				

A003 Implementing Integrated Solutions to Protect Instream Resources

Ecology staff seeks to meet increasing water demands from population growth, while protecting limited instream resources and adapting to climate change. Actions include:

Instream flow rules. Work with local stakeholders to adopt watershed-specific instream flow rules that protect stream flows for fish and wildlife, recreation, and senior water rights.

Section 401 federal licensing of dams. Collaborate with local governments, tribes, and other stakeholders to develop permit conditions for hydropower facilities that ensure minimum instream flows are met and that stream flows are adjusted to adapt to water supply conditions during the 50-year license period.

Water acquisition. Acquire senior water rights to restore and protect stream flows.

Water use efficiency. Support more efficient water use by agricultural, commercial/industrial, and nonprofit water use sectors by providing technical assistance, on-site inventories and assessments, and financial assistance grants.

Water system plan review. Support the Water Quality Program’s review of Assist in reviewing municipal and industrial reclaimed water projects and Department of Health’s review of municipal water system plans.

Water supply options. Work collaboratively with local partners to develop water supply options for new out-of-stream uses through new storage (above and below ground), reclaimed water, collaborative agreements to share water between users, and facilitating water transfers between users (water banks).

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	17.3	17.3	17.3
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$2,990,862	\$3,072,239	\$6,063,101
001-7 Private/Local	\$67,000	\$67,750	\$134,750
001 Account Total	\$3,057,862	\$3,139,989	\$6,197,851

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

Water will be available to meet the needs, today and into the future, for communities, agriculture, industry and fish. Permanent instream flow protections are in place, agricultural irrigation is efficient, and Washington communities manage their water resources sustainably.

002772			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		10
	Q7		10
	Q6		10
	Q5		10
	Q4	9	10
	Q3	16	10
	Q2	13	10
	Q1	10	10
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001155 Percent of monitored stream flows below critical flow levels.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		7.13%
	Q7		7.13%
	Q6		7.13%
	Q5		7.13%
	Q4	51.7%	7.13%
	Q3	0%	7.13%
	Q2	25.8%	7.13%
	Q1	51%	7.13%
2013-15	Q8	84.17%	7.13%
	Q7	18.33%	7.13%
	Q6	1.7%	7.13%
	Q5	12.5%	7.13%
	Q4	2.5%	7.13%
	Q3	7.5%	7.13%
	Q2	34.2%	7.13%
	Q1	69.2%	0.83%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001566 Volume of water acquired for instream flow in acre feet			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		50
	Q7		50
	Q6		50
	Q5		50
	Q4	250	50
	Q3	0	50
	Q2	0	50
	Q1	1,167	50
2013-15	Q8	0	1,250
	Q7	0	1,250
	Q6	1,445	1,250
	Q5	684,702	1,250
	Q4	0	1,250
	Q3	0	1,250
	Q2	2,057.17	1,250
	Q1	1,426.34	1,250
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A005 Clean up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic)

Ecology protects public health and natural resources by cleaning up and managing contaminated upland sites and contaminated sediments in the aquatic environment. Resources are first focused on cleaning up contaminated sites that pose the greatest risk to public health and the environment. These include sites where contamination threatens drinking water, exists in a large quantity, is very toxic, may affect a waterbody or the environmental health of sediments, or may affect people that are living, working, or recreating near the site. Contamination may be in the soil, sediments, underground water, air, drinking water, or surface water. Ecology also manages multi-agency upland and sediment cleanup projects. Cleaning up these sites protects public health, safeguards the environment, and promotes local economic development by making land available for new industries and other beneficial uses.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$417,500	\$417,500	\$835,000

Program J00 - Toxics Clean-Up

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	145.0	144.9	145.0
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$3,010,405	\$3,191,688	\$6,202,093
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$3,181,495	\$3,363,037	\$6,544,532
001-7 Private/Local	\$1,463,112	\$1,540,628	\$3,003,740
001 Account Total	\$4,644,607	\$4,903,665	\$9,548,272
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$13,541,534	\$14,273,652	\$27,815,186
173-7 Private/Local	\$250,655	\$248,345	\$499,000
173 Account Total	\$13,792,189	\$14,521,997	\$28,314,186
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$645,122	\$686,813	\$1,331,935

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

The number of highly contaminated sites cleaned up increases by three percent each year. Public and environmental health is protected. Toxic contamination in food fish is reduced and the aquatic environment is protected. Cleaned sites are ready for redevelopment and job creation. The number of sites with cleanup actions in progress will increase.

001501 Number of known toxics-contaminated sites with cleanup actions completed.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		40
	Q7		40
	Q6		40
	Q5		40
	Q4	45	40
	Q3	47	40
	Q2	42	40
	Q1	71	40
2013-15	Q8	45	50
	Q7	45	50
	Q6	45	50
	Q5	47	50
	Q4	40	50
	Q3	58	50
	Q2	54	50
	Q1	59	50
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A006 Clean Up Polluted Waters

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program F00 - Water Quality

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	33.1	33.2	33.2
001-1 State	0.9	0.0	0.5
FTE Total	34.0	33.2	33.6
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$108,901	\$86,267	\$195,168
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$51,575	\$5,259	\$56,834
001-2 Federal	\$1,893,336	\$1,644,602	\$3,537,938
001 Account Total	\$1,944,911	\$1,649,861	\$3,594,772
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,687,750	\$1,948,947	\$3,636,697
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$254,551	\$225,497	\$480,048

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

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

001553 Number of water quality cleanup plans submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		53
	A2	143	53
2013-15	A3	45	50
	A2	3	50
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001166 Statewide river and stream water quality index score.				
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target	
2015-17	A3		80	
	A2		80	
	A2	59	80	
	A2			
	A1			
	A1			
	2013-15	A3	87	80
		A3	74	80
A2			80	
A2		86.3	80	
A2		69.7	80	
A2		81.1	80	
A1		69.2	80	
A1		84.3	80	
Performance Measure Status: Approved				

A007 Conduct Environmental Studies for Pollution Source Identification and Control

Ecology conducts pollution studies to address known or suspected problems at specific sites and across regional areas. These studies support our efforts under the federal Clean Water Act, as well as the state Water Pollution Control and Model Toxics Control Acts. Studies range from simple water quality sampling for bacteria or dissolved oxygen, to very complex projects measuring toxic contaminants in fish tissues or pesticides in groundwater.

Many projects are studies that calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of a pollutant a waterbody can absorb without causing violations of water quality standards. Study results are published in scientific reports used for regulatory decision-making, policy development, and environmental health protection.

Program D00 - Environmental Investigations and Laboratory Services

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	59.3	59.3	59.3
001-1 State	0.7	0.7	0.7
FTE Total	60.0	60.0	60.0
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$82,924	\$53,739	\$136,663
001-2 Federal	\$2,129,337	\$2,154,635	\$4,283,972
001 Account Total	\$2,212,261	\$2,208,374	\$4,420,635
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,626,209	\$2,636,958	\$5,263,167
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$2,504,202	\$2,508,965	\$5,013,167

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

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

001165 Number of polluted waters assessed to identify pollution sources or cleanup success.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		50
	A2	121	50
2013-15	A3	0	50
	A2	19	50
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A008 Control Stormwater Pollution

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

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

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$(983,246)	\$(980,246)	\$(1,963,492)

Program F00 - Water Quality

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	58.0	58.6	58.3
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$1,348,772	\$1,035,569	\$2,384,341
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$71,592	\$63,960	\$135,552
001-7 Private/Local	\$2,088,209	\$3,095,161	\$5,183,370
001 Account Total	\$2,159,801	\$3,159,121	\$5,318,922
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,466,919	\$2,189,786	\$4,656,705
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$4,968,848	\$4,717,300	\$9,686,148

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Reduced contamination of streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and groundwater due to stormwater runoff from roads and other impervious surfaces. Approximately 3,000 construction and industrial stormwater dischargers that require permits are managed. New permit applicants get a response within 60 days of application receipt. Approximately 120 municipal stormwater permits are managed. Permittees get web-based information and support for low-impact development, emerging treatment technologies, and permit technical assistance.

001554 Average number of days it takes to make final decisions on construction stormwater permits.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		60
	Q7		60
	Q6		60
	Q5		60
	Q4	55.9	60
	Q3	65.09	60
	Q2	62.83	60
	Q1	51.74	60
2013-15	Q8	57.62	60
	Q7	74.64	60
	Q6	65.82	60
	Q5	56.05	60
	Q4	55.81	60
	Q3	57	60
	Q2	52.46	60
	Q1	52.8	60
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001557 Number of construction stormwater inspections			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		225
	Q7		225
	Q6		225
	Q5		225
	Q4	198	225
	Q3	190	225
	Q2	174	225
	Q1	180	225
2013-15	Q8	159	225
	Q7	131	225
	Q6	205	225
	Q5	156	225
	Q4	214	225
	Q3	168	225
	Q2	189	225
	Q1	163	225
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001556 Number of industrial stormwater inspections			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100
	Q7		100
	Q6		100
	Q5		100
	Q4	38	100
	Q3	57	100
	Q2	23	100
	Q1	64	100
2013-15	Q8	71	100
	Q7	81	100
	Q6	106	100
	Q5	41	100
	Q4	79	100
	Q3	88	100
	Q2	100	100
	Q1	109	100
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001555 Percent of city and county Phase II Municipal Stormwater permittees in substantial compliance with their permit.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A2	93%	90%
2013-15	A3	96%	90%
	A2		
	A2	99%	90%
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001559 Percent of construction stormwater facilities submitting discharge monitoring reports as required by permit			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		60%
	Q7		60%
	Q6		60%
	Q5		60%
	Q4	59.19%	60%
	Q3	42.89%	60%
	Q2	46.76%	60%
	Q1	45.24%	60%
2013-15	Q8	48.46%	60%
	Q7	47.82%	60%
	Q6	45.22%	60%
	Q5	49.08%	60%
	Q4	49.1%	60%
	Q3	48.74%	60%
	Q2	50.24%	60%
	Q1	52.45%	60%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001558 Percent of industrial stormwater facilities submitting discharge monitoring reports as required by permit			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		75%
	Q7		75%
	Q6		75%
	Q5		75%
	Q4	58.98%	75%
	Q3	55.16%	75%
	Q2	56.52%	75%
	Q1	54.96%	75%
2013-15	Q8	47%	75%
	Q7	42.95%	75%
	Q6	42.21%	75%
	Q5	31.97%	75%
	Q4	45.23%	75%
	Q3	70.51%	75%
	Q2	62.58%	75%
	Q1	79.9%	75%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A009 Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse

In order to eliminate waste whenever possible and use the remaining waste as resources, the Department of Ecology:

- * Provides technical assistance to local governments for waste reduction and recycling programs;
- * Works with industry to overcome barriers to construction and demolition material reuse and recycling;
- * Develops regulations and provides technical assistance to promote reuse of organic materials and ensures an environmentally compliant biosolids program in the state.; and
- * Advises state and local governments on how to promote environmentally preferred purchasing.
- * Oversees producer-managed recycling programs for electronics and mercury-containing lights.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	2.0	2.0	2.0
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$659,498	\$659,498	\$1,318,996

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	33.9	34.0	34.0
001-1 State	0.3	0.3	0.3
FTE Total	34.2	34.3	34.3
199 Biosolids Permit Account			
199-1 State	\$974,128	\$973,214	\$1,947,342
11J Electronic Products Recycling Account			
11J-6 Non-Appropriated	\$344,512	\$344,511	\$689,023
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$24,089	\$25,831	\$49,920
16T Product Stewardship Programs Account			
16T-6 Non-Appropriated	\$100,166	\$100,166	\$200,332
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$498,910	\$533,499	\$1,032,409
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$2,195,815	\$2,266,905	\$4,462,720

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

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

The state sees an increase in the recovery and use of valuable materials that traditionally have entered the waste stream; an increase in the reuse and recycling of construction and demolition materials, organic matter, compost and biosolids; increased recycling of electronics and mercury containing lights, and less waste for disposal.

001484 Million of tons of solid waste generated annually in Washington. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		14.6
	A1		
	A1	15.2	14.4
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	15.4	13.8
	A1		
A1	15	14.2	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001486 Millions of tons of materials reused or recycled annually. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		0.54
	A1		
	A1	0.5	0.54
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	0.51	0.54
	A1		
A1	0.52	0.54	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001485 Pounds of solid waste disposed annually per person by Washington residents and businesses. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		2,263
	A1		
2013-15	A1	2,500	2,176
	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	2,632	2,176
	A1		
	A1	2,354	2,143
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001496 Pounds of solid waste generated per dollar (State GDP). Reported annually in Quarters 3 and 7.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		0.1
	A3		
	A2	0.11	0.1
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	0.11	0.1
	A1		
	A1	0.1	0.1
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001494 Tons of electronics collected for recycling annually through the E-Cycle Washington program.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		21,000
	A1		
	A1	21,293	21,000
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	22,181	20,000
	A1		
A1	22,590	20,000	
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001499 Tons of organics recycled and diverted from landfills. Reported annually in Quarters 3 and 7.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		2,300,000
	A3		
	A2	2,340,000	2,300,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3	2,336,657	3,000,000
	A3		
	A2	2,432,919	2,900,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A010 Prevent and Pick Up Litter

Litter control efforts include Ecology Youth Corps litter pick up crews, Community Litter Cleanup contracts, and coordination with other state and local efforts to maximize litter pick up. Litter prevention and pick up helps to keep Washington green, supports tourism, and provides employment opportunities to youth.

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$1,573,062	\$1,573,062	\$3,146,124

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	23.9	23.9	23.9
044 Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control			
044-1 State	\$6,779,160	\$6,814,177	\$13,593,337

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Litter is picked up and illegal dumps are cleaned up in coordination with local government and state agency partners. Youth are employed for litter pick up by the Ecology Youth Corps.

001489 Pounds of litter picked up annually. Reported annually in Quarters 4 and 8			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		4,000,000
	A2	3,818,879	4,000,000
2013-15	A3		4,000,000
	A3	3,664,184	4,000,000
	A2		4,000,000
	A2	3,773,502	4,000,000
	A2		
	A1		
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001483 Road cleanliness rating (1=cleanest:6=very littered) - Reported annually in Quarters 4 and 8.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		4.5
	A2		4.5
2013-15	A3		4.4
	A3	4.7	4.4
	A2		4.4
	A2	4.31	4.4
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A011 Ensure Dam Safety

This activity protects life, property, and the environment by overseeing the safety of Washington's dams. This includes inspecting the structural integrity and flood and earthquake safety of existing state dams not managed by the federal government; approving and inspecting new dam construction and repairs; and taking compliance and emergency actions.

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.1	1.1	1.1
001-1 State	12.4	12.4	12.4
FTE Total	13.5	13.5	13.5
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$1,688,136	\$1,750,456	\$3,438,592
001-2 Federal	\$103,461	\$105,385	\$208,846
001 Account Total	\$1,791,597	\$1,855,841	\$3,647,438

Statewide Result Area: Healthy and Safe Communities

Statewide Strategy: Identify and mitigate risk to public safety

Expected Results

Public and environmental health and safety is protected. Reduced risk of potentially catastrophic dam failures for the safety of people and property located below dams.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001570 Number of high hazard dams inspected			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		5
	Q7		5
	Q6		5
	Q5		2
	Q4	13	5
	Q3	4	5
	Q2	8	5
	Q1	17	2
2013-15	Q8	15	17
	Q7	10	
	Q6	2	
	Q5	8	
	Q4	6	18
	Q3	5	
	Q2	17	
	Q1	18	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001580 Number of significant hazard dams inspected.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		5
	Q7		5
	Q6		5
	Q5		5
	Q4	25	5
	Q3	3	5
	Q2	12	5
	Q1	24	5
2013-15	Q8	14	20
	Q7	3	
	Q6	4	
	Q5	17	
	Q4	10	21
	Q3	9	
	Q2	9	
	Q1	11	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A012 Ensure Environmental Laboratories Provide Quality Data

Ecology accredits environmental laboratories that submit data to the agency and to Department of Health. The accreditation program covers analyses in all typical environmental matrices (air, water, soil, sediment, tissue), including drinking water. Accreditation helps ensure environmental laboratories have the demonstrated capability to provide accurate and defensible data. Ecology’s laboratory accreditation program is the primary source of performance monitoring for over 400 laboratories in the accreditation program.

Program D00 - Environmental Investigations and Laboratory Services

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	6.2	6.2	6.2
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$765,509	\$784,240	\$1,549,749

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Environmental laboratories submitting data to Ecology and the Department of Health have the demonstrated ability to provide accurate and defensible data. Over 400 environmental laboratories in the United States and Canada are evaluated and accredited. Proficiency testing analyses for Washington laboratories are evaluated. Accredited laboratories maintain successful, quality programs. Environmental and public health decisions are based on accurate and defensible analytical data.

001161 Percent of acceptable performance testing analyses completed by Washington State laboratories.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		96%
	Q7		96%
	Q6		96%
	Q5		96%
	Q4	97%	96%
	Q3	96%	96%
	Q2	96%	96%
	Q1	97%	96%
2013-15	Q8	97%	96%
	Q7	96%	96%
	Q6	97.3%	96%
	Q5	97.2%	96%
	Q4	96.5%	96%
	Q3	97%	96%
	Q2	97%	96%
	Q1	95%	96%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A013 Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste

Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPGs) provide financial support to local governments implementing local solid and hazardous waste plans, enforcing solid waste laws and regulations, operating recycling and reuse programs, reducing hazardous substance use, collecting moderate risk waste collection (hazardous waste generated from households and small businesses), increasing reuse of organic materials, and decreasing the amount of building construction waste generated.

Public Participation Grants (PPG) provide funding for interest groups to inform residents of local cleanups and to inform the public about waste reduction efforts. Contaminated site focused grants educate communities affected by contaminated site cleanups and allow residents to have a voice in cleanup investigation and remediation. Waste management grants educate Washington residents on reducing waste generation and use of toxics.

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	14.0	13.8	13.9
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$1,111,633	\$1,497,497	\$2,609,130
174 Local Toxics Control Account			
174-1 State	\$1,525,640	\$1,597,588	\$3,123,228
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$113,444	\$113,444	\$226,888

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

CPG projects help ensure that over 800 solid waste facilities statewide comply with regulatory standards. Instances of illegal dumping are reduced. Groundwater is protected from toxins resulting from improperly disposed solid waste and toxics. Moderate-risk waste is collected and handled safely. Use of recycling and composting increases. Use of toxics and generation of waste declines.

Successful PPG contaminated site projects will help ensure cleanup investigations have support and input from affected residents. Successful PPG waste management projects will inform participants on environmental issues, propose solutions, and begin a process of behavioral change.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001484 Million of tons of solid waste generated annually in Washington. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		14.6
	A1		
	A1	15.2	14.4
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	15.4	13.8
	A1		
A1	15	14.2	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001486 Millions of tons of materials reused or recycled annually. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		0.54
	A1		
	A1	0.5	0.54
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	0.51	0.54
	A1		
A1	0.52	0.54	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001495 Million pounds of household and small quantity generator hazardous wastes that are recycled or properly disposed. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		23
	A1		
2013-15	A1	23.9	24
	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	23.6	24
A1			
	A1	23.1	24
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001499 Tons of organics recycled and diverted from landfills. Reported annually in Quarters 3 and 7.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		2,300,000
	A3		
	A2	2,340,000	2,300,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3	2,336,657	3,000,000
	A3		
	A2	2,432,919	2,900,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A014 Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford

The agency protects public health and natural resources by working to restore the public use of air, soil, and water at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation by cleaning up contaminated sites from past activities. Radioactive and hazardous contaminants are removed, residual contaminants are contained and monitored, and mitigation of natural resource damage on Hanford occurs.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$10,051	\$10,051	\$20,102
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$70,329	\$70,329	\$140,658

Program K00 - Nuclear Waste

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	15.5	15.5	15.5
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$40,803	\$41,607	\$82,410
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$2,250	\$2,253	\$4,503
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$6,908	\$8,028	\$14,936
001-2 Federal	\$2,360,172	\$2,384,542	\$4,744,714
001 Account Total	\$2,367,080	\$2,392,570	\$4,759,650
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$515,653	\$515,652	\$1,031,305

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Public use of the air, soil, and water at Hanford will be restored. Human and environmental risks associated with past Hanford activities are removed or reduced. Continue cleanup of contaminated waste sites adjacent to the Columbia River. Begin cleanup on the Hanford Central Plateau.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001362 Gallons of groundwater contaminated by hexavalent chromium that is remediated at Hanford (in millions of gallons)			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		350
	Q7		350
	Q6		350
	Q5		350
	Q4	346	150
	Q3	350	150
	Q2	364	150
	Q1	371	150
2013-15	Q8	375	150
	Q7	370	150
	Q6	320	150
	Q5	308	150
	Q4	328	150
	Q3	169	150
	Q2	287	150
	Q1	300	150
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001363 Pounds of chromium removed from contaminated groundwater at Hanford.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		50
	Q7		50
	Q6		50
	Q5		50
	Q4	65	80
	Q3	70	80
	Q2	80	80
	Q1	88	80
2013-15	Q8	90	100
	Q7	95	100
	Q6	116	100
	Q5	133	100
	Q4	136	100
	Q3	272	100
	Q2	194	100
	Q1	169	100
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001358 Tons of radioactive and/or chemically contaminated soil and debris from near the Columbia River that are removed and securely disposed at Hanford.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		125
	Q7		125
	Q6		125
	Q5		125
	Q4	207	125
	Q3	181	125
	Q2	123	125
	Q1	131	125
2013-15	Q8	274	125
	Q7	319	125
	Q6	273	125
	Q5	440	125
	Q4	418	125
	Q3	267	125
	Q2	225	125
	Q1	104	125
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A015 Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford

The agency oversees the decommissioning of the large, complex, and high-risk facilities throughout the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, including nuclear reactors and chemical processing facilities used for nuclear weapons material production. Transition of these facilities to safe and stable conditions requires coordination of multiple regulatory and technical requirements. The agency is also responsible for regulatory oversight of waste management activities at four facilities not under the management of the U.S. Department of Energy (Energy Northwest, AREVA, Perma-Fix Northwest, and the U.S. Navy's Puget Sound Naval Shipyard).

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$10,051	\$10,051	\$20,102
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$70,329	\$70,329	\$140,658

Program K00 - Nuclear Waste

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	9.3	9.2	9.3
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$40,589	\$41,391	\$81,980
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$2,244	\$2,247	\$4,491
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$6,986	\$8,178	\$15,164
001-2 Federal	\$243,491	\$246,391	\$489,882
001 Account Total	\$250,477	\$254,569	\$505,046
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$642,083	\$642,083	\$1,284,166
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$58,903	\$61,705	\$120,608

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

All major facilities on the Hanford Site will be decontaminated and decommissioned, and either demolished or placed into a long-term safe storage configuration. Removal and remediation actions for the 324 Building and soil contamination will be performed. Decontamination and decommissioning activities at the Plutonium Finishing Plant facilities will be completed to slab on grade. Permitting and compliance oversight at Perma-Fix Northwest, AREVA, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, and Energy Northwest will continue.

001361 Decontaminate and decommission the plutonium finishing plant on Hanford on schedule by 2016. (percent complete)			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		98%
	Q6		95%
	Q5		93%
	Q4	91%	91%
	Q3	90%	93%
	Q2	89%	90%
	Q1	88%	88%
2013-15	Q8	85%	85%
	Q7	83%	83%
	Q6	80%	80%
	Q5	78%	78%
	Q4	75%	75%
	Q3	73%	73%
	Q2	70%	70%
	Q1	68%	68%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A016 Treat and Dispose of Hanford’s High-Level Radioactive Tank Waste

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$10,051	\$10,051	\$20,102
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$70,329	\$70,329	\$140,658

Program K00 - Nuclear Waste

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	33.1	28.9	31.0
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$41,259	\$42,063	\$83,322
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$2,267	\$2,270	\$4,537
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$6,908	\$8,028	\$14,936
001-2 Federal	\$18,543	\$18,543	\$37,086
001 Account Total	\$25,451	\$26,571	\$52,022
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$3,176,718	\$3,176,717	\$6,353,435

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

53 million gallons of high-level radioactive mixed waste from Hanford's interim storage tanks will be retrieved and treated. Continue construction of The Hanford Tank Waste Treatment Plant at a rate that supports approved milestones. Start conceptual planning and design of an interim storage facility for immobilized high-level waste.

001359 Percent of the Hanford tank waste treatment plant construction completed.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		95%
	Q7		94%
	Q6		93%
	Q5		91%
	Q4	60%	89%
	Q3	60%	87%
	Q2	60%	86%
	Q1	60%	84%
2013-15	Q8	60%	83%
	Q7	60%	81%
	Q6	60%	80%
	Q5	60%	78%
	Q4	60%	77%
	Q3	60%	75%
	Q2	60%	74%
	Q1	60%	72%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A017 Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, & Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$10,051	\$10,051	\$20,102
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$70,329	\$70,329	\$140,658

Program K00 - Nuclear Waste

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	15.3	16.7	16.0
001-1 State	0.1	0.1	0.1
FTE Total	15.4	16.8	16.1
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$40,826	\$41,630	\$82,456
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$2,251	\$2,254	\$4,505
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$9,532	\$8,456	\$17,988
001-2 Federal	\$10,458	\$10,458	\$20,916
001 Account Total	\$19,990	\$18,914	\$38,904
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$1,561,750	\$1,561,749	\$3,123,499

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Public health and environmental risk from the highly toxic, mixed radioactive and hazardous tank waste is reduced and tank wastes are safely managed until treated and properly disposed of. One single-shell tanks is emptied and waste safely stored. A permit is issued for the Double Shell Tank Farms by March 2010. A closure plan is issued for the Single Shell Tank Farms by March 2017.

001357 Number of single shell tanks containing radioactive hazardous waste emptied at Hanford.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		0
	A2	2	2
2013-15	A3	2	2
	A2	2	2
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A018 Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.1	1.1	1.1
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$10,051	\$10,051	\$20,102
001 General Fund			
001-7 Private/Local	\$(75,885)	\$(75,885)	\$(151,770)
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$221,717	\$221,717	\$443,434
125 Site Closure Account			
125-1 State	\$(281,080)	\$(281,080)	\$(562,160)

Program K00 - Nuclear Waste

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	16.9	17.8	17.4
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$40,760	\$43,847	\$84,607
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$2,244	\$2,240	\$4,484
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$7,163	\$7,971	\$15,134
001-2 Federal	\$183,646	\$185,930	\$369,576
001-7 Private/Local	\$80,288	\$83,566	\$163,854
001 Account Total	\$271,097	\$277,467	\$548,564
20R Radioactive Mixed Waste Account			
20R-1 State	\$1,374,905	\$1,374,907	\$2,749,812
125 Site Closure Account			
125-1 State	\$273,570	\$276,510	\$550,080
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$522,551	\$527,211	\$1,049,762

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Manage and retrieve, treat/process, store and dispose of transuranic and mixed low-level waste in compliance with existing regulations to reduce risks posed to Hanford workers and the environment significantly. 15,058 cubic meters (cumulative) of retrievably stored waste are retrieved from the burial grounds at Hanford by September 30, 2028. U.S. Ecology commercial low-level radioactive waste site MTCA remediation will be completed in coordination with closure activities that are being directed by the Washington Department of Health.

001360 Amount of transuranic waste removed from the low level burial grounds at Hanford. (cubic meters).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		250
	Q7		250
	Q6		250
	Q5		250
	Q4	0	250
	Q3	0	250
	Q2	0	250
	Q1	0	250
2013-15	Q8	0	250
	Q7	0	250
	Q6	0	250
	Q5	0	250
	Q4	0	250
	Q3	0	250
	Q2	0	250
	Q1	0	250
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A019 Improve Community Access to Hazardous Substance and Waste Information

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Ecology provides the public and local governments with information about the type, location, and source of hazardous substances in local communities. Ecology uses automated data systems to:

- Track compliance and technical assistance visits.
- Measure pollution prevention and compliance progress.
- Track amounts of dangerous waste generated each year as well as its transport, treatment, and/or disposal.
- Identify toxic chemicals released and stored by businesses.
- Track information on facilities that prepare pollution prevention plans.
- Prepare informational publications, such as Shoptalk, a newsletter for hazardous waste generators.

According to federal and state community right-to-know laws, Ecology also responds to public inquiries about toxic chemicals and provides a web site for this purpose.

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	25.0	24.1	24.6
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$184,379	\$170,765	\$355,144
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$672,994	\$691,080	\$1,364,074
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$631,436	\$706,475	\$1,337,911
163 Worker and Community Right-to-Know Account			
163-1 State	\$806,466	\$839,740	\$1,646,206

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Dangerous waste and chemical data (type, location, amount, etc.) is available to emergency responders, and local governments so they can plan and prepare for chemical hazards in their communities. This is accomplished through:

- Publishing and promoting the Shoptalk newsletter to 10,000 subscribers .
- Creating or updating 50 business publications each year and posting them to the web.
- Writing and distributing 8 business P2 success stories during the biennium.
- Updating our compliance and toxics reduction web content.

001286 Number of visits to Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction web sites.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4	127,248	81,270
	Q3	122,787	81,270
	Q2	127,296	81,270
	Q1	116,530	75,250
2013-15	Q8	82,781	75,250
	Q7	72,015	75,250
	Q6	67,207	75,250
	Q5	77,267	75,250
	Q4	79,326	69,500
	Q3	88,942	69,500
	Q2	87,344	69,500
	Q1	80,071	69,500
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A020 Improve Quality of Data Used for Environmental Decision Making

Sound environmental policy and regulatory decisions require accurate and timely data. To ensure the reliability and integrity of data Ecology uses, agency staff provide guidance and training on developing quality assurance project plans, review project proposals, and consult on sampling design requirements and interpretation of results. This quality assurance function is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for entities (including Ecology) that receive funding for work involving environmental data. In addition, Ecology scientists, modelers, statisticians, chemists, and other specialists interpret technical data, review grantee monitoring plans, and supply information for policy decisions, to support agency mandates.

Program D00 - Environmental Investigations and Laboratory Services

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	4.0	4.0	4.0
001-1 State	0.6	0.6	0.6
FTE Total	4.6	4.6	4.6
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$68,179	\$63,650	\$131,829
001-2 Federal	\$170,971	\$173,016	\$343,987
001 Account Total	\$239,150	\$236,666	\$475,816
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$170,385	\$181,368	\$351,753
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$132,751	\$138,379	\$271,130

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Environmental policy and agency decisions are based on accurate, reliable, and timely data. Quality assurance project plans are completed for all scientific studies before sampling begins. Environmental sampling and laboratory methods are described in formal standard operating procedures.

001163 Percent of environmental monitoring field procedures covered by a formal Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		94%
	Q7		94%
	Q6		94%
	Q5		94%
	Q4	90%	94%
	Q3	95.7%	94%
	Q2	89.6%	94%
	Q1	92.1%	94%
2013-15	Q8	93.4%	94%
	Q7	91%	94%
	Q6	99%	94%
	Q5	94.9%	94%
	Q4	92.3%	94%
	Q3	90%	94%
	Q2	90%	94%
	Q1	97.3%	94%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A021 Increase Compliance and Act on Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste

The agency annually conducts formal compliance enforcement inspections at large and medium quantity generators and hazardous waste management facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. A credible, formal enforcement capability is essential to preserving the effectiveness of technical assistance and informal enforcement efforts. While staff undertake formal enforcement infrequently, repeated refusal or inability of a facility to correct violations and comply with the regulations will escalate to formal enforcement actions. When possible, a streamlined enforcement and settlement approach is used. This frees up inspectors to do more inspections instead of spending excess time with legal proceedings. The state also periodically amends the Dangerous Waste Regulations to keep our rules current with the federal program and maintain state authorization.

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	32.5	32.4	32.5
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$732,535	\$748,055	\$1,480,590
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$604,506	\$630,813	\$1,235,319
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,919,532	\$2,322,465	\$4,241,997

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Large and medium quantity generators and facilities that treat, store, or dispose of dangerous wastes are in compliance with state and federal regulations designed to protect human health and the environment. We accomplish this through: conducting over 400 compliance inspections annually; leaning our compliance inspection process in an effort to add capacity for additional inspections; responding to 100 percent of dangerous waste related complaints (approximately 120-180 complaints per year); and utilizing streamlined enforcement and settlement approaches as opportunities arise.

- Issuing timely enforcement actions resulting in a deterrent to businesses and changed behavior.
- *Focusing on reducing the number of significant environmental threats found during inspections.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001284 Number of significant toxics-related environmental threats resolved.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4	55	66
	Q3	70	66
	Q2	70	66
	Q1	54	66
2013-15	Q8	56	68
	Q7	35	68
	Q6	75	68
	Q5	85	68
	Q4	78	70
	Q3	94	70
	Q2	83	70
	Q1	104	70
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001294 Percent of facilities with a significant toxics-related threat found during an inspection.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4		
	Q3	41%	26.5%
	Q2	54%	26.5%
	Q1	45%	26.5%
2013-15	Q8	45%	29%
	Q7	56%	29%
	Q6	42%	29%
	Q5	59%	29%
	Q4	54%	31.5%
	Q3	61%	31.5%
	Q2	60%	31.5%
	Q1	45%	31.5%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A022 Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management

Ecology provides education and technical assistance to thousands of businesses on safe hazardous waste management. Safe management of hazardous waste protects the public and the environment, and enables the state to avoid significant clean-up costs. Although formal enforcement work is essential to maintaining compliance with hazardous waste regulations, training and technical assistance visits also can help bring facilities into regulatory compliance using fewer resources. Even small amounts of mismanaged toxic chemicals can create contaminated sites and pollute stormwater. To address environmental threats from small businesses, Ecology also oversees performance contracts with 9 Puget Sound counties (in addition to Spokane County). These contracts provide for Local Source Control Specialists to conduct technical assistance visits to small businesses.

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	18.2	18.2	18.2
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$1,848,227	\$1,888,179	\$3,736,406
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$774,884	\$902,368	\$1,677,252
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$229,639	\$239,204	\$468,843
174 Local Toxics Control Account			
174-1 State	\$311,345	\$311,573	\$622,918
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,100,497	\$1,150,187	\$2,250,684

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Dangerous waste is safely managed, the public is protected, and businesses comply with state dangerous waste rules. We accomplish this through:

- Conducting up to 200 compliance-related technical assistance visits to businesses each year.
- Providing six web-based dangerous waste workshop videos and training modules to help business properly manage dangerous waste and fill out their annual reports.
- Conducting at least 4 dangerous waste workshops across the state..

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001296 Number of Ecology-funded small business technical assistance visits conducted by local government.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4	804	756
	Q3	832	756
	Q2	813	756
	Q1	451	756
2013-15	Q8	730	756
	Q7	948	756
	Q6	793	756
	Q5	890	756
	Q4	872	756
	Q3	888	756
	Q2	614	756
	Q1	471	756
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001295 Number of toxics-related technical assistance visits.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4	39	120
	Q3	94	120
	Q2	74	120
	Q1	147	120
2013-15	Q8	156	120
	Q7	116	120
	Q6	86	120
	Q5	194	120
	Q4	86	120
	Q3	128	120
	Q2	134	120
	Q1	174	120
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A023 Manage Underground Storage Tanks to Minimize Releases

Ecology currently regulates over 10,000 active tanks on over 3,600 different properties, including gas stations, industries, commercial properties, and governmental entities. We ensure tanks are installed, managed, and monitored according to federal standards and in a way that prevents releases into the environment. This is done through compliance inspections and providing technical assistance to tank owners and operators. Properly managing such tanks saves millions of dollars in cleanup costs and prevents contamination of limited drinking water and other groundwater resources.

Program J00 - Toxics Clean-Up

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	23.6	23.6	23.6
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$442,574	\$442,331	\$884,905
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$146,492	\$146,493	\$292,985
182 Underground Storage Tank Account			
182-1 State	\$1,583,947	\$1,658,186	\$3,242,133

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Underground storage tanks are properly installed, monitored, or decommissioned to minimize the release of oil, gas, and other toxic materials into drinking water and other underground water sources. Decreased number of reported releases from underground storage tanks over time. Increased number of leaking underground storage sites where cleanup actions are completed. Increased percentage of underground storage tanks inspected that pass compliance for leak detection.

002476 This measure replaces "Average number of UST inspections completed per inspector". We wanted to capture our efforts in responding to EPA's requirement to inspect every underground storage tank at least every 3 years.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		95%
	Q7		95%
	Q6		95%
	Q5		95%
	Q4	99.5%	95%
	Q3	99%	95%
	Q2	99%	95%
	Q1	97%	95%
2013-15	Q8	99.5%	
	Q7	99.7%	
	Q6	99.7%	
	Q5	99.8%	
	Q4	99.6%	
	Q3	99%	
	Q2	99%	
	Q1	99%	95%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A024 Manage Water Rights

The agency allocates surface and ground water to meet the many needs for water. It does this by making decisions on applications for new water rights and by making decisions on applications for changes to existing water rights to reallocate water. Water right decisions require consideration of many factors, including determining whether water is available and whether existing rights would be impaired. The agency is responsible for managing an existing water rights portfolio of over 49,000 certificates, 3,000 permits and 166,000 claims.

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.8	1.8	1.8
001-1 State	53.9	53.4	53.7
FTE Total	55.7	55.2	55.5
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$6,147,950	\$5,875,679	\$12,023,629
001-2 Federal	\$99,998	\$99,883	\$199,881
001-7 Private/Local	\$1,166,766	\$1,098,017	\$2,264,783
001 Account Total	\$7,414,714	\$7,073,579	\$14,488,293
072 State and Local Improvements Revolving Account (Water Supply Facilities)			
072-1 State	\$63,395	\$64,678	\$128,073
16V Water Rights Processing Account			
16V-1 State	\$19,000	\$20,000	\$39,000

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

Improved allocation of new water rights and changes to existing rights through sound and timely permit decision-making. New municipal water right provisions are implemented with the Department of Health. Water needs are met and existing water users and the environment are protected. Timely and sound decisions are made on applications for new water rights and changes to existing rights to (re)allocate water.

001577 Number of water right decisions completed.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		125
	Q7		125
	Q6		125
	Q5		125
	Q4	171	125
	Q3	307	125
	Q2	79	125
	Q1	91	125
2013-15	Q8	128	125
	Q7	107	125
	Q6	101	125
	Q5	178	125
	Q4	147	125
	Q3	123	125
	Q2	168	125
	Q1	275	125
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A025 Measure Air Pollution Levels and Emissions

To make sound air quality management decisions, Ecology needs reliable information on the amount and sources of pollution and how it moves in the air. The agency uses three primary activities to collect this data: (1) Air quality monitoring (assessing trends; focused compliance; and assessing control strategies, health effects, and environmental damage); (2) emission inventory development (quantifying pollution released by sources of air pollution); and (3) meteorological and dispersion modeling forecasts (movement and concentration of air pollutants, carrying capacity of airsheds, interactions of pollutants, and point of maximum impact of pollution).

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	22.9	22.9	22.9
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$126,100	\$124,264	\$250,364
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$1,815,567	\$1,743,640	\$3,559,207
001-7 Private/Local	\$162,353	\$161,904	\$324,257
001 Account Total	\$1,977,920	\$1,905,544	\$3,883,464
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,403,098	\$1,409,952	\$2,813,050

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Comprehensive, high quality air quality data are gathered, maintained, and evaluated over time to ensure informed policy decisions. The federally required monitoring network review and monitoring site modifications are conducted to meet state and federal air quality needs. Adequate data are available to policy makers. Improved emissions data and modeling tools are used to predict air quality levels, impacts, and trends.

000997 Percent of monitoring data that is valid.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		90%
	Q7		90%
	Q6		90%
	Q5		90%
	Q4		90%
	Q3	90%	90%
	Q2	87%	90%
	Q1	92%	90%
2013-15	Q8	88%	90%
	Q7	86%	90%
	Q6	91%	90%
	Q5	85%	90%
	Q4	86%	90%
	Q3	86%	90%
	Q2	86%	90%
	Q1	83%	90%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A026 Measure Contaminants in the Environment by Performing Laboratory Analyses

The Manchester Environmental Laboratory is a full-service environmental laboratory. The lab provides technical, analytical, and sampling support for chemistry and microbiology for multiple Ecology programs, and supports work conducted under the federal Clean Water Act, as well as the state Water Pollution Control, Puget Sound Water Quality Protection, and Model Toxics Control Acts.

Program D00 - Environmental Investigations and Laboratory Services

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	27.4	27.4	27.4
001-1 State	3.2	3.2	3.2
FTE Total	30.6	30.6	30.6
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$203,503	\$187,882	\$391,385
001-7 Private/Local	\$147,299	\$147,298	\$294,597
001 Account Total	\$350,802	\$335,180	\$685,982
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,524,818	\$1,556,088	\$3,080,906
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$98,721	\$98,721	\$197,442

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Ecology’s full-service environmental testing laboratory provides defensible and accurate analytical and laboratory support to decision makers. Scientifically sound laboratory results are provided to clients for making environmental decisions.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001164 Number of chemical analyses completed for clients by Ecology's Manchester Environmental Laboratory.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		43,050
	Q7		22,890
	Q6		33,600
	Q5		51,000
	Q4	45,373	43,630
	Q3	18,586	22,910
	Q2	40,345	33,500
	Q1	67,380	58,000
2013-15	Q8	73,087	43,050
	Q7	49,953	22,890
	Q6	18,557	33,600
	Q5	66,930	51,000
	Q4	69,385	43,630
	Q3	27,721	22,910
	Q2	25,978	33,500
	Q1	61,152	58,000
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001160 Percent of acceptable performance testing analyses completed by Ecology's Manchester Environmental Laboratory.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		98%
	Q7		98%
	Q6		98%
	Q5		98%
	Q4	100%	98%
	Q3	97.8%	98%
	Q2	100%	98%
	Q1	100%	98%
2013-15	Q8	100%	98%
	Q7	91%	98%
	Q6	98%	98%
	Q5	100%	98%
	Q4	100%	98%
	Q3	100%	98%
	Q2	99.5%	98%
	Q1	100%	98%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A027 Monitor the Quality of State Waters and Measure Stream Flows Statewide

Ecology operates a statewide environmental monitoring network to assess the status of major waterbodies, identify threatened or impaired waters, and evaluate changes and trends in water quality over time. This network includes sampling stations in rivers, streams, and in-shore marine waters (Puget Sound and the major coastal estuaries). Ecology also measures stream flows in salmon-critical basins and key watersheds statewide, and posts the results in near real-time on our Web site.

Program D00 - Environmental Investigations and Laboratory Services

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	44.8	44.8	44.8
001-1 State	8.8	8.8	8.8
FTE Total	53.6	53.6	53.6
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$941,136	\$980,394	\$1,921,530
222 Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account			
222-1 State	\$119,731	\$121,413	\$241,144
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$1,096,667	\$905,745	\$2,002,412
001-2 Federal	\$1,991,250	\$2,014,907	\$4,006,157
001-7 Private/Local	\$17,073	\$17,058	\$34,131
001 Account Total	\$3,104,990	\$2,937,710	\$6,042,700
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,511,347	\$2,699,960	\$5,211,307
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$47,075	\$47,075	\$94,150

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Trends, conditions, and changes in water quality of major freshwater rivers, Puget Sound, and the largest coastal estuaries are tracked. Monthly samples from approximately 82 freshwater and 35 marine water sites are collected. Stream flows at approximately 62 near real-time stations are measured and reported. Real-time stream flow data is provided via the Web. Ecology staff and the public are alerted to emerging water quality problems. The effectiveness of water cleanup activities is tracked and assessed.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001155 Percent of monitored stream flows below critical flow levels.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		7.13%
	Q7		7.13%
	Q6		7.13%
	Q5		7.13%
	Q4	51.7%	7.13%
	Q3	0%	7.13%
	Q2	25.8%	7.13%
	Q1	51%	7.13%
2013-15	Q8	84.17%	7.13%
	Q7	18.33%	7.13%
	Q6	1.7%	7.13%
	Q5	12.5%	7.13%
	Q4	2.5%	7.13%
	Q3	7.5%	7.13%
	Q2	34.2%	7.13%
	Q1	69.2%	0.83%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001166 Statewide river and stream water quality index score.				
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target	
2015-17	A3		80	
	A2		80	
	A2	59	80	
	A2			
	A1			
	A1			
	2013-15	A3	87	80
		A3	74	80
A2			80	
A2		86.3	80	
A2		69.7	80	
A2		81.1	80	
A1		69.2	80	
A1		84.3	80	
Performance Measure Status: Approved				

A028 Improve Environmental Compliance at State's Largest Industrial Facilities

The Department of Ecology provides a single point of contact for petroleum refineries, pulp and paper mills, and aluminum smelters. Rather than having multiple inspectors work on the many environmental issues at a facility, one engineer provides coverage for all media. This means more balanced regulation for these major industries.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	18.9	19.0	19.0
001-1 State	0.7	0.7	0.7
FTE Total	19.6	19.7	19.7
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$561,873	\$561,480	\$1,123,353
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$76,230	\$77,010	\$153,240
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$537,720	\$606,901	\$1,144,621
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$1,080,829	\$1,112,944	\$2,193,773

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Pulp and paper facilities, oil refineries, and aluminum smelters will have improved compliance rates through one stop environmental permitting, compliance review, technical assistance and timely issuance of environmental permits. Current permits will ensure that industries are meeting new state and federal requirements in a timely way.

001487 Percent of industrial section permit actions that meet the agency timeliness goals.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		80%
	Q7		80%
	Q6		80%
	Q5		80%
	Q4	67.9%	80%
	Q3	75%	80%
	Q2	71.4%	80%
	Q1	67.9%	80%
2013-15	Q8	67.9%	80%
	Q7	71.4%	80%
	Q6	67.8%	80%
	Q5	60.7%	80%
	Q4	67.8%	80%
	Q3	65.5%	80%
	Q2	62%	80%
	Q1	62%	80%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A029 Prepare and Respond to Drought

The agency provides services to reduce the impact of droughts and to prepare for future droughts and climate change. When droughts are declared, services include providing water through emergency transfers, water right changes, and temporary wells. The agency also provides drought related information and financial assistance and coordinates drought response efforts. Emerging information on climate change is also monitored for future water supply implications.

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
032 State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account			
032-1 State	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$40,000
05W State Drought Preparedness Account			
05W-1State	\$125,000	\$79,000	\$204,000

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

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

A030 Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents

Large commercial vessels and oil handling facilities operators are required to maintain state-approved oil spill contingency plans to ensure they can rapidly and effectively respond to major oil spills. State planning standards ensure equipment and response personnel are strategically staged throughout the state. This work is carried out through staff review and approval of contingency plans to ensure plan holders and spill response contractors maintain readiness. Ecology also conducts scheduled and unannounced drills, partners with other agencies to maintain a regional contingency plan that guides how spills are managed in the Northwest, and develops geographic response plans in consultation with other natural resource experts and communities.

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$557,000	\$557,000	\$1,114,000
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$(557,000)	\$(557,000)	\$(1,114,000)

Program P00 - Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	21.9	22.0	22.0
001 General Fund			
001-7 Private/Local	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$112,000
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$1,844,627	\$1,933,301	\$3,777,928
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$563,941	\$578,267	\$1,142,208

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Ecology and the regulated community are fully prepared to promptly respond to oil spills, and damage from spills are minimized. Compliance with the industry sponsored Neah Bay response tug is documented in approved vessel contingency plans. Four Geographic Response Plan chapters are updated. The ongoing maintenance of response equipment is documented by industry and records verified by Ecology. Ecology targets oil spill related outreach efforts to local governments in coastal communities.

002518 Number of Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) completed for inland areas, including site description, response strategies and priorities, shoreline countermeasures, resources at risk and logistics.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A2	0	8
2013-15	A3		
	A3	8	9
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	1	
	A1		
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

002520 Percentage of vessel emergencies, defined as a substantial threat of pollution originating from a covered vessel, including a loss or serious degradation of propulsion, steering, means of navigation, electrical generating capability and seakeeping capability, reported to Department of Ecology.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	0%	100%
	Q3	50%	100%
	Q2	0%	100%
	Q1	0%	100%
2013-15	Q8	50%	100%
	Q7	25%	100%
	Q6	0%	100%
	Q5	66%	100%
	Q4	50%	100%
	Q3	0%	100%
	Q2	0%	100%
	Q1	50%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A031 Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution Through Permitting, Closure, and Corrective Action

Facilities that treat, store or dispose of large volumes of dangerous waste must obtain a permit to ensure that their design, construction, maintenance, and operating procedures protect public health and the environment. Washington currently has 14 active facilities that are either in "interim status" or have a final permit. Because these facilities handle such a large volume of dangerous waste they are inspected annually. They are required to have closure plans to effectively deal with the end of their waste management activities. Ecology is currently working on 20 high-priority corrective action clean-up sites. Ecology also ensures that proper financial assurance requirements are in place at all used oil processors and recyclers and facilities treating, storing, or disposing of dangerous wastes.

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	19.6	18.7	19.2
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$343,726	\$348,652	\$692,378
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$913,784	\$826,653	\$1,740,437
001-7 Private/Local	\$242,781	\$289,409	\$532,190
001 Account Total	\$1,156,565	\$1,116,062	\$2,272,627
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,206,743	\$1,256,921	\$2,463,664

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Facilities that treat, store, or dispose of dangerous wastes are constructed and operated to prevent soil, water, or air contamination. This is accomplished through: striving to meet EPA's cleanup goals for protecting human health, controlling migration of contaminated groundwater, and sites reaching “remedy construction complete”; and issuing high priority permit modifications to address health and safety issues or improve environmental outcomes.

001285 Semi-annual progress toward completed corrective action at 39 priority facilities. Corrective action is the clean up of contamination at hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4		
	Q3	79%	83%
	Q2		
	Q1	79%	81%
2013-15	Q8		
	Q7	77%	79%
	Q6		
	Q5	77%	77%
	Q4		
	Q3	80%	85.5%
	Q2		
	Q1	78%	84%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A032 Prevent Point Source Water Pollution

Ecology protects Washington's water by regulating point source discharges of pollutants to surface and ground waters. This is done with a wastewater permit program for sewage treatment plants and an industrial discharge program for other industries. A permit is a rigorous set of limits, monitoring requirements, or management practices, usually specific to a discharge, designed to ensure a facility can meet treatment standards and water quality limits. The permit is followed by regular inspections and site visits. Technical assistance and follow-up on permit violations also are provided through various means.

Program F00 - Water Quality

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	89.4	88.8	89.1
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$217,800	\$172,532	\$390,332
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$520,890	\$505,168	\$1,026,058
001-7 Private/Local	\$431,294	\$436,963	\$868,257
001 Account Total	\$952,184	\$942,131	\$1,894,315
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$381,360	\$350,081	\$731,441
176 Water Quality Permit Account			
176-1 State	\$9,859,314	\$9,411,997	\$19,271,311

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Fewer wastewater discharges and lower toxicity through administering the permit program for 2,000 permit holders. 100 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharge permits are issued or renewed each year. Active permits are up to date. New permit applicants get responses within 60 days. General permits are developed and managed on schedule for 1,500 dischargers. 700 site visits are done each year. Approximately 2,000 wastewater plant operators get certification. Communities get help increasing the production and use of reclaimed wastewater. Ecology responds to permit violations in a timely manner (within three months for minor violations).

001563 Percent of active water quality discharge permits (national pollutant discharge elimination system permits) that are up to date.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		80%
	Q7		80%
	Q6		80%
	Q5		80%
	Q4	64.34%	80%
	Q3	64.36%	80%
	Q2	64.22%	80%
	Q1	64.88%	80%
2013-15	Q8	68.46%	80%
	Q7	68.3%	80%
	Q6	67.4%	80%
	Q5	67.24%	80%
	Q4	68.45%	80%
	Q3	78.69%	80%
	Q2	68.14%	80%
	Q1	74.1%	80%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A033 Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities

Ecology and the regulated community are fully prepared to promptly respond to oil spills, and damage from spills are minimized. Compliance with the industry sponsored Neah Bay response tug is documented in approved vessel contingency plans. Four Geographic Response Plan chapters are updated. The ongoing maintenance of response equipment is documented by industry and records verified by Ecology. Ecology targets oil spill related outreach efforts to local governments in coastal communities.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$1,260,000	\$1,260,000	\$2,520,000
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$(1,260,000)	\$(1,260,000)	\$(2,520,000)

Program P00 - Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	20.9	21.0	21.0
001 General Fund			
001-7 Private/Local	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$112,000
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$1,845,186	\$1,833,955	\$3,679,141
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,262,818	\$1,271,235	\$2,534,053

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Strive to achieve zero oil spills from vessels and oil handling facilities. Minimize or prevent spills through risk management, and targeted inspections. Reduced number of oil spills entering surface waters, particularly from marine sources. Reduced total volume of oil entering surface waters to less than one gallon for each 100 million gallons transferred over water. Reduced percentage of vessel and oil transfer accidents resulting in or potentially leading to spills by: (1) Boarding and inspecting targeted high-priority vessels and facility operations; and (2) utilizing the Neah Bay rescue tug to help vessels as needed. Increased tanker and tank barge enrollment in the Exceptional Compliance Program (also known as ECOPRO) focused on improved vessel safety and environmentally secure operations. Reduced incidence of intentional waste oil discharges at sea from vessels.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001479 Gallons of oil spilled during oil transfers for every 100 millions of gallons transferred.				
Biennium	Period	Ratio	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8	/		0
	Q7	/		0
	Q6	/		0
	Q5	/		0
	Q4	35.5 / 2,820,000,000	0.0	0
	Q3	44.6 / 2,570,000,000	0.0	0
	Q2	18.6 / 2,680,000,000	0.0	0
	Q1	9.6 / 2,810,000,000	0.0	0
2013-15	Q8	61 / 2,430,000,000	0.0	0
	Q7	64 / 2,390,000,000	0.0	0
	Q6	12 / 2,620,000,000	0.0	0
	Q5	126 / 2,820,000,000	0.0	0
	Q4	66 / 2,940,000,000	0.0	0
	Q3	96 / 2,930,000,000	0.0	0
	Q2	3 / 3,410,000,000	0.0	0
	Q1	148 / 3,290,000,000	0.0	0
Performance Measure Status: Approved				

001469 Number of spills to surface water from all sources.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		0
	Q7		0
	Q6		0
	Q5		0
	Q4	170	0
	Q3	183	0
	Q2	151	0
	Q1	137	0
2013-15	Q8	140	0
	Q7	144	0
	Q6	138	0
	Q5	146	0
	Q4	114	0
	Q3	136	0
	Q2	101	0
	Q1	105	0
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001477 Percent of potential high-risk vessels boarded and inspected.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		20%
	Q7		20%
	Q6		20%
	Q5		20%
	Q4	13.2%	20%
	Q3	12.6%	20%
	Q2	13.5%	20%
	Q1	12.6%	20%
2013-15	Q8	9.8%	35%
	Q7	19.4%	35%
	Q6	18%	35%
	Q5	16.9%	35%
	Q4	19.2%	35%
	Q3	22%	35%
	Q2	15.5%	35%
	Q1	21.9%	35%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001480 Percent of marine oil operations inspected.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		6%
	Q7		6%
	Q6		6%
	Q5		6%
	Q4	4.3%	6%
	Q3	5.2%	6%
	Q2	5.89%	6%
	Q1	4.2%	6%
2013-15	Q8	3.6%	10%
	Q7	5.9%	10%
	Q6	4.4%	10%
	Q5	2.9%	10%
	Q4	4.8%	10%
	Q3	6.8%	10%
	Q2	5.3%	10%
	Q1	5.4%	10%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001470 Total volume of oil spilled to surface waters from all sources.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		0
	Q7		0
	Q6		0
	Q5		0
	Q4	4,730	0
	Q3	2,918	0
	Q2	1,110.63	0
	Q1	2,325	0
2013-15	Q8	1,491.72	0
	Q7	1,044	0
	Q6	4,992	0
	Q5	2,464	0
	Q4	739	0
	Q3	1,348	0
	Q2	2,404	0
	Q1	1,265.3	0
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

002515 Total volume of oil spilled to water from regulated facilities and vessels.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		0
	Q7		0
	Q6		0
	Q5		0
	Q4	63.5	0
	Q3	14	0
	Q2	20.5	0
	Q1	2.5	0
2013-15	Q8	65	0
	Q7	11	0
	Q6	2	0
	Q5	24	0
	Q4	15	0
	Q3	7	0
	Q2	3	0
	Q1	522.3	0
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A034 Prevent Unhealthy Air and Violations of Air Quality Standards

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Federal law establishes minimum air standards for six air pollutants known as criteria pollutants. Violations of those health-based standards trigger costly regulatory actions for state and local governments, businesses and consumers, resulting in economic constraints, and creating potential for severe financial sanctions against the state if problem areas are not cleaned up in a timely way. To ensure federal standards are met and people have healthier air to breathe, Ecology continuously measures air pollution levels and trends, develops and implements area specific cleanup plans, and designs and implements strategies to prevent violations. Recent compelling research shows the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards for some criteria pollutants do not protect human health, and these standards are under federal review. In light of this new research, Ecology is adjusting its focus to assure the air in Washington is both safe to breathe and meets federal standards. The agency will work to reduce ambient air pollutant concentrations to levels that ensure air in Washington communities is healthy to breathe, clean up areas that violate standards as quickly as possible, and prevent future violations of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Ecology issues permits and conducts inspections of new and existing industrial and commercial facilities that emit significant levels of air pollution. Permit and inspection programs are mandated either by federal or state clean air laws and are designed to be self supporting through fees to the degree allowed under law. Ecology provides technical assistance, permit application and processing guidance, interpretation of rules, pre application assistance, and permit review. Permits are conditioned and approved to ensure all federal and state laws are met, and that public health, air quality, and the environment are protected. Sources are inspected to ensure permit conditions are met and that on-going operations do not jeopardize public health. Ecology develops and modifies industrial source regulations to incorporate federal and state law changes, simplify and streamline permit requirements, and ensure public health protection. Ecology conducts compliance inspections, resolves complaints, and develops technical and policy direction on emerging industrial permit issues.

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	25.7	25.4	25.6
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$840,559	\$821,289	\$1,661,848
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$2,728,507	\$2,729,769	\$5,458,276
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,742,086	\$2,703,211	\$5,445,297

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Air quality standards in Washington are met throughout the state to minimize public health problems linked to unsafe air. Clean air, as classified and officially recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency, is attained and maintained, and federal sanctions are avoided. Violations of ambient air quality standards are prevented. State Implementation Plan strategies are implemented for areas out of compliance with federal air quality standards: Pierce County/Tacoma. Strategies are evaluated to help prevent areas from violating federal air quality standards in vulnerable and at risk communities. A focused program to reduce fine particle pollution in one central Washington community is implemented.

000998 Number of areas in Washington measuring air quality levels that are not in compliance with federal air quality standards.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		0
	A1		
	A1	0	0
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	1	0
	A1		
	A1	1	0
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A035 Promote Compliance with Water Laws

The agency helps ensure that water users comply with the state's water laws so that other legal water users are not impaired; water use remains sustainable over the long term; and the environment is protected for the benefit of people and nature. Activities include water metering and reporting 80 percent of water use in 16 fish critical basins, along with education, technical assistance, and strategic enforcement in egregious cases.

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	12.5	12.6	12.6
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$1,466,014	\$1,526,325	\$2,992,339

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Increased awareness of, and compliance with, the state's water laws so that legal water users and applicants for water rights are not impaired, water use remains sustainable, and the environment is protected. Ninety percent of water is metered and reported in 16 critical water basins. Water right holders receive compliance information, assistance, and strategic enforcement action. Water use on streams with flows set is regulated during periods of low flows.

001575 Number of formal enforcement actions (penalties, orders, and notices) taken to achieve compliance			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		4
	Q7		4
	Q6		4
	Q5		4
	Q4	283	4
	Q3	3	4
	Q2	2	4
	Q1	132	4
2013-15	Q8	2	1
	Q7	1	1
	Q6	2	1
	Q5	2	1
	Q4	1	1
	Q3	4	1
	Q2	5	1
	Q1	6	1
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001574 Percent of water use that is metered in 16 salmon critical basins.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		55%
	A2		50%
2013-15	A3	65%	75%
	A3	65%	75%
	A2	59%	75%
	A2	59%	75%
	A2	59%	75%
	A2	61%	75%
	A1	75%	75%
	A1	59%	75%
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A036 Protect and Manage Shorelines in Partnership with Local Governments

The Shoreline Management Act establishes a cooperative program between local and state governments, in which local governments develop and administer local Shoreline Master Programs, and the Department of Ecology provides support and oversight. The agency is involved in shoreline management in four primary ways: developing guidelines for local shoreline programs; providing technical assistance to local governments and applicants on shoreline planning and permitting activities; reviewing and approving amendments to local shoreline master programs; and reviewing permits to ensure resource protection and implementation of the law. The agency works with local governments on permit compliance by responding to public inquiries and complaints, making field visits, providing compliance-related technical assistance, and issuing notices of correction, orders, and penalties. Properly managed shorelines provide habitat for fish and wildlife, minimize flooding and property damage, and provide land-use certainty to local landowners.

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	30.3	29.9	30.1
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$2,773,052	\$2,990,583	\$5,763,635
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$2,003,681	\$2,004,697	\$4,008,378
001-7 Private/Local	\$60,151	\$45,650	\$105,801
001 Account Total	\$2,063,832	\$2,050,347	\$4,114,179
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,003,718	\$1,111,185	\$2,114,903

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Shorelines of the state are protected, restored and managed consistent with state and local laws. Local governments get technical and financial assistance to update their shoreline master programs. Permits approved by local governments are consistent with their shoreline master programs.

001453 Number of the communities (cities and counties) that have submitted updated Shoreline Master Plans.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		8
	Q7		8
	Q6		8
	Q5		8
	Q4	7	8
	Q3	3	8
	Q2	3	8
	Q1	3	8
2013-15	Q8	0	13
	Q7	5	10
	Q6	12	10
	Q5	5	2
	Q4	6	10
	Q3	3	5
	Q2	9	5
	Q1	6	5
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A037 Protect Water Quality by Reviewing and Conditioning Construction Projects

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	13.5	12.3	12.9
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$290,667	\$290,679	\$581,346
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,110,763	\$1,133,596	\$2,244,359

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Water quality, habitat, and aquatic life are protected and managed consistent with federal, state, and local laws. Applicants get technical help on reducing impacts and permit issues. Decisions are timely, thorough, and consistent. The average number of days it takes to make a 401 permit certification decision is reduced. Projects comply with permit conditions.

001456 The number of days it takes to make a final decision on 401 water quality certifications.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		265
	Q7		265
	Q6		265
	Q5		265
	Q4	230	265
	Q3	215	265
	Q2	199	265
	Q1	166	265
2013-15	Q8	190	265
	Q7	181	265
	Q6	205	265
	Q5	156	265
	Q4	194	265
	Q3	183	265
	Q2	177	265
	Q1	162	265
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A038 Protect, Restore, and Manage Wetlands

The Department of Ecology has the lead responsibility in implementing the state Water Pollution Control Act, which requires the protection of wetlands. The agency provides technical assistance to local governments, helping them implement requirements in the Shoreline Management and Growth Management acts. Staff also provide technical assistance to non-government entities on wetlands conservation and stewardship programs. The agency provides leadership on wetlands issues, coordinating statewide policy issues, and developing new approaches for managing and restoring wetlands. Properly functioning wetlands protect water quality, reduce flooding, provide aquifer recharge for drinking water and other uses, and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	29.9	28.4	29.2
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$7,982,457	\$13,144,504	\$21,126,961
001-7 Private/Local	\$135,194	\$154,281	\$289,475
001 Account Total	\$8,117,651	\$13,298,785	\$21,416,436
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,921,787	\$2,012,869	\$3,934,656

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Wetlands are protected, restored and managed consistent with state and local permits and laws. Local governments and other parties get technical assistance to carry out local wetland protection efforts. Wetland losses are fully replaced by improving the success rate of wetland mitigation. Approved mitigation achieves compliance through meaningful performance standards, and monitoring project success.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001467 Number of completed watershed characterizations.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		3
	A2	2	3
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001458 Percent of mitigation sites inspected within 18 months after receipt of as-built reports.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
2013-15	Q8	100%	100%
	Q7	100%	100%
	Q6	100%	100%
	Q5	88%	100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001468 Percent of wetland banking certification documents reviewed within 30 days of receipt; except for Mitigation bank instruments which will be reviewed within 90 days.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2017-19	Q8		
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4		
	Q3		
	Q2		
	Q1		
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	34%	100%
	Q3	67%	100%
	Q2	34%	100%
	Q1	50%	100%
2013-15	Q8	67%	100%
	Q7	100%	100%
	Q6	100%	100%
	Q5	100%	100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A040 Provide Technical and Financial Assistance to Local Governments to Reduce Flood Hazards

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

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

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	8.0	8.0	8.0
02P Flood Control Assistance Account			
02P-1 State	\$1,968,666	\$1,982,141	\$3,950,807
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$274,038	\$246,897	\$520,935
001-7 Private/Local	\$157,395	\$175,542	\$332,937
001 Account Total	\$431,433	\$422,439	\$853,872

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Local flood hazard management plans and flood control projects reduce flood damage to property and the environment. Local governments get technical and financial help to maintain flood management programs and respond to flooding. Flood-prone communities are better prepared for responding to flooding emergencies.

001455 Number of flood-prone communities receiving direct support on regulatory issues, flood hazard reduction, and the protection of floodplain functions and values.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		45
	Q7		45
	Q6		45
	Q5		45
	Q4	45	45
	Q3	45	45
	Q2	45	45
	Q1	47	45
2013-15	Q8	45	45
	Q7	45	45
	Q6	45	45
	Q5	45	45
	Q4	45	45
	Q3	45	45
	Q2	45	45
	Q1	45	45
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A041 Provide Technical Assistance on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review

SEPA was adopted in 1971 to ensure that state and local decision makers consider the environmental impacts of their actions. The SEPA law provides an opportunity for local citizen involvement in the environmental review process and provides developers an opportunity to identify mitigation opportunities that facilitate overall project approval and minimize development costs. The agency provides training and assistance to local governments and the public, and manages the SEPA register.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.3	1.1	1.2
001-1 State	5.4	4.4	4.9
FTE Total	6.7	5.5	6.1
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$320,495	\$781,749	\$1,102,244
001-2 Federal	\$103,644	\$99,070	\$202,714
001 Account Total	\$424,139	\$880,819	\$1,304,958
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$127,444	\$0	\$127,444

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

The public has input into projects that may have environmental impact. Local governments and state agencies get technical assistance on how to apply SEPA in their communities. Local and state decision makers use the SEPA process to analyze and mitigate environmental impacts of proposals.

001463 Number of State Environmental Policy Act workshops provided.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		2
	A2	5	2
2013-15	A3		2
	A3	1	2
	A2		2
	A2	2	2
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001464 Percent of State Environmental Policy Act workshop participants who said they intend to apply what they learned in their work.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		90%
	A2	90%	90%
2013-15	A3		
	A3	90%	90%
	A2		
	A2	90%	90%
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		

Performance Measure Status: Approved

A042 Provide Technical Training, Education, and Research through Padilla Bay Estuarine Reserve

The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is one of 25 national reserves established to protect estuaries for research and education. The Padilla Bay Reserve in Skagit County conducts a broad array of public education programs, technical and professional training, coastal restoration, and scientific research and monitoring. The reserve, managed in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), includes over 11,000 acres of tidelands and uplands; the Breazeale Interpretive Center; a research laboratory; residential quarters; trails; and support facilities. The reserve also provides funding and technical support to local Marine Resource Committees as part of the Northwest Straits Initiative, and administers the Northwest Straits Marine Commission as established by Senator Murray in 1998.

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	14.4	14.4	14.4
001-1 State	3.7	2.4	3.1
FTE Total	18.1	16.8	17.5
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$811,806	\$786,243	\$1,598,049
001-2 Federal	\$1,577,275	\$1,170,395	\$2,747,670
001-7 Private/Local	\$100,607	\$99,546	\$200,153
001 Account Total	\$2,489,688	\$2,056,184	\$4,545,872

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Efficiently manage and maintain Padilla Bay Reserve to provide training and education for current and future coastal decision-makers by increasing their technical expertise and level of knowledge. Coastal and land-use managers and planners are trained to carry out environmental policies and rules in Western Washington and gain a better understanding of issues, science, innovative methods and rules. Teachers and students of all ages gain increased knowledge of the health and restoration of Puget Sound, climate change, ocean acidification and sea level rise. Ecosystem research is carried out and results shared with government and academic organizations. Volunteers and professionals carry out restoration activities to improve Puget Sound.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001459 Number of teachers, students, adults, and professionals participating in Puget Sound education and training programs at the Padilla Bay Reserve.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		1,200
	Q7		1,200
	Q6		1,200
	Q5		1,500
	Q4	5,854	5,300
	Q3	1,902	2,000
	Q2	727	1,200
	Q1	1,703	1,500
2013-15	Q8	5,666	5,300
	Q7	2,113	2,000
	Q6	1,372	1,200
	Q5	2,392	1,500
	Q4	6,763	5,300
	Q3	1,470	2,000
	Q2	1,721	1,200
	Q1	2,045	1,500
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001460 Percent of Puget Sound and coastal training workshop participants who said they intend to apply what they learned in their work.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		93%
	Q7		93%
	Q6		93%
	Q5		93%
	Q4	97%	93%
	Q3	96%	93%
	Q2	91%	93%
	Q1	98%	93%
2013-15	Q8	96%	93%
	Q7	95%	93%
	Q6	100%	93%
	Q5	97%	93%
	Q4	93%	93%
	Q3	91%	93%
	Q2	94%	93%
	Q1	99%	93%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A043 Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	2.9	2.9	2.9
564 Water Pollution Control Revol Admin			
564-1 State	\$875,607	\$875,607	\$1,751,214
727-1 State	\$(115,000)	\$(115,000)	\$(230,000)
727-2 Federal	\$(509,500)	\$(509,500)	\$(1,019,000)
727 Account Total	\$251,107	\$251,107	\$502,214

Program F00 - Water Quality

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	46.8	48.2	47.5
001-1 State	3.4	0.0	1.7
FTE Total	50.2	48.2	49.2
10A Aquatic Algae Control Account			
10A-1 State	\$239,513	\$270,353	\$509,866
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$4,209,714	\$4,833,614	\$9,043,328
222 Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account			
222-1 State	\$520,768	\$639,488	\$1,160,256
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$211,472	\$58,113	\$269,585
001-2 Federal	\$11,424,963	\$9,722,263	\$21,147,226
001 Account Total	\$11,636,435	\$9,780,376	\$21,416,811
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,674,484	\$1,617,105	\$3,291,589
564 Water Pollution Control Revol Admin			
564-1 State	\$701,275	\$689,971	\$1,391,246
727-1 State	\$118,878	\$104,167	\$223,045
727-2 Federal	\$554,504	\$454,772	\$1,009,276
727 Account Total	\$1,374,657	\$1,248,910	\$2,623,567

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment**Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution****Expected Results**

Public funds dedicated to improving water quality are managed responsibly to protect public health and the environment. Water quality is improved by awarding about \$75 million in water quality grants and loans per year to local communities. About 60 new grants and loans are awarded each year for projects under existing and on-going financial assistance programs that demonstrate clear benefits for the environment. Additional grants are awarded each year for stormwater projects, based on newly appropriated funds. Approximately 350 existing grants and loans are managed each year. Local governments get support through implementing revised grant and loan program rules that address updated water quality needs, the State Revolving Fund loan program perpetuity, balanced funding allocations, and design-build alternative contracting options. Environmental benefits are documented and illustrated through data generated from grants and loans.

001564 Number of funded on-site sewage system repairs or replacements completed in Puget Sound counties.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		100
	A2	117	100
2013-15	A3	109	100
	A2		
	A2	37	100
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A044 Provide Water Resources Data and Information

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	5.3	3.3	4.3
001-1 State	27.3	29.3	28.3
FTE Total	32.6	32.6	32.6
116 Basic Data Account			
116-6 Non-Appropriated	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$170,000
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$3,691,517	\$3,824,145	\$7,515,662
027 Reclamation Account			
027-1 State	\$477,626	\$480,416	\$958,042
10G Water Rights Tracking System Account			
10G-1 State	\$18,769	\$23,124	\$41,893

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

Sound water management is supported. Improved agreement and more informed water resources decisions are based on increasingly timely and accurate data and improved public access to information. Data and information systems are developed and maintained by increasing the numbers of external users (watershed groups, conservancy boards, businesses, etc.). Improved collection, preservation, and availability of data and information for water allocation, dam safety, well construction, instream flows, and communication.

001579 Percent of water rights mapping completed statewide			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		70%
	Q7		69%
	Q6		68%
	Q5		67%
	Q4	66.09%	66%
	Q3	64.76%	65%
	Q2	64%	64%
	Q1	64%	63%
2013-15	Q8	62%	62%
	Q7	61.17%	
	Q6	60.62%	
	Q5	59.21%	
	Q4	58.48%	59%
	Q3	57.27%	
	Q2	56.41%	
	Q1	55.5%	
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A045 Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources

Ecology issues permits and conducts inspections of new and existing industrial and commercial facilities that emit significant levels of air pollution. Permit and inspection programs are mandated either by federal or state clean air laws and are designed to be self supporting through fees to the degree allowed under law. Ecology provides technical assistance, permit application and processing guidance, interpretation of rules, pre application assistance, and permit review. Permits are conditioned and approved to ensure all federal and state laws are met, and that public health, air quality, and the environment are protected. Sources are inspected to ensure permit conditions are met and that on-going operations do not jeopardize public health. Ecology develops and modifies industrial source regulations to incorporate federal and state law changes, simplify and streamline permit requirements, and ensure public health protection. Ecology conducts compliance inspections, resolves complaints, and develops technical and policy direction on emerging industrial permit issues.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.4	1.4	1.4
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$183,889	\$183,889	\$367,778

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	17.4	18.1	17.8
219 Air Operating Permit Account			
219-1 State	\$711,521	\$685,113	\$1,396,634
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$899,455	\$784,813	\$1,684,268
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$541,297	\$539,892	\$1,081,189

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Air pollution from industrial and commercial sources is controlled to protect public health and minimize costs and regulatory burdens. 100 percent of permits meet timeliness targets. The regulated community is certain about the need, content, and time frames for permits. Ecology and local air pollution control agencies retain delegation and local control of federal permit programs.

000994 Average Notice of Construction permit processing time (days).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		60
	Q7		60
	Q6		60
	Q5		60
	Q4	79	60
	Q3	64	60
	Q2	57	60
	Q1	55	60
2013-15	Q8	75	60
	Q7	41	60
	Q6	55	60
	Q5	94	60
	Q4	39.5	60
	Q3	28	30
	Q2	54	30
	Q1	56	30
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A047 Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Motor Vehicle Emissions

Cars, trucks, construction equipment, locomotives, and marine vessels are responsible for over 60 percent of Washington's air pollution. These emissions adversely affect public health, substantially increase health care costs, and increase cancer and mortality rates. Without significant emission reductions, Ecology cannot ensure healthy air to breathe, future attainment of federal air quality standards, avoid multi million dollar control costs to businesses and citizens, or reduce or prevent harmful health effects. To protect public health and the environment from motor vehicle pollution, Ecology implements: Washington’s Clean Car standards; the vehicle emission check program of nearly two million cars and trucks; promotes transportation alternatives and cleaner motor vehicles and fuels through voluntary, regulatory, and incentive programs; and retrofits school buses and other diesel engines with better emission controls and idle reduction technologies.

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	18.0	17.6	17.8
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$2,141,065	\$1,906,962	\$4,048,027

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Air pollution emissions from motor vehicles are reduced. Pollution from on road motor vehicles is reduced approximately 10% per year. Pollution from approximately two million cars is reduced by operating an Emission Check Program in three maintenance areas in the state. Diesel school buses, public fleet engines and appropriate private sector engines are equipped with appropriate exhaust controls and idle reduction devices.. Additional strategies to reduce engine idling in high exposure areas (near schools, health centers and around truck stops) are developed and implemented.

001007 Tons of diesel soot emissions produced statewide.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		4,986
	A2		5,249
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	5,436	5,525
	A1		
	A1	5,529	5,816
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001006 Tons of motor vehicle emissions produced statewide.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		999,093
	A2		1,051,677
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	809,786	1,107,028
	A1		
	A1	1,094,163	1,165,293
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A048 Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Smoke

Nagging regional smoke pollution plagues many areas in Washington and affects public health and quality of life. The two leading sources of smoke in Washington communities are outdoor burning and wood-burning for residential heat. To address smoke from outdoor burning, Ecology issues conditioned permits for agricultural, land clearing, fire training, and other outdoor burning, where required by law. The agency also produces daily burn forecasts; responds to and resolves complaints related to smoke; provides technical assistance to manage and prevent outdoor burning impacts and, through technical assistance, research, and demonstration projects, promotes development and use of practical alternatives to burning. To address smoke from residential wood heating Ecology: coordinates burn curtailments; conducts wood stove change out programs; sets strict emission limits for new stoves and promotes development of clean burning technologies; and coordinates with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on standards for residential home heating appliances. Ecology will assist communities, local health organizations and fire suppression agencies with health impact messaging and recommendations during large-scale wildfire events

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	14.3	14.2	14.3
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$310,499	\$321,572	\$632,071
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$143,759	\$141,442	\$285,201
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$811,104	\$800,892	\$1,611,996
160 Wood Stove Education and Enforcement Account			
160-1 State	\$261,407	\$253,594	\$515,001

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

The agency’s on going goal is to achieve and maintain air quality levels in all Washington communities that experts agree is sufficient to protect human health.

Public health threats from smoke are managed and minimized. Smoke impacts on communities from agricultural and other outdoor burning are reduced. Outdoor burning permit and smoke management systems are improved and streamlined. Local burning permit programs are audited to ensure effective and efficient operation. Practical alternatives and best management practices for burning are developed and used. Wood stove emissions are reduced through creating and implementing a proper burning outreach campaign, effective burning curtailments, change out of uncertified wood stoves, and working with EPA to develop more stringent certifications for wood burning devices.

001002 Number of citizens exposed to air quality that does not meet "healthy" levels for fine particle pollution in monitored areas. At present, the total Washington population in monitored areas is approximately 3,150,000 or ~ 45% of Washington's total population.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		0
	A1		
	A1	45	0
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	2,932,159	0
	A1		
	A1	2,695,262	0
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001010 Number of times fine particle pollution is measured above a "healthy" level.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		371
	A1		
	A1	584	390
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	401	411
	A1		
A1	692	433	
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001003 Number of woodstoves replaced with cleaner burning technologies, including change-outs to certified woodstoves, pellet stoves, or cleaner alternative-fuel appliances such as electricity or natural gas.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		4,600
	Q7		4,600
	Q6		4,600
	Q5		4,600
	Q4	5,038	4,200
	Q3	4,585	4,200
	Q2	3,994	4,200
	Q1	3,988	4,200
2013-15	Q8	3,765	4,000
	Q7	3,575	4,000
	Q6	3,435	4,000
	Q5	3,301	4,000
	Q4	3,258	3,000
	Q3	3,127	3,000
	Q2	3,015	3,000
	Q1	2,935	3,000
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A049 Reduce Nonpoint-Source Water Pollution

Nonpoint-source pollution (polluted runoff) is the leading cause of water pollution and poses a major health and economic threat. Types of nonpoint pollution include fecal coliform bacteria, elevated water temperature, pesticides, sediments, and nutrients. Sources of pollution include agriculture, forestry, urban and rural runoff, recreation, hydrologic modification, and loss of aquatic ecosystems. Ecology addresses these problems through raising awareness; encouraging community action; providing funding; and supporting local decision makers. The agency also coordinates with other stakeholders through the Washington State Nonpoint Workgroup, the Forest Practices Technical Assistance group, and the Agricultural Technical Assistance group.

Program F00 - Water Quality

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	30.2	29.4	29.8
001-1 State	0.7	0.0	0.4
FTE Total	30.9	29.4	30.2
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$41,516	\$11,389	\$52,905
001-2 Federal	\$1,926,442	\$1,909,339	\$3,835,781
001 Account Total	\$1,967,958	\$1,920,728	\$3,888,686
027 Reclamation Account			
027-1 State	\$581,461	\$559,859	\$1,141,320
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,027,579	\$872,510	\$1,900,089

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

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

001564 Number of funded on-site sewage system repairs or replacements completed in Puget Sound counties.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		100
	A2	117	100
2013-15	A3		100
	A3	109	100
	A2		100
	A2	37	100
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A050 Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment

Persistent, bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) are a particular group of chemicals that can significantly affect the health of humans, fish, and wildlife. Ecology is implementing a long term strategy designed to reduce PBTs in Washington's environment over the coming years. This strategy coordinates agency wide efforts, engage other key organizations and interest groups, and provide for public education and information on reducing PBTs in the environment.

The Legislature has enacted bans for certain products containing mercury, PBDEs (chemical flame retardants), and lead. Ecology has implemented programs to reduce uses of mercury and lead and continues to support programs to reduce releases of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs-combustion by-products). Ecology continues to support the Department of Health and local health departments in eliminating sources of lead in homes.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.5	0.5	0.5
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$88,642	\$88,642	\$177,284

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	1.0	1.0	1.0
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$116,519	\$116,519	\$233,038

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Through the development of chemical action plans and implementation of plan recommendations, public health and environmental impacts associated with PBTs and other toxic substances are minimized. Strategies are developed and implemented to reduce and eliminated these harmful chemicals. Ecology has completed chemical actions plans for mercury, PBDEs, lead, PAHs- and PCBs. Ecology has scheduled a PBT rule update during the 2015-17 biennium.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001490 Number of children tested for lead in blood. Reported annually in Quarters 3 and 7.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		17,000
	A3		
	A2	16,000	16,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3	29,469	15,000
	A3		
	A2	21,398	15,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001491 Percent of tested-children, less than 7 years old, with elevated lead blood levels. Reported annually in Quarters 3 and 7.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2	0.2%	0.2%
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3	0.33%	0.2%
	A3		
	A2	0.39%	0.2%
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001495 Million pounds of household and small quantity generator hazardous wastes that are recycled or properly disposed. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		23
	A1		
	A1	23.9	24
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	23.6	24
	A1		
	A1	23.1	24
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001289 Cumulative pounds of mercury collected and/or captured while implementing Ecology's mercury chemical action plan (measured once annually).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	26,054	23,200
	A2		
	A1	24,247	21,000
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A051 Reduce Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants

Ecology has identified 16 high risk toxic air pollutants that are prevalent in Washington. To significantly reduce potential risk to the public, Ecology conducts annual air toxics emission inventories; operates air toxics monitoring sites; limits toxic emissions through permit conditions for commercial facilities, combustion processes and outdoor burning; and implements programs to reduce emissions from diesel engines and indoor wood heating devices.

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	9.5	9.4	9.5
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$221,918	\$216,260	\$438,178
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$275,709	\$273,251	\$548,960
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$895,502	\$868,106	\$1,763,608

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

The public health threat from toxic air pollutants is minimized. Improved emission inventories increase agency and policy maker understanding of ambient concentrations and sources of priority toxics. Diesel soot emissions are reduced 40 percent by 2015 compared to a 2005 baseline. State funds are used to reduce diesel emissions near ports and other high exposure areas (near schools, hospitals, freight distribution centers, truck stops, etc). Woodstove replacements target high use stoves in high risk communities.

Gasoline Vapor Recovery Program, and the Asbestos Labeling Program are implemented. .

000992 Number of diesel engines (school buses and public and private sector equipment) retrofitted with pollution control equipment to reduce toxic diesel emissions.

Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		14,815
	A2	14,199	14,670
2013-15	A3	13,723	14,250
	A2	13,409	14,000

Performance Measure Status: Draft

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001003 Number of woodstoves replaced with cleaner burning technologies, including change-outs to certified woodstoves, pellet stoves, or cleaner alternative-fuel appliances such as electricity or natural gas.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		4,600
	Q7		4,600
	Q6		4,600
	Q5		4,600
	Q4	5,038	4,200
	Q3	4,585	4,200
	Q2	3,994	4,200
	Q1	3,988	4,200
2013-15	Q8	3,765	4,000
	Q7	3,575	4,000
	Q6	3,435	4,000
	Q5	3,301	4,000
	Q4	3,258	3,000
	Q3	3,127	3,000
	Q2	3,015	3,000
	Q1	2,935	3,000
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001007 Tons of diesel soot emissions produced statewide.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		4,986
	A2		5,249
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	5,436	5,525
	A1		
	A1	5,529	5,816
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A052 Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste and the Use of Toxic Substances through Technical Assistanc

The state Hazardous Waste Reduction Act calls for the reduction of hazardous waste generation and the use of toxic substances and requires certain businesses to prepare plans for voluntary reduction. Staff provide on-site assistance through innovative programs designed to reduce the use of source and waste generation reduction. In addition, the agency focuses on improvements in industries that have the highest rate of waste generation and non-compliance to help them achieve energy savings, water conservation, and reduced hazardous waste production. Reducing the use of toxic chemicals in commerce reduces the generation of hazardous waste, minimizes disposal costs, reduces the need for clean-up, minimizes public exposure, and saves businesses money.

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	22.6	22.7	22.7
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$228,679	\$346,476	\$575,155
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$1,295,688	\$1,417,315	\$2,713,003
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$936,629	\$1,000,901	\$1,937,530

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Hazardous waste generation is reduced by two percent each year (approximately 5 million pounds), resulting in clean-up and disposal cost savings for businesses, reduced public exposure, and fewer cleanups. This is accomplished through:

- Completing nearly 500 toxics-related technical assistance visits to businesses each year.
- Reviewing the major ity of the pollution prevention (“P2”) plans (approximately 450) submitted by businesses and facilities each year.
- Tracking the number of P2 opportunities and dollars saved by businesses implementing their P2 plans.
- Conducting two or four comprehensive engineering or Lean-based technical assistance projects with businesses each year.
- Promoting safer alternatives to the use of toxics by businesses in Washington State.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001282 Annual pounds of hazardous waste generated (in millions).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2	136	96
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3	122	98.8
	A3		
	A2	116	100.8
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001289 Cumulative pounds of mercury collected and/or captured while implementing Ecology's mercury chemical action plan (measured once annually).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	26,054	23,200
	A2		
	A1	24,247	21,000
A1			
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A053 Regulate Well Construction

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

Program H00 - Water Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	6.8	6.8	6.8
027 Reclamation Account			
027-1 State	\$802,973	\$850,581	\$1,653,554

Statewide Result Area: Healthy and Safe Communities
Statewide Strategy: Mitigate environmental hazards

Expected Results

Public and environmental health and safety is protected. Improved protection of consumers, well drillers, and the environment. Well drillers get licensing and training services. Well drilling is regulated.

001576 Percent of water supply wells inspected in delegated counties			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		70%
	Q7		70%
	Q6		70%
	Q5		70%
	Q4	67%	70%
	Q3	77%	70%
	Q2	65%	70%
	Q1	62%	70%
2013-15	Q8	66%	70%
	Q7	68%	70%
	Q6	68%	70%
	Q5	59%	70%
	Q4	78%	70%
	Q3	61%	70%
	Q2	67%	70%
	Q1	70%	70%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A054 Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills

Oil and hazardous materials spills present a danger to human health and the environment. Ecology is responsible for rapidly responding to and overseeing the cleanup of oil spills, hazardous material incidents, methamphetamine drug labs, and helping other "first response" organizations during Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents. This work is done through the following core activities 24-hours-a-day, statewide: Response capability from five field offices; coordination with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies for methamphetamine drug lab cleanup; compliance actions for violations related to oil and hazardous material spills.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
217 Oil Spill Prevention Account			
217-1 State	\$1,383,000	\$1,383,000	\$2,766,000
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$(1,383,000)	\$(1,383,000)	\$(2,766,000)

Program P00 - Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	39.9	39.7	39.8
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$937,158	\$944,578	\$1,881,736
001 General Fund			
001-7 Private/Local	\$56,935	\$56,935	\$113,870
223 Oil Spill Response Account			
223-1 State	\$3,538,000	\$3,538,000	\$7,076,000
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$4,904,536	\$5,732,197	\$10,636,733

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Oil spills, chemical spills, and methamphetamine labs are responded to and cleaned up rapidly to protect public health, natural resources, and property. Spill response capability is maintained 24 hours a day and seven days a week throughout the state. All oil spills are responded to within 24 hours from the time they are reported. Approximately 3,800 annual spill reports are managed.

001475 Percent of reported incidents that receive field responses by Spills staff.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		20%
	Q7		20%
	Q6		20%
	Q5		20%
	Q4	17.1%	20%
	Q3	16.9%	20%
	Q2	17.6%	20%
	Q1	15.8%	20%
2013-15	Q8	14.55%	25%
	Q7	19%	25%
	Q6	22%	25%
	Q5	19%	25%
	Q4	22%	25%
	Q3	23%	25%
	Q2	23%	25%
	Q1	22%	25%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A055 Restore Public Natural Resources Damaged by Oil Spills

Ecology leads a multi-agency natural resource trustee committee to assess damages to publicly-owned natural resources from oil spills. This work is done through the following core activities: Assessing the monetary value of damaged natural resources; seeking fair compensation from the responsible parties; chairing the Coastal Protection Committee to ensure the money collected is used for projects to restore the environmental damage; and conducting site follow-up visits to ensure accountability of project success after the project is completed.

Program P00 - Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	2.8	2.8	2.8
408 Coastal Protection Account			
408-6 Non-Appropriated	\$778,000	\$778,000	\$1,556,000
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$268,032	\$269,672	\$537,704

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Environmental impacts to publicly-owned natural resources from oil spills are partially mitigated (compensated for) using damage assessment funding. Natural resource damage assessment is done on 100 percent of oil spills where 25 or more gallons reach surface waters. Priority wildlife habitat is restored and protected using natural resource damage funds.

001476 Percent of completed restoration projects that meet plan specifications.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		100%
	Q7		100%
	Q6		100%
	Q5		100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
2013-15	Q8	100%	100%
	Q7	100%	100%
	Q6	100%	100%
	Q5	100%	100%
	Q4	100%	100%
	Q3	100%	100%
	Q2	100%	100%
	Q1	100%	100%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A056 Restore Watersheds by Supporting Community-Based Projects with the Washington Conservation Corps

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

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	57.3	58.3	57.8
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$1,352,572	\$2,016,180	\$3,368,752
001-7 Private/Local	\$4,146,495	\$3,644,277	\$7,790,772
001 Account Total	\$5,499,067	\$5,660,457	\$11,159,524
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$1,213,623	\$1,267,809	\$2,481,432

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Local communities get help from Washington Conservation Corps crews to carry out conservation and emergency response projects.

002005 Acres of habitat created or improved for fish and wildlife by WCC crew members. Reported annually.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		250
	Q7		250
	Q6		250
	Q5		250
	Q4	80	250
	Q3	424	250
	Q2	353	250
	Q1	1,398	250
2013-15	Q8	2,857	1,000
	Q7		
	Q6		
	Q5		
	Q4	1,009	1,000
	Q3		
	Q2		
	Q1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

002006 Miles of trails improved or created on public lands by WCC crew members. Reported annually.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		200
	A2		
	A2	529	200
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3	425	200
	A2		
	A2	823	200
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

002004 Number of native trees and shrubs planted by WCC crew members. Reported annually.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		1,000,000
	A2		
	A2	835,705	1,000,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3	1,179,464	1,000,000
	A2		
	A2	876,642	1,000,000
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1		
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A057 Services to Site Owners that Volunteer to Clean Up their Contaminated Sites

Ecology provides services to site owners or operators who initiate clean up of their contaminated sites. Voluntary cleanups can be done in a variety of ways: Completely independent of the agency; independent with some agency assistance or review; or with agency oversight under a signed legal agreement (an agreed order or consent decree). They may be done through consultations, prepayment agreements, prospective purchaser agreements, and brownfields redevelopment. The voluntary cleanup program minimizes the need for public funding used for such cleanup and promotes local economic development through new industries and other beneficial uses of cleaned properties.

Program J00 - Toxics Clean-Up

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	28.0	28.1	28.1
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$487,896	\$522,219	\$1,010,115
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,227,102	\$2,377,829	\$4,604,931

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Preserve, maintain and restore natural systems and landscapes

Expected Results

Three percent increase in the number of contaminated sites that are voluntarily cleaned up by site owners and prospective buyers using private funding. Public and environmental health is protected. Cleaned sites are ready for redevelopment and job creation. Increased number of sites with cleanup actions in progress. Decreased response time from the agency to site owners and prospective buyers. Increased number of determinations made on final cleanup reports submitted by parties who voluntarily cleaned up sites.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001504 Average number of days to provide an assessment of a plan or report received from a voluntary cleanup program applicant.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		90
	Q7		90
	Q6		90
	Q5		90
	Q4	59	90
	Q3	73	90
	Q2	63	90
	Q1	61	90
2013-15	Q8	61	90
	Q7	80	90
	Q6	72	90
	Q5	69	90
	Q4	63	90
	Q3	56	90
	Q2	62	90
	Q1	65	90
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

001502 Percent of the voluntary cleanup program applicants who receive an assessment of their plan or report within 90 days.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		90%
	Q7		90%
	Q6		90%
	Q5		90%
	Q4	64%	90%
	Q3	58%	90%
	Q2	84%	90%
	Q1	90%	90%
2013-15	Q8	94%	90%
	Q7	83%	90%
	Q6	88%	90%
	Q5	88%	90%
	Q4	97%	90%
	Q3	92%	90%
	Q2	90%	90%
	Q1	88%	90%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A058 Provide Streamlined Project Permitting for Transportation Projects

The Department of Ecology contracts with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to provide dedicated personnel focused on improving and implementing the permitting and regulatory process for state transportation projects. To address traffic congestion and allow businesses to efficiently transport products in Washington, the Legislature and Governor have approved significant spending on transportation projects with the expectation of expedient project delivery. Interagency agreements with WSDOT allow the agency to permit and mitigate transportation projects through multi-agency transportation permitting teams, multi-agency programmatic approvals, watershed-based mitigation alternatives, and the assignment of dedicated organizational infrastructure at the Department of Ecology. Currently, this activity is wholly funded by interagency agreements with the Washington State Department of Transportation. Agreements expected to total \$1,655,000 for the biennium fund 8.43 FTEs. Additional agreements may be signed that would increase both FTEs and funding.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program E00 - Shorelands & Coastal Zone Management

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.8	0.8	0.8

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

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

001454 Percent of reviews and decisions from Ecology's Transportation Team made within agreed upon timeframes for WSDOT's applications, permits, NEPA/SEPA documents, or other environmental documents.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	Q8		90%
	Q7		90%
	Q6		90%
	Q5		90%
	Q4	100%	90%
	Q3	100%	90%
	Q2	100%	90%
	Q1	100%	90%
2013-15	Q8	100%	90%
	Q7	100%	90%
	Q6	100%	90%
	Q5	100%	90%
	Q4	100%	90%
	Q3	100%	90%
	Q2	100%	90%
	Q1	100%	90%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A063 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

State law sets limits on emissions of greenhouse gases and establishes a portfolio of policies to reduce energy use, and build a clean energy economy. It also lays out requirements to prepare for and respond to climate changes that are already underway and unavoidable. To better understand the volume and sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the state, Ecology conducts a biennial emissions inventory and will implement a program for mandatory greenhouse gas reporting. To help the state achieve its greenhouse gas targets, Ecology will continue to provide technical and analytical support to state decision makers, and will also continue its efforts to monitor and influence federal initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Ecology will continue to assist local governments and state agencies identify and report their greenhouse gas emissions and develop strategies to reduce those emissions.

To help citizens, business, and local governments cope with existing and projected climate changes Ecology has worked in concert with other designated agencies to develop an integrated climate change response strategy. Ecology will continue its efforts to make information about climate change impacts readily accessible to decision makers in the public and private sectors, as well as the public.

Program A00 - Administration and Support

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
001-1 State	1.0	1.0	1.0
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$120,574	\$149,230	\$269,804

Program B00 - Air

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	2.9	2.9	2.9
001-1 State	4.2	4.2	4.2
FTE Total	7.1	7.1	7.1
216 Air Pollution Control Account			
216-1 State	\$325,784	\$311,597	\$637,381
001 General Fund			
001-1 State	\$462,579	\$452,770	\$915,349

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Achieve sustainable use of public natural resources

Expected Results

Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced.

Detailed sector-by-sector greenhouse gas emission inventories are updated regularly for policy makers and the public.

Information from the greenhouse gas reporting program better informs policy makers and the public about sources of greenhouse gas emissions. State agency and local government emissions are known and reduction strategies are in place. The Governor’s Executive Order 12-07 on ocean acidification is implemented. New strategies to reduce emissions are undertaken as a result of the recommendations of the Climate Legislative and Executive Workgroup.

001009 Tons of greenhouse gas emissions produced statewide.			
Target: 2020 statutory target equal to statewide emissions level of 93.6* million metric tons (mmt) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) in 1990.			
*Updated			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		93.6
	A2		93.6
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		93.6
	A1		
	A1		93.6
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

A064 Manage Solid Waste Safely

As the state moves toward reducing the amount and toxicity of waste, there are still wastes that need to be managed properly. Improper disposal practices of the past have resulted in today’s cleanup sites. Ecology negotiates and implements cleanup orders under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) at solid waste facilities. Local health jurisdictions are responsible for facility permitting and compliance. Ecology provides technical assistance, engineering and hydrogeology expertise, and oversight to local health departments to ensure that solid waste handling and disposal facilities are in compliance with environmental requirements.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	0.0	21.4	10.7
001 General Fund			
001-7 Private/Local	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
174 Local Toxics Control Account			
174-1 State	\$276,560	\$269,016	\$545,576
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$2,052,499	\$2,059,213	\$4,111,712

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Disposed solid waste is managed in environmentally compliant facilities. Solid waste handling and disposal practices are carried out in a way that minimizes toxic contamination to the state's groundwater, surface water, and air. Technical assistance is provided to jurisdictional health departments to ensure facility compliance with environmental regulations.

001484 Million of tons of solid waste generated annually in Washington. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		14.6
	A1		
2013-15	A1	15.2	14.4
	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	15.4	13.8
	A1		
	A1	15	14.2
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

002737 Percent of regulated solid waste facilities completing annual reports in a calendar year.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		0.92%
	A1		
	A1	0.92%	0.92%
	A1		
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	0.91%	0.92%
	A1		
	A1	0.92%	0.92%
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

001495 Million pounds of household and small quantity generator hazardous wastes that are recycled or properly disposed. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		23
	A1		
	A1	23.9	24
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	23.6	24
	A1		
	A1	23.1	24
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

001485 Pounds of solid waste disposed annually per person by Washington residents and businesses. Reported annually in Quarters 2 and 6.			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		2,263
	A1		
	A1	2,500	2,176
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	2,632	2,176
	A1		
	A1	2,354	2,143
Performance Measure Status: Approved			

A065 Reduce Toxic Chemicals in Products and Promote Safer Alternatives

Toxic chemicals in some types of consumer products have been found to be a source of pollution in our environment and have the potential to harm humans. Reducing toxic chemicals in products over time will lower the risks to people and the environment.

Ecology employs several strategies to achieve this goal, including: identifying chemicals of concern in consumer products and promoting safer alternatives to identified chemicals; promoting green chemistry; promoting environmentally preferred purchasing; sampling and enforcing statutory reporting requirements and standards related to childrens products; enforcing toxics limits in such products as lead wheel weights, coal tar sealants, and copper brake pads; and testing for metal and enforcing limits in packaging.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

Program M00 - Hazardous Waste Program

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	12.6	12.5	12.6
19G Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account			
19G-1 State	\$569,227	\$566,378	\$1,135,605
001 General Fund			
001-2 Federal	\$179,741	\$174,324	\$354,065
207 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account			
207-1 State	\$451,953	\$493,342	\$945,295
173 State Toxics Control Account			
173-1 State	\$709,596	\$725,399	\$1,434,995

Program N00 - Waste 2 Resources

Account	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE			
996-Z Other	21.4	0.0	10.7

Statewide Result Area: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

Statewide Strategy: Establish safeguards and standards to prevent and manage pollution

Expected Results

Environmental and human exposure to toxic chemicals will be reduced over time, including:

- Collecting or capturing an additional 4,500 pounds of mercury from sources such as schools, labs fluorescent lamps, automotive switches and thermometers.
- Promoting and sharing with businesses up to 100 hazard assessments, thus enabling them to replace chemicals of concern with safer alternatives.

Appropriation Period: 2017-19 Activity Version: BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial

002491 Pounds of toxic substances used by Washington businesses and facilities required to submit pollution prevention plans (in millions of pounds).			
Biennium	Period	Actual	Target
2015-17	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A1		
	A1	309.4	87
2013-15	A3		
	A3		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2		
	A2	213.33	88.84
	A1		
A1	114.2	90.7	
Performance Measure Status: Draft			

Grand Total

	FY 2018	FY 2019	Biennial Total
FTE's	1,627.0	1,606.4	1,616.7
GFS	\$25,287,412	\$25,139,074	\$50,426,486
Other	\$218,235,867	\$226,392,463	\$444,628,330
Total	\$243,523,279	\$251,531,537	\$495,054,816

State of Washington
Agency Performance Measure
Incremental Estimates for the Biennial Budget

Agency: 461 **Department of Ecology** **Budget Period: 2017-19**

Activity: A002 **Administration**

Measures **001655** **Refer to Narrative Justification**

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AE	Field Office Lease Adjustments		0.00	0.00
PL	AL	ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System		0.00	0.00

Activity: A005 **Clean up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic)**

Measures **001655** **Refer to Narrative Justification**

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AG	Teck Cominco Litigation Support		0.00	0.00

Activity: A008 **Control Stormwater Pollution**

Measures **001655** **Refer to Narrative Justification**

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AF	Low Impact Development Training		0.00	0.00

Activity: A009 **Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse**

Measures **001655** **Refer to Narrative Justification**

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AC	Litter Control and Waste Reduction		0.00	0.00

**Agency Performance Measure
Incremental Estimates for the Biennial Budget**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology Budget Period: 2017-19

Activity: A010 Prevent and Pick Up Litter

Process - Efficiency Mea 001489 Pounds of litter picked up annually. Reported annually in Quarters 4 and 8

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AC	Litter Control and Waste Reduction		1,858,500.00	1,858,500.00

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AC	Litter Control and Waste Reduction		0.00	0.00

Activity: A013 Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
M2	MA	Public Participation Grants		0.00	0.00

Activity: A014 Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs		0.00	0.00
PL	AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections		0.00	0.00
PL	AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting		0.00	0.00

Activity: A015 Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

				<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs		0.00	0.00
PL	AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections		0.00	0.00
PL	AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting		0.00	0.00

**Agency Performance Measure
Incremental Estimates for the Biennial Budget**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology Budget Period: 2017-19

Activity: A016 Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-Level Radioactive Tank Waste

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	0.00	0.00
PL	AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections	0.00	0.00
PL	AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	0.00	0.00

Activity: A017 Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, & Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	0.00	0.00
PL	AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections	0.00	0.00
PL	AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	0.00	0.00

Activity: A018 Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	0.00	0.00
PL	AI	Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog	0.00	0.00
PL	AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections	0.00	0.00
PL	AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	0.00	0.00

Activity: A028 Improve Environmental Compliance at State's Largest Industrial Facilities

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	0.00	0.00

State of Washington
Agency Performance Measure
Incremental Estimates for the Biennial Budget

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology Budget Period: 2017-19

Activity: A030 Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

						<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
						0.00		0.00	

PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program

Activity: A033 Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

						<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
						0.00		0.00	

PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program

Activity: A043 Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

						<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
						0.00		0.00	

PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration

Activity: A045 Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

						<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
						0.00		0.00	

PL AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs

Activity: A050 Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment

Output Measures 001289 Cumulative pounds of mercury collected and/or captured while implementi

						<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
						29.00		24.00	

PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program

State of Washington
Agency Performance Measure
Incremental Estimates for the Biennial Budget

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology Budget Period: 2017-19

Activity: A054 Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills

Measures 001655 Refer to Narrative Justification

			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
PL	AB	Funding Oil Spills Program	0.00	0.00

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

2017-19 ACTIVITY INVENTORY INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
8/31/2016

Act. #	Prog	Activity Title	Bien			FY18			FY19			Bien	
			Allocation Received %	Program Admin	Agency Overhead	Total Indirect	Program Admin	Agency Overhead	Total Indirect	Program Admin	Agency Overhead	Total Indirect	Total Allocated
A001	H00	Clarify Water Rights	0.17%	7,618	62,067	69,685	7,713	64,600	72,313	141,998			
A002	A00	Administration	9.66%	452,416	3,401,538	3,853,954	452,416	3,540,378	3,992,794	7,846,748			
A003	H00	Implementing Integrated Solutions to Protect Instream Resources	1.08%	47,011	383,004	430,015	47,598	398,637	446,235	876,250			
A005	J00	Clean up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic)	8.81%	308,922	3,201,641	3,510,563	308,922	3,332,321	3,641,243	7,151,806			
A006	F00	Clean Up Polluted Waters	2.04%	71,404	742,153	813,557	71,404	772,445	843,849	1,657,406			
A007	D00	Conduct Environmental Studies for Pollution Source Identification and Control	3.65%	128,001	1,325,274	1,453,275	128,001	1,379,367	1,507,368	2,960,643			
A008	F00	Control Stormwater Pollution	3.54%	123,895	1,287,725	1,411,620	123,895	1,340,285	1,464,180	2,875,800			
A009	N00	Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse	2.18%	114,767	756,511	871,278	114,767	787,389	902,156	1,773,434			
A010	N00	Prevent and Pick Up Litter	1.52%	80,086	527,901	607,987	80,086	549,448	629,534	1,237,521			
A011	H00	Ensure Dam Safety	0.84%	36,709	299,070	335,779	37,167	311,277	348,444	684,223			
A012	D00	Ensure Environmental Laboratories Provide Quality Data	0.38%	13,227	136,945	150,172	13,227	142,535	155,762	305,934			
A013	N00	Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste	0.89%	46,577	307,022	353,599	46,577	319,553	366,130	719,729			
A014	K00	Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford	1.04%	73,513	342,362	415,875	74,176	356,336	430,512	846,387			
A015	K00	Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford	0.62%	43,870	204,313	248,183	44,266	212,652	256,918	505,101			
A016	K00	Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-level Radioactive Tank Waste	2.08%	147,025	684,725	831,750	148,352	712,673	861,025	1,692,775			
A017	K00	Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford	1.08%	76,358	355,615	431,973	77,047	370,130	447,177	879,150			
A018	K00	Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	1.17%	82,287	383,225	465,512	83,029	398,867	481,896	947,408			
A019	M00	Improve Community Access to Hazardous Substance and Waste Information	1.54%	70,702	542,258	612,960	71,253	564,391	635,644	1,248,604			
A020	D00	Improve Quality of Data Used for Environmental Decision Making	0.28%	9,813	101,604	111,417	9,813	105,751	115,564	226,981			
A021	M00	Increase Compliance and Act on Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste	2.03%	93,453	716,752	810,205	94,182	746,008	840,190	1,650,395			
A022	M00	Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management	1.14%	52,414	402,000	454,414	52,823	418,408	471,231	925,645			
A023	J00	Manage Underground Storage Tanks to Minimize Releases	1.43%	50,297	521,274	571,571	50,297	542,551	592,848	1,164,419			
A024	H00	Manage Water Rights	3.45%	150,198	1,223,670	1,373,868	152,071	1,273,615	1,425,686	2,799,554			
A025	B00	Measure Air Pollution Levels and Emissions	1.44%	69,036	505,813	574,849	69,194	526,458	595,652	1,170,501			
A026	D00	Measure Contaminants in the Environment by Performing Laboratory Analyses	1.86%	65,280	675,890	741,170	65,280	703,477	768,757	1,509,927			
A027	D00	Monitor the Quality of State Waters and Measure Stream Flows Statewide	3.26%	114,347	1,183,912	1,298,259	114,347	1,232,234	1,346,581	2,644,840			
A028	N00	Improve Environmental Compliance at State's Largest Industrial Facilities	1.25%	65,845	434,027	499,872	65,845	451,743	517,588	1,017,460			
A030	P00	Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents	1.47%	103,922	484,829	588,751	103,927	504,618	608,545	1,197,296			
A031	M00	Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution Through Permitting, Closure, and Corrective Action	1.20%	55,150	422,983	478,133	55,580	440,248	495,828	973,961			
A032	F00	Prevent Point Source Water Pollution	5.41%	189,349	1,968,032	2,157,381	189,349	2,048,360	2,237,709	4,395,090			
A033	P00	Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities	1.41%	99,188	462,742	561,930	99,192	481,629	580,821	1,142,751			
A034	B00	Prevent Unhealthy Air and Violations of Air Quality Standards	1.61%	77,025	564,346	641,371	77,201	587,380	664,581	1,305,952			
A035	H00	Promote Compliance with Water Laws	0.78%	33,889	276,099	309,988	34,312	287,368	321,680	631,668			
A036	E00	Protect and Manage Shorelines in Partnership with Local Governments	1.85%	70,648	664,846	735,494	70,648	691,982	762,630	1,498,124			
A037	E00	Protect Water Quality by Reviewing and Conditioning Construction Projects	0.79%	30,278	284,934	315,212	30,278	296,564	326,842	642,054			
A038	E00	Protect, Restore, and Manage Wetlands	1.79%	68,418	643,862	712,280	68,418	670,142	738,560	1,450,840			
A040	E00	Provide Technical and Financial Assistance to Local Governments to Reduce Flood Hazards	0.49%	18,777	176,703	195,480	18,777	183,916	202,693	398,173			
A041	E00	Provide Technical Assistance on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review	0.37%	14,317	134,736	149,053	14,317	140,236	154,553	303,606			
A042	E00	Provide Technical Training, Education, and Research through Padilla Bay Estuarine Reserve	1.07%	40,957	385,434	426,391	40,957	401,166	442,123	868,514			

Act. #	Prog	Activity Title	Bien		FY18			FY19			Bien	
			Allocation Received %	Program Admin	Agency Overhead	Total Indirect	Program Admin	Agency Overhead	Total Indirect	Total Allocated		
A043	F00	Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance	2.99%	104,556	1,086,725	1,191,281	104,556	1,131,081	1,235,637	2,426,918		
A044	H00	Provide Water Resources Data and Information	2.03%	88,329	719,624	807,953	89,431	748,996	838,427	1,646,380		
A045	B00	Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources	1.12%	53,511	392,060	445,571	53,633	408,063	461,696	907,267		
A047	B00	Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Motor Vehicle Emissions	1.12%	53,661	393,165	446,826	53,784	409,212	462,996	909,822		
A048	B00	Reduce Health and Environmental Threats from Smoke	0.90%	42,959	314,753	357,712	43,057	327,600	370,657	728,369		
A049	F00	Reduce Nonpoint Source Water Pollution	1.83%	64,072	665,950	730,022	64,072	693,132	757,204	1,487,226		
A050	M00	Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment	0.06%	2,880	22,088	24,968	2,902	22,989	25,891	50,859		
A051	B00	Reduce Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants	0.59%	28,489	208,731	237,220	28,554	217,250	245,804	483,024		
A052	M00	Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste and the Use of Toxic Substances through Technical Assistance	1.42%	65,230	500,291	565,521	65,739	520,711	586,450	1,151,971		
A053	H00	Regulate Well Construction	0.43%	18,517	150,860	169,377	18,748	157,018	175,766	345,143		
A054	P00	Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills	2.67%	188,433	879,098	1,067,531	188,442	914,980	1,103,422	2,170,953		
A055	P00	Restore Public Natural Resources Damaged by Oil Spills	0.19%	13,257	61,846	75,103	13,257	64,370	77,627	152,730		
A056	E00	Restore Watersheds by Supporting Community-Based Projects with the WCC	3.54%	135,662	1,276,681	1,412,343	135,662	1,328,790	1,464,452	2,876,795		
A057	J00	Services to Site Owners that Volunteer to Clean Up their Contaminated Sites	1.70%	59,781	619,566	679,347	59,781	644,854	704,635	1,383,982		
A058	E00	Provide Streamlined Project Permitting for Transportation Projects	0.05%	1,878	17,670	19,548	1,878	18,392	20,270	39,818		
A063	A00	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	0.06%	2,938	22,088	25,026	2,938	22,989	25,927	50,953		
A063	B00	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	0.45%	21,404	156,824	178,228	21,453	163,225	184,678	362,906		
A064	N00	Manage Solid Waste Safely	1.36%	71,709	472,681	544,390	71,709	491,974	563,683	1,108,073		
A065	M00	Reduce Toxic Chemicals in Products and Promote Safer Alternatives	0.79%	36,143	277,203	313,346	36,425	288,518	324,943	638,289		
		Total	100.00%	4,450,398	35,415,741	39,866,139	4,462,725	36,861,282	41,324,007	81,190,146		

Allocation Method Description

Under OFM definitions, "administrative" costs are made up of two components, indirect costs and overhead costs.

1. "Indirect" costs, the subject of this table, are costs that tend to vary with activity level or size. These costs are assigned to activities and are included in the cost of each activity. For Ecology, these include program administration costs, and agency level cost allocated costs. Program administration costs are incurred within the environmental programs and are assigned to the activities within each program based on FTEs. Agency level cost allocated costs are allocated to environmental programs according to various allocation bases (e.g. facility costs are allocated based on square footage) and then assigned to activities within each program based on FTEs.
2. "Overhead" costs are costs that usually support the entire organization, and tend to be relatively fixed and not readily affected by fluctuations in activity levels. These costs are not assigned to activities. They make up the one "administration" activity. In Ecology these costs are in program A00.

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab B	Recommendation Summary	
	1. Recommendation Summary at Agency Level.....	207

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

Recommendation Summary

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

2:16:44PM

9/13/2016

Dollars in Thousands

	Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
2015-17 Current Biennium Total	1,612.3	49,160	418,948	468,108
CL 02 2017-19 CFL	(8.9)	814	19,686	20,500
Total Carry Forward Level	1,603.4	49,974	438,634	488,608
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(.5)%	1.7%	4.7%	4.4%
M1 90 Maintenance Level Revenue				
Carry Forward plus Workload Changes	1,603.4	49,974	438,634	488,608
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(.5)%	1.7%	4.7%	4.4%
M2 9Z Recast to Activity				
M2 MA Public Participation Grants			(1,290)	(1,290)
Total Maintenance Level	1,603.4	49,974	437,344	487,318
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(.5)%	1.7%	4.4%	4.1%
PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration	3.3		541	541
PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program				
PL AC Litter Control and Waste Reduction	2.6		4,500	4,500
PL AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	2.1		506	506
PL AE Field Office Lease Adjustments		(5)	(22)	(27)
PL AF Low Impact Development Training	(1.4)		(1,981)	(1,981)
PL AG Teck Cominco Litigation Support			835	835
PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program	0.6		186	186
PL AI Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog	(1.2)		(734)	(734)
PL AJ Hanford Compliance Inspections	1.2		214	214
PL AK Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	3.9		872	872
PL AL ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System	2.2	457	2,368	2,825
PL RA New or Increased Fee Requests				
Subtotal - Performance Level Changes	13.3	452	7,285	7,737
2017-19 Total Proposed Budget	1,616.7	50,426	444,629	495,055
Percent Change from Current Biennium	.3%	2.6%	6.1%	5.8%

Recommendation Summary

Agency: 461

2:16:44PM

9/13/2016

Dollars in Thousands

Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

M2 MA Public Participation Grants

The Public Participation Grant (PPG) Program is a competitive grant program. It provides funding to help citizen groups and non-profit public interest organizations facilitate public participation in the investigation and remediation of contaminated sites; and to implement the state's solid waste or hazardous waste management priorities as required by RCW 70.105D.070(7). Ecology is requesting a maintenance level reduction of \$1.3 million to keep PPG funding aligned with the mandated level of one percent of moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Pollution Tax (Hazardous Substance Tax - HST). (Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account)

PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration

Ecology is requesting ongoing appropriation adjustments in two accounts. This will shift staff and other administrative costs associated with the State Revolving Fund loan program (SRF loan program) from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account (727) to the Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account (564-1). This will result in an ongoing net increase of \$541,000 per biennium over the 2017-19 Carry Forward Level (CFL) to reinstate the amount reduced at CFL so that funding is at the same level as the 2015-17 Biennium. It will provide Ecology the appropriation needed to oversee and manage the SRF loan portfolio, which provides low interest loans to local government for high priority water quality protection and improvement projects. This request also aligns with the legislative intent and direction in Substitute House Bill 1141 (2013 session) that established the Administration Account. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda Implementation. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account, Water Pollution Revolving Account)

PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program

In April 2015, the Governor and Legislature passed the Oil Transportation Safety Act (Act) to address rapid changes in how crude oil is moving through rail corridors and over Washington waters, creating new safety and environmental risks. The Act provided a one-time \$2.225 million transfer from the Oil Spill Response Account (OSRA) to the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) to implement the new work required by Act in the 2015-17 Biennium. These accounts receive revenue from the Oil Spill Administration Tax and Oil Spill Response Tax (commonly known as the barrel tax). The barrel tax is 5 cents per barrel (42 gallons) of oil imported into the state by vessel, and as of 2015, also by rail. Adding oil imported by rail to the tax base did not provide sufficient revenue to fully support the new work directed under the Act. Ecology estimates a \$4 million shortfall in the OSPA for the 2017-19 Biennium because most of the work directed in the Act is ongoing, projected revenue is not enough to cover ongoing costs, and the fund transfer was only one time. The OSPA is one of the major funding sources supporting oil spill prevention and preparedness activities at Ecology. This request relies on legislation passing to provide additional OSPA revenue to fund Ecology's oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities at the current level, and reduce dependency on Model Toxics Control Account funding, which is also projected to be negative in 2017-19. The amount that can be fund switched will be determined by the legislation that is passed in the 2017 legislative session to amend the barrel tax. Without this funding solution, critical oil spill safety work would be scaled down or entirely eliminated. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Toxics Control Account, Oil Spill Prevention Account)

PL AC Litter Control and Waste Reduction

Recommendation Summary

Agency: 461

2:16:44PM

9/13/2016

Dollars in Thousands

Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

In 1971, the Washington State Legislature enacted the litter tax, supported by industry, on disposable items commonly found in roadside litter. Revenue from this tax is deposited in the Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA). In the last two biennia, the Legislature diverted \$21.7 million of revenue from this tax to State Parks for operation and maintenance. To support these redirections, Ecology's appropriation was reduced, but is fully restored in the 2017-19 carryforward level budget. In addition, Ecology is requesting \$4.5 million of the fund balance in WRRLCA to use for the intent of the law for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and litter collection and control programs. Seventy percent of these funds will be used for litter pickup and most of the dollars are used in local communities across Washington state. (Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account)

PL AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs

Federal and state laws define the scope and content of the Air Operating Permit (AOP) Program. Under both laws, industrial facilities that emit large amounts of air pollution are required to comply with and pay the full costs of the program. Each new biennium, state law requires Ecology to use a workload model to determine the budget necessary to operate the program. In March 2016, Ecology published the workload analysis (WLA) for the 2017-19 Biennium, based on current costs and workload projections. The WLA sets the total program costs required from AOP sources during the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology is requesting additional spending authority to match the workload analysis. (Air Operating Permit Account)

PL AE Field Office Lease Adjustments

The Office of Financial Management Facilities Oversight has authorized the relocation of two of Ecology's field offices-Vancouver and Bellingham. This request right-sizes the net lease costs changes, which results in a cost savings in the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology's Vancouver Field Office (VFO) is scheduled for relocation during Fiscal Year 2017, and lease costs at the future facility will increase by \$206,038 in the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology's Bellingham Field Office (BFO) is scheduled for relocation at the end of Fiscal Year 2017, and lease costs at the new facility will decrease by \$233,130 in the 2017-19 Biennium. The difference between the two lease changes is a reduction of \$27,092 for the biennium, and Ecology is requesting appropriation reductions to multiple fund sources to account for the net decrease in lease costs.

PL AF Low Impact Development Training

Since Fiscal Year 2013, the Legislature has provisioned funding to the Department of Ecology to develop and provide a Low-Impact Development (LID) technical training program at no cost to local governments, private businesses, and stormwater permittees. This training prepares these entities to meet future LID permitting requirements. The legislative intent of the provisioned funding was that it be made available for five years - from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017. Based on that intent, this request is a technical adjustment to eliminate that funding going forward and reduce Ecology's State Toxics Control Account appropriation on an ongoing basis, beginning in the 2017-19 Biennium. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Toxics Control Account)

PL AG Teck Cominco Litigation Support

Recommendation Summary

Agency: 461

2:16:44PM

9/13/2016

Dollars in Thousands

Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Ecology is co-plaintiff with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in a U.S. federal court case filed against Teck Cominco, a Canadian company located just over the border, north of Stevens County. This case is known as "Pakootas v. Teck Cominco Metals, Ltd." It was originally filed in 2003 by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as a citizens' suit, and the state of Washington joined the suit later. A phase one trial successfully established Teck's liability for releasing metals and other chemicals into the aquatic (river) pathway and secured a court ruling and stipulation agreement to recover \$4 million in phase one costs from Teck. Of the \$4 million recovered, approximately \$3.5 million was specifically for attorney and litigation expert costs. The litigation is now in phase two. It seeks to establish Teck's liability for air pathway contamination of upland soil extending over a broad, upland swath of the Upper Columbia River Valley. This request is for the significant expert and Attorney General support required for phase two litigation. (State Toxics Control)

PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program

Certain pre-2003 vehicles contain mercury switches that can release mercury into the environment if not removed prior to scrapping. This can contaminate our air, land, water, and fish. Ecology's Mercury Switch Removal Program helps businesses comply with hazardous waste and air quality regulations to protect human health and the environment. Since 2006, Washington's 226 vehicle recyclers have collected more than 240,000 mercury switches through this program, keeping more than 540 pounds of this toxic metal out of the environment. With approximately 350,000 switches still remaining in Washington vehicles (based on Department of Licensing registration data), Ecology is requesting to extend the program four more years to collect an additional 92 pounds of mercury - an average of 23 pounds a year. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Hazardous Waste Assistance Account)

PL AI Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog

This request shifts management of the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management (NWIC), management of a land lease, and fund administration of the Site Closure and the Perpetual Surveillance Maintenance accounts from the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to the Department of Health (Health). Enactment of House Bill 2304 in 2012 began the process of transferring low level radioactive waste support activities from Ecology to Health. This request and a similar Health request along with agency request legislation will complete the transfer. This will improve oversight consistency and reduce the duplication inefficiency of having Ecology manage budgets and accounts for Health activities. (General Fund, Site Closure Account, Perpetual Surveillance & Maintenance Account)

PL AJ Hanford Compliance Inspections

This request is for an additional compliance inspector in Ecology's Richland Field Office. At the current staffing level, the Nuclear Waste Program Compliance Team is unable to complete all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required, statewide mixed waste compliance oversight inspections, follow-up, and enforcement. Over the last three years, the compliance team has rebuilt and reorganized in response to EPA findings that compliance oversight was inadequate at the Hanford Site. This new position will complete the staffing needed to fully implement the compliance oversight program. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover this fee funded work so radioactive waste is appropriately managed to protect the environment and public health. Costs will be paid for by the mixed waste fee payers. (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)

PL AK Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting

Recommendation Summary

Agency: 461

2:16:44PM

9/13/2016

Dollars in Thousands

Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

In 2012, Ecology issued a draft Hanford Sitewide Dangerous Waste Permit for public comment. Comments, including those from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), indicated the permit could not be issued. Since then, Ecology has developed a revised approach to permit development, implementation, and administration. At the direction of EPA, Ecology took over administration of the current permit from the U.S. Department of Energy to be consistent with the way other permits are managed. Ecology is working to re-develop the draft permit while maintaining the current permit. This request provides information technology, regulatory, and engineering support to administer the permits electronically, and to properly develop and issue current and future permits. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover this fee funded work so radioactive waste is appropriately managed to protect the environment and public health. Costs will be paid for by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)

PL AL ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System

Ecology's ability to fulfill its mission depends on our ability to efficiently and effectively manage agency revenue. Our revenue management scope includes a \$1.4 billion loan portfolio and \$375 million in other revenue collection each year. Right now, we use four custom built revenue tracking systems to provide subsidiary ledger functions and interface with the statewide accounting system, AFRS. These systems are outdated and no longer meet business needs. Ecology is requesting funds to replace these aging systems to meet our business needs, reduce the risk of audit findings, increase the quality and security of revenue data, and gain efficiencies through process standardization.

PL RA New or Increased Fee Requests

Ecology will increase the following authorized fees in the 2017-19 Biennium: Wastewater Discharge Permit Fee, Underground Storage Tank Fee, Hazardous Waste Generation Fee, Hazardous Waste Planner Fee, and the Air Contaminant Source Registration Fee. These fees create dedicated revenue for specific environmental protection purposes and are paid by parties requesting the service.

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab C	Decision Packages	
	1. Operating Budget Proposal Summary (Spreadsheet).....	215
	2. OFM Decision Package Summary Report	217
Tab C-1	Maintenance Level	
	1. ML MA Public Participation Grants.....	221
Tab C-2	Deliver Integrated Water Solutions	
	1. PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration.....	229
	2. PL AF Low Impact Development Training	235
Tab C-3	Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats	
	1. PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program.....	243
	2. PL AG Teck Cominco Litigation Support	251
	3. PL AC Litter Control and Waste Reduction.....	255
	4. PL AK Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting.....	263
	5. PL AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs.....	271
	6. PL AJ Hanford Compliance Inspections	279
	7. PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program.....	285
	8. PL AI Low Level Radioactive Waste Program.....	291
Tab C-4	Technical & Miscellaneous	
	1. PL AL Ecology Integrated Revenue Management System.....	299
	2. PL AE Field Office Lease Adjustments	313
	3. PL RA New or Increased Fee Requests.....	317

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

Department of Ecology

Operating

2017-19 Biennium Budget Request

9/12/2016 \$ in thousands - Biennialized FTEs	FTE	GF-State	Other	Total
2017-19 Carryforward Level	1,603.4	49,974	438,634	488,608
Maintenance Level Changes				
1. Public Participation Grants			(1,290)	(1,290)
Policy Level Changes				
Deliver Integrated Water Solutions				
2. State Revolving Fund Administration	3.3		541	541
3. Low Impact Development Training	-1.4		(1,981)	(1,981)
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats				
4. Funding Oil Spills Program*				-
5. Teck Cominco Litigation Support			835	835
6. Litter Control and Waste Reduction	2.6		4,500	4,500
7. Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting	3.9		872	872
8. Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	2.1		506	506
9. Hanford Compliance Inspections	1.2		214	214
10. Mercury Switch Removal Program	0.6		186	186
11. Low Level Radioactive Waste Program	-1.2		(734)	(734)
Other				
12. ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System	2.2	457	2,368	2,825
13. Field Office Lease Adjustments		(5)	(22)	(27)
Total Changes	13.3	452	5,995	6,447
Total Proposed Operating Budget Request	1,616.7	50,426	444,629	495,055

*Note: The amount of MTCA that can be fund switched back to the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) is dependent on agency request legislation passing to amend the barrel tax. Ecology did not assume any OSPA fund switch in the projected MTCA fund balances.

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

Agency Budget Request Decision Package Summary**(Lists only the agency Performance Level budget decision packages, in priority order)****Agency: 461 Department of Ecology**9/7/2016
12:28:28PM**Budget Period: 2017-19**

Decision Package Code	Decision Package Title
PL-AB	Funding Oil Spills Program
PL-AL	ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System
PL-AG	Teck Cominco Litigation Support
PL-AC	Litter Control and Waste Reduction
PL-AA	State Revolving Fund Administration
PL-AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting
PL-AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs
PL-AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections
PL-AI	Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog
PL-AH	Mercury Switch Removal Program
PL-AF	Low Impact Development Training
PL-AE	Field Office Lease Adjustments
PL-RA	New or Increased Fee Requests

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab C-1 Maintenance Level

1. ML MA Public Participation Grants.....221

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: MA Public Participation Grants

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Maintenance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

The Public Participation Grant (PPG) Program is a competitive grant program. It provides funding to help citizen groups and non-profit public interest organizations facilitate public participation in the investigation and remediation of contaminated sites; and to implement the state's solid waste or hazardous waste management priorities as required by RCW 70.105D.070(7). Ecology is requesting a maintenance level reduction of \$1.3 million to keep PPG funding aligned with the mandated level of one percent of moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Pollution Tax (Hazardous Substance Tax - HST). (Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
19G-1	Enviro Legacy Stewardship - State	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)
	Total Expenditures	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)
Expenditures by Object		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
N	Grants, Benefits, and Client Services	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)
	Total Objects	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)	(645,050)

Package Description:

The Public Participation Grant (PPG) Program funds citizen groups and non-profit organizations to conduct education and outreach work related to investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites, and to carry out projects that support the state's waste management priorities.

State law requires one percent of revenues collected from the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) be allocated only for PPG. (RCW 70.105D.070 (7)).

This is a maintenance level (ML) request to align PPG funding with the mandated level according to state law. The 2017-19 PPG carry forward level (CFL) is \$3,956,662, and the estimated mandated one percent of HST revenue is \$2,666,562. This ML request reduces Ecology's appropriation by \$1,290,100, the difference between CFL and the estimated one percent of HST revenue.

The PPG Program was enacted in 1988 when Washington voters passed Initiative 97, the Model Toxics Control Act. The PPG Program provides funding for the cost of technical experts to help citizens understand the contaminated site cleanup process and to help citizens develop waste reduction and recycling programs. The funding allows citizens to make informed comments and be involved in the decision making process for hazardous waste cleanup sites and to develop programs that will prevent future contaminated sites. Outreach and education grants encourage public participation and environmental stewardship.

Below are examples of PPG projects:

- Education and outreach on cleaning up polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination in the Spokane River.
- Education and outreach on the Duwamish River Superfund cleanup site.
- Public walking tours of the Anacortes Bay Wide cleanup site.
- School curriculum and education and outreach on Hanford cleanup site, and its impacts on the Columbia River.
- Health advisories to ethnic communities regarding Spokane River contamination.
- How-to information on recycling and sustainability for low-income communities.

- Information for agricultural communities on biochar technology, a process of converting agricultural and other organic wastes into a charcoal-like soil amendment that increases water and carbon storage capacity of soils.
- Educational campaigns to a variety of audiences help keep toxic materials out of Puget Sound.

PPG funding is essential to implementing the following Ecology strategic priorities:

- Protect and Restore Puget Sound by providing funding to citizen groups to be involved in decisions regarding the Duwamish and Anacortes Bay cleanups.
- Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats by providing funding to citizen groups to work on PCB contamination in the Spokane River and projects preventing PCBs in products.
- Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts by providing funding to citizen groups to work on developing biochar and a soil amendment that reduces the release of greenhouse gases from compost piles and is a soil amendment that helps soils retain water and reduces the need for fertilizers.

The PPG Program provides funding for organizations to create and conduct education and outreach activities. These organizations provide meaningful comments and suggestions regarding how hazardous waste cleanup sites and proposed remedies affect the communities most impacted by the contamination.

PPG recipients also host conferences, conduct workshops, and provide guidance to Washington's citizens and businesses on ways to reduce waste, limit exposure to toxic chemicals, prevent pollution to Puget Sound, and combat climate change while reducing energy and waste.

PPG increases public education and participation, and directly supports Ecology's actions to control pollution sources and clean up contaminated sites in Puget Sound.

Program Contact:

Laurie Davies, W2R Program Manager
360-407-6103
Laurie.davies@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

Based on the 2017-19 CFL for the PPG Program of \$3.96 million, the base budget supports 1.0 direct FTE to write and administer grant agreements annually and provides grant funding to citizen groups and non-profit public interest organizations statewide. The PPG appropriation is from the Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account (ELSA), and is part of activity A013 - Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste. Approximately \$1.3 million is distributed in the first fiscal year of the biennium, and \$2.6 million in the second year, due to higher grant expenditures in the second year. Administrative Overhead related to this activity is also in the agency's Administration Activity A002.

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Historically, the PPG Program was funded with one percent of the money deposited into the State and Local Toxics Control Accounts. Starting in the 2013-15 biennium, PPG funding comes from one percent of the moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Pollution Tax (HST). (Second Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5296 Model Toxics Control Act, Laws of 2013 2nd Special Session, Section 9(7)). In the 2015-17 enacted budget, \$3.96 million was appropriated for the PPG Program, but the 2016 Supplemental cut this funding and suspended the mandatory one percent requirement. This one-time cut was restored in the 2017-19 CFL of \$3.96 million – which exceeds the estimated one percent of HST revenue collections of \$2.67 million, based on the Department of Revenue's June 2016 revenue forecast. So Ecology is requesting a ML reduction of \$1.3 million to keep PPG funding aligned with the mandated level of one percent of moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Pollution Tax (HST).

As calculated below, the PPG appropriation needs to be reduced by \$1,290,100 to maintain it at one percent of actual HST deposits from the previous two fiscal years. (The Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) HST revenue collection from the previous two fiscal years is \$2,666,562. The 2017-19 CFL for PPG is \$3,956,662.)

ML Calculation: [2017-19 biennium PPG ML Change] = [Fiscal Year 15 actuals + Fiscal Year 16 actuals] - [2017-19 biennium PPG CFL]

-\$1,290,100 = \$2,666,562 - \$3,956,662

Explanation of costs by object:
All costs are Grants (Object N).

**Decision Package Justification and Impacts:
What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?**

The outcome of this request will be reduced grant funding for qualified, not-for-profit organizations and citizen groups to facilitate public participation on cleanup activities and carry out waste management education and prevention projects. All PPG projects must provide substantial and measurable public benefit and improve public participation through education and outreach. The projects have well-defined activities that show measurable behavior change related to the problems addressed. Outcomes from the 2013-15 Biennium grants include:

- PPG funds provided emergency grant assistance to the City of Algona as they dealt with the effects of groundwater contamination cleanup. PPG funded the organization Futurewise to conduct education and outreach to the Algona community, including engaging more than 80 community members at their information booth at Algona's Kids Fishing Derby. They addressed community members' concerns over the cleanup and threats of exposure to contaminants in their homes. Futurewise also hired staff to be in Algona two days per week to continue outreach to the community, providing a way for those most impacted by the contamination to have an informed voice in decisions as the cleanup moves forward.
- Hanford Challenge used PPG grant funding to prepare the next generation of Hanford stakeholders and encourage committed involvement in Hanford cleanup. They have organized 40 gatherings, including discussion groups, ice cream socials, educational movie nights, Columbia River walks, and Hanford game nights. Hanford Challenge also involved participants in developing an Inheriting Hanford website to recruit and connect people and mentors.
- Lake Roosevelt Forum improved citizen education and involvement regarding the Lake Roosevelt cleanup process in Lincoln, Stevens, and Ferry counties. To accomplish this, Lake Roosevelt Forum coordinated a series of public meetings, provided educational tours of the investigation and cleanup areas, and maintains a public website.
- The Institute for Neurotoxicity and Neurological Disorders sponsored a one-day Children's Environmental Health Symposium for health care providers. The symposium provided information on the toxic effects of early childhood exposure to toxic chemicals, particularly to child development. Health care providers discussed ways to help their patients avoid such exposures.
- The Environmental Coalition of South Seattle provided 89 Snohomish County small businesses with onsite technical assistance in the form of spill prevention kits, spill plans, and site maps. These actions raised environmental awareness and increased the ability of small and medium sized businesses to avoid spills and to prevent releases of contamination to the environment.
- The Yakima Valley Partners Habitat for Humanity used their PPG grant to educate community members on the value of reusable household items and building materials. Donations to the store increased 36 percent as a result.

Funding recipients include Friends of Skagit Beaches, Citizens for a Healthy Bay, and Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility. These recipients give the public access to information, training, and resources dedicated to public oversight of the Hanford and Duwamish River cleanups; increasing stewardship of natural resources; and reducing stormwater pollution.

PPG funding is essential to support three of the Governor's Results Washington goals:

- Goal 2: Prosperous Economy - Involving citizens and communities in cleanup processes allows cleanups to progress as a partnership, go more quickly, and be more effective. This results in more cleanup jobs sooner and provides new economic development opportunities sooner.
- Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment - Encouraging citizens and nonprofit organizations to carry out environmental education projects fosters changed behavior and more responsible environmental stewardship. Increasing public participation in solid and hazardous waste planning improves those plans. These actions create a cleaner environment now and in the future.
- Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities - Involving citizens and organizations in environmental health issues in their communities brings more resources and more action to address those issues.

This ML request ties to activity A013, Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste. Public Participation Grants provide funding for interest groups to inform residents about local cleanups and waste reduction efforts. Contaminated site focused grants educate communities affected by contaminated site cleanups and allow residents to have a voice in cleanup investigation and remediation. Waste management grants educate Washington residents on reducing waste generation and use of toxics.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A013		Fund Local Efforts to Clean Up Toxic Sites and Manage or Reduce Waste			
		Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Measures Refer to Narrative Justification	0	0	0	0

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

The 2013-15 PPG budget of \$3.5 million funded 42 grants statewide. The adjusted 2017-19 PPG level of \$2.67 million will fund approximately 32 grants at the same rate. Ecology will manage this reduction by being more strategic in selecting recipients to ensure high quality, priority projects are funded. Waste management projects, such as recycling education, composting education, and stormwater pollution prevention, will likely be cut.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Some PPG projects support goals of cities, counties, state agencies, or tribes who are participating in cleanup activities in their communities such as the Spokane River, Hanford, and Duwamish cleanups.
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	Yes	Some PPG projects support goals of cities, counties, state agencies, or tribes such as the Spokane River, Hanford, and Duwamish cleanups.
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	State law requires one percent of revenues collected from the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) be allocated only for PPG. (RCW 70.105D.070 (7)).
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

Ecology places priority on projects that give diverse community groups a chance to learn about and help solve the state's environmental problems. These diverse groups include those who are economically disadvantaged or do not identify English as their first language. Ecology also gives priority to projects that meet an unmet demand, that facilitate public comment on Ecology activities, or are proposed by first-time applicants.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Alternatives were not explored, because this request fulfills a statutory requirement.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

If this request is not approved, we would be out of compliance with RCW 70.105D.070 (7).

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

The appropriation must be reduced to conform to statute requirements.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab C-2 Deliver Integrated Water Solutions

1. PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration.....	229
2. PL AF Low Impact Development Training	235

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AA State Revolving Fund Administration

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Ecology is requesting ongoing appropriation adjustments in two accounts. This will shift staff and other administrative costs associated with the State Revolving Fund loan program (SRF loan program) from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account (727) to the Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account (564-1). This will result in an ongoing net increase of \$541,000 per biennium over the 2017-19 Carry Forward Level (CFL) to reinstate the amount reduced at CFL so that funding is at the same level as the 2015-17 Biennium. It will provide Ecology the appropriation needed to oversee and manage the SRF loan portfolio, which provides low interest loans to local government for high priority water quality protection and improvement projects. This request also aligns with the legislative intent and direction in Substitute House Bill 1141 (2013 session) that established the Administration Account. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account, Water Pollution Revolving Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
564-1	Water Pollution Cntrl Rev Admn - State	895,000	895,000	895,000	895,000
727-1	Water Pollution Control Rev. - State	(115,000)	(115,000)	(115,000)	(115,000)
727-2	Water Pollution Control Rev. - Federal	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)
	Total Expenditures	270,500	270,500	270,500	270,500
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
A	Salaries and Wages	142,982	142,982	142,982	142,982
B	Employee Benefits	50,759	50,759	50,759	50,759
E	Goods and Services	11,873	11,873	11,873	11,873
G	Travel	6,458	6,458	6,458	6,458
J	Capital Outlays	3,019	3,019	3,019	3,019
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements	55,409	55,409	55,409	55,409
	Total Objects	270,500	270,500	270,500	270,500
Staffing					
Job Class	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST 3	49,304	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
IT SPECIALIST 2		0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
	Total FTEs	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Revenue					
Account	Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
727-2 - Water Pollution Control Rev.	0366	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)
	Total Revenue	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)	(509,500)

Package Description:

Congress established the State Revolving Fund loan program (SRF loan program) under the federal Clean Water Act to provide low interest loans to local governments for high priority water quality protection and improvement projects. These funds are used for planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities, and related activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. The value of the SRF loan portfolio, since inception, exceeds \$1.6 billion. As of spring 2016, the SRF loan program has 305 loans in the process of being repaid, and 107 loans being disbursed or negotiated.

The SRF is funded by an annual U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) capitalization grant (based on congressional appropriations), state matching funds, and principal and interest repayments on past SRF loans. Ecology is allowed to use up to four percent of the EPA capitalization grant to cover its costs for SRF administration, including engineering oversight of related projects. Appropriation for the capitalization grant comes from fund 727 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Account.

In response to federal cuts to the EPA capitalization grant over the last decade, the Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1141 during the 2013 legislative session. This bill authorized a new Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account (fund 564-1), and established an administrative charge to ensure ongoing funding to manage the SRF loan program. Starting in January 2014, Ecology began collecting the administration charge on loans entering their repayment stage per this legislative direction. The administrative charge is one percent of the outstanding loan amount. The administrative charge is deducted from the interest that is paid on the loan, so it is not an additional charge to the loan recipient.

The intent of SHB 1141 was that Ecology would transition the administrative costs of the SRF loan program from the federal capitalization grant to the new administration account, once revenue in the new account could sustain the associated costs on an ongoing basis. In the 2015-17 biennial operating budget, Ecology received an appropriation of \$579,000 to begin spending out of the administration account.

With revenue in the administration account now projected to be self-sustaining starting in the 2017-19 Biennium, Ecology is requesting an ongoing adjustment in these two accounts so it can shift all 12.3 FTEs, and other administrative costs supporting the SRF loan portfolio, to the administration account. Ecology is also requesting an ongoing increase of \$541,000 in fund 564-1 over the appropriation's 2017-19 CFL so we can maintain the same net funding level from the 2015-17 Biennium to manage the SRF loan program. Over the last several biennia, there have been a series of one-time adjustments between the three fund sources to pay administrative costs based on the funding available. The 2017-19 CFL decrease leaves the program with a shortfall, and EPA expects states to maintain a stable level of SRF administrative oversight for loan programs. Ecology needs an ongoing base level funding of \$3.4 million a biennium to aptly manage the SRF loan portfolio, as demonstrated in the following table:

SRF Loan Program – Administration

Account	2015-17 Appropriation Level	2017-19 CFL Change*	2017-19 CFL Level
564-1	\$579,000	+\$1,073,000	\$1,652,000
727-1	\$493,000	-\$263,000	\$230,000
<u>727-2</u>	<u>\$2,336,000</u>	<u>-\$1,317,000</u>	<u>\$1,019,000</u>
SUB TOTAL	\$3,408,000	-\$507,000	\$2,901,000

Account	2017-19 CFL Level	Requested PL Change	2017-19 Request Level*
564-1	\$1,652,000	+\$1,790,000	\$3,442,000
727-1	\$230,000	-\$230,000	\$0
<u>727-2</u>	<u>\$1,019,000</u>	<u>-\$1,019,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>
SUB TOTAL	\$2,901,000	+\$541,000	\$3,442,000

* The net CFL change includes +\$34,000 in appropriation increases as a result of salary and benefit adjustments from the 2015-17 biennium that are being biennialized at CFL. Thus, the requested funding level for 2017-19, after CFL, is \$34,000 higher than the net appropriation level for 2015-17.

This request is essential to implementing priorities in Ecology's strategic plan because SRF projects:

- Protect and restore Puget Sound by funding projects that prevent untreated wastewater and stormwater from being discharged into the Puget Sound. The Fiscal Year 2016 Intended Use Plan (IUP) includes \$124 million in assistance to 18 projects in Puget Sound Water Resource Inventory Areas 1-19.
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats and deliver integrated water solutions by decreasing fecal coliform bacteria and toxics, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and pharmaceuticals, from being discharged into Washington waters. This is

accomplished through properly treating wastewater and stormwater and projects that reduce nonpoint pollution and nutrient discharges.

- This request also supports Ecology's priority to reduce and prepare for climate impacts through encouraging and funding energy efficiencies and sustainable practices. SRF provides incentives in the form of forgivable principal loans (loans that don't have to be paid back) for projects that include Green Project Reserve (GPR) elements. The Fiscal Year 2016 IUP includes \$10 million to fund green infrastructure technologies and energy efficiency. All SRF facility design or construction projects are required to conduct an investment grant efficiency audit to identify energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Agency Contact:
 Jeff Nejedly
 (360) 407-6572
 jned461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

The 2017-19 Carryforward Level budget for SRF administration is \$2,901,000, including administrative overhead. The 2017-19 Carryforward Level included a reduction of \$541,000, which this request would restore. The 2015-17 appropriation level of \$3,408,000 for SRF administration supports 12.3 direct FTEs annually. Administration includes administrative and technical engineering oversight of the SRF loan portfolio. The appropriation also funds two annual financial audits and agreements with the Rural Communities Assistance Corporation (RCAC) and Department of Commerce's Small Communities Initiative (SCI), which provide additional technical assistance to SRF loan recipients. Administration of the SRF loan program is from Fund 727 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Account and Fund 564 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account, and is part of activity A043 – Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance. Administrative overhead related to this activity is also in Ecology's Administrative Activity A002.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: SRF Administration

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A043	Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance	564-1	701,275	689,971	1,391,246
		727-1	118,878	104,167	223,045
		727-2	554,504	454,772	1,009,276
A002	Administration	564-1	130,377	130,377	260,754
		727-1	3,478	3,477	6,955
		727-2	4,862	4,862	9,724
Total			1,513,374	1,387,626	2,901,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

This request accomplishes two objectives related to funding the administration of the SRF loan program. First, the request shifts \$1,249,000 in biennial appropriation from Fund 727 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Account to Fund 564 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account. This shift will remove fund 727 from Ecology's operating budget and shift all costs associated with administration of the SRF loan program to Fund 564 for the 2017-19 Biennium.

Second, this request increases the appropriation in fund 564, on an ongoing basis, by \$541,000 per biennium. This will allow Ecology to maintain the same net appropriation level for SRF administration as it had in the 2015-17 Biennium. Ecology currently has 12.3 direct FTEs funded between the two accounts to manage our complex \$1.6 billion loan portfolio. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2018, Ecology will require \$270,500 per year to continue providing the same administrative and technical oversight of the SRF loan portfolio as it currently does. This will maintain the current staffing level and cover other administrative costs associated with our SRF loans.

Both the adjustments between Fund 727 and Fund 564, as well as the appropriation increase in Fund 564, are assumed to be ongoing.

Revenue:

Current revenue estimates for the Water Pollution Control Revolving account (564-1) are lower than expenditures for the 2017-19 biennium. The current fund balance will cover this shortfall and expected increases in loan repayments in future biennia are expected to cover future expenditure levels.

Federal revenue is shown to match the decrease in federal expenditures in 727-2.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE and fund shifts.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6% of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts:

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be to protect and improve water quality by ensuring Ecology has adequate resources to oversee and manage the SRF loan program. The SRF loan program provides public funds to projects that demonstrate clear benefits to the environment and public health. Ecology will continue to fund 30 to 40 projects per year, valued at \$90 to \$100 million, for constructing water quality infrastructure (wastewater, stormwater, and water reclamation facility projects) and reducing nonpoint pollution (such as replacing failing septic systems). Ecology will make low interest loans available to local governments for critical water quality and watershed protection and restoration projects.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by providing loans for high priority water quality projects statewide. SRF loan projects help local entities reduce pollution of our lakes, rivers, marine waters, and estuaries, and help protect groundwater and streams.

This request further supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 2, a Prosperous Economy, goal topic of Sustainable, Efficient Infrastructure by encouraging and funding energy efficiencies and sustainable practices. SRF provides incentives in the form of forgivable principal loans (loans that don't have to be paid back) for projects that include Green Project Reserve (GPR) elements.

The SRF loan program supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 2, a Prosperous Economy, by promoting policies and opportunities to grow jobs. State financial managers calculate that approximately 11 jobs in Washington are created for every \$1 million spent for construction and design. The SRF program also helps communities build well-functioning and sustainable clean water infrastructure that supports local economies.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A043		Provide Water Quality Financial Assistance			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Projects funded by the SRF program help communities build affordable water quality infrastructure, which helps reduce impacts to residential rate payers. In state Fiscal Year 2015, the SRF program funded 38 projects valued at \$148 million, covering a service area population of 1.7 million. Residents benefit from the clean water infrastructure service and reduced sewer rates.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	SRF financial assistance is provided to County government entities and eligible regional projects that improve and protect water quality. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 SRF low interest loans were provided to six county governments.
Other local gov't impacts?	Yes	SRF financial assistance is provided to cities, towns, special purpose districts for projects that improve and protect water quality. In SFY 2015 SRF low interest loans were provided to 41 local governments.
Tribal gov't impacts?	Yes	SRF financial assistance is provided to federally recognized tribes for projects that improve and protect water quality. In SFY 2015 SRF low interest loans were provided to one tribal government.
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	Yes	This requests supports Ecology's 2017-19 capital budget request for \$210,000,000 in Fund 727 appropriation for low interest loans offered through EPA's federal capitalization grant.
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	Yes	This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through sub-strategies 10.1, 13.3, and 11.1 and associated regional priorities.
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The SRF loan program has wide support across the state in urban and rural areas and with local government, special purpose districts, and tribal partners. Shifting the costs of administering the SRF loan program to Fund 564 – Water Quality Pollution Revolving Administration Account will ensure the long-term viability of this important environmental financing program that helps improve and protect water quality.

Ecology briefed its Financial Advisory Council (FAC) and stakeholders when developing the account and administrative charge. (The FAC is comprised of local, state, and federal government clients.) The FAC expressed support for using a loan administration charge to stabilize and sustain the program. They also overwhelmingly supported the charge because it is structured so loan recipients will see no additional borrowing costs.

Loan administration charges are a well-accepted and normal part of SRF loan programs nationwide. The Washington State Department of Health has an administrative charge for the Drinking Water SRF loan program, and 43 other states have administrative loan charges to support administration of their Clean Water SRF loan programs.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through sub-strategy 10.1, Managing urban runoff at the basin and watershed by providing funding to local governments through the Clean Water SRF Program. This request directly supports regional priority 10.1-1: Undertaking basin and watershed planning that integrates land use planning and stormwater management by providing financial assistance for basin and watershed planning focused on stormwater management and nonpoint source pollution identification and control. This request directly supports regional priority 10.1-2: Undertaking capital planning on catchment or watershed basis by providing financial assistance for watershed or catchment based capital planning with priority given to water quality protection and improvements made through integrated approaches to pollution reduction. This request also directly supports regional priority 10.1-3: Developing and implementing approaches that regionalize operational and pollution reduction efforts and activities by providing funding with an emphasis on regional approaches to constructing pollution control activities. Clean Water SRF provides funding for design construction phases for permitted facility projects. It also supports sub-strategy 13.3, Improving and Expanding Funding for Small

Onsite Sewage Systems (OSS) and Local OSS Programs, which is also considered to be addressing a regional priority; and sub-strategy 11.1, Targeting Voluntary and Incentive-base Programs that Help Working Farms Contribute to Puget Sound Recovery.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

It would be possible for Ecology to continue funding the administrative and technical oversight of the SRF loan program out of two separate accounts, as it currently does. But this alternative would conflict with the intent of SHB 1141, which created Fund 564 – Water Pollution Control Administration Account and administrative charge to fund and support administration of the SRF loan program. The account and administrative charge were created by the Legislature in response to a declining federal capitalization grant over the last 10-15 years, and to ensure Ecology’s ongoing ability to administer the SRF loan program. By not implementing the requested shift, Ecology’s long-term ability to effectively administer the program would be in jeopardy.

Lastly, consolidating all the funding for administration of the SRF loan program under one fund and appropriation directly supports the Governor’s expectation of improving efficiency and streamlining operations in state government. For these reasons, the requested approach is the best option.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Administration and engineering oversight funding for the SRF loan program is critical. Ecology has just over 12 staff responsible for over \$1.6 billion in public assets in the SRF loan portfolio. This request continues prudent financial and project management of the SRF. The demand for, and cost of, water quality infrastructure projects continues to increase. Local governments face increased wastewater and stormwater permitting and regulatory requirements and are working to meet stringent water quality standards.

If the appropriation transfer portion of this request was not implemented, and the appropriations remain split for the 2017-19 biennium, Ecology would continue to fund the administration of the SRF loan program through two separate fund sources. This assumes that funding through EPA’s federal capitalization grant continues at similar levels next biennium. While this approach is possible, it is a less efficient option, it prolongs accounting challenges currently associated with funding administration out of the federal grant, and does not help meet the legislative intent of SHB 1141 to assess a charge to pay for the administration costs of the SRF loan program.

If Ecology does not receive the \$541,000 in Fund 564 appropriation, staffing would be reduced by about 3.0 FTEs at the Environmental Specialist 3 level. This would equate to almost a 25 percent reduction in Ecology’s capacity to administer the SRF loan program next biennium. Such a reduction could jeopardize the \$24 million in federal capitalization grant funds that help support the SRF program each year if EPA calls into question Ecology’s ability to effectively manage the program with fewer administrative resources.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology’s budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

Ecology is requesting fund shifts and appropriation needed to continue operating the SRF loan program at its current 2015-17 appropriation level. With its current appropriation level, adjusted between accounts as described above, Ecology will continue to effectively provide administrative and engineering oversight for the SRF loan program. This request asks that the net appropriation level for SRF administration be shifted entirely to Fund 564 – Water Pollution Control Administration Account in 2017-19, and that the net appropriation level be increased by \$541,000 on an ongoing basis to match the appropriation level for SRF administration in the 2015-17 Biennium.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AF Low Impact Development Training

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Since Fiscal Year 2013, the Legislature has provisioned funding to the Department of Ecology to develop and provide a Low-Impact Development (LID) technical training program at no cost to local governments, private businesses, and stormwater permittees. This training prepares these entities to meet future LID permitting requirements. The legislative intent of the provisioned funding was that it be made available for five years – from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017. Based on that intent, this request is a technical adjustment to eliminate that funding going forward and reduce Ecology’s State Toxics Control Account appropriation on an ongoing basis, beginning in the 2017-19 Biennium. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Toxics Control Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
173-1	State Toxics Control - State		(992,000)	(989,000)	(992,000)	(989,000)
	Total Expenditures		(992,000)	(989,000)	(992,000)	(989,000)
Expenditures by Object			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
A	Salaries and Wages		(64,542)	(64,542)	(64,542)	(64,542)
B	Employee Benefits		(22,913)	(22,913)	(22,913)	(22,913)
E	Goods and Services		(875,775)	(872,775)	(875,775)	(872,775)
G	Travel		(2,561)	(2,561)	(2,561)	(2,561)
J	Capital Outlays		(1,197)	(1,197)	(1,197)	(1,197)
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		(25,012)	(25,012)	(25,012)	(25,012)
	Total Objects		(992,000)	(989,000)	(992,000)	(989,000)
Staffing						
Job Class		Salary	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER 3		57,146	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & ENVIRON ED SPEC :		49,304	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
FISCAL ANALYST 2			(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
IT SPECIALIST 2			(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
	Total FTEs		(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)

Package Description:

A Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) ruling in August 2008 mandated that Ecology modify the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit for major urban communities to require LID where feasible in new development and re-development. A February 2009 PCHB ruling directed Ecology to bring the Western Washington Phase II permittees, which are smaller urban communities, to a similar level of implementation.

In May 2009, Ecology received funding from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 to conduct a stakeholder advisory process from a broad range of interested parties to discuss LID requirements for the Phase I and Western Washington Phase II permits. The Phase I permit regulates discharges from municipal storm sewers owned or operated by municipalities with populations of more than 100,000. The Phase II permit regulates small,

municipal storm sewer systems. For Phase II, the Eastern and Western Washington jurisdictions operate under two separate permits.

Ecology formed advisory committees comprised of representatives from local governments (permittees), state government, ports, environmental groups, scientists, consultants, and the development industry. The committees provided input to Ecology on the definition of LID, a performance standard, feasibility criteria, and several implementation issues. In 2010 and 2011, Ecology staff drafted Phase I and Phase II permits that included LID components and solicited public comment. Including LID into state stormwater permits marks a major transition for city and county governments, the building industry, and many others involved in planning and building developments and re-developments.

In 2012, Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6406 passed (Chapter 1, Laws of 2012, section 313), affecting the municipal stormwater permits. For the Western Washington Phase II Permit, the bill stated that Ecology could not require LID any earlier than December 31, 2016. It also delayed the effective date for the updated Phase II permit for Eastern Washington until August 1, 2014. Current implementation dates for LID requirements within stormwater discharge permits are:

- Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit – June 30, 2015
- Phase II Western Washington Stormwater Permit – December 31, 2016
- Phase II Eastern Washington Stormwater Permit – December 31, 2017

In the 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget, Ecology received a one-time \$1 million budget proviso from the State Toxics Control Account to begin providing LID technical trainings to local governments, private businesses, and phase II stormwater permittees. Ecology used a steering committee to work with our local partners to design and implement a broad LID training program that would meet the needs of a diverse audience (elected officials, local government staff, engineers, code writers, developers, equipment operators, contractors, inspectors, landscape professionals, etc.). This initial funding was used to support an interagency agreement with the Washington State University (WSU) Washington Stormwater Center (WSC) to develop the needs assessment, market analysis, and a comprehensive training plan.

The 2013-15 Operating Budget included a second proviso to support LID training. Ecology received \$1,981,000 from the State Toxics Control Account for both the 2013-15 and 2015-17 biennia to continue providing training on the benefits of LID. This included when using LID is appropriate and feasible, and the design, installation, maintenance, and best practices. Per the proviso, Ecology also provided the completed comprehensive training plan to the Governor and Legislature in August of 2013.

From State Fiscal Year 2013 through 2016, Ecology and WSU have implemented and developed a multifaceted LID training program and provided training for over 2,600 participants in Eastern and Western Washington. Funding was used to contract for developing publically available LID curriculum for 19 courses; create content for online courses; establish two LID certificate programs; and build a system for a sustainable training program that will last beyond the expiration of the provisioned funding from the Legislature. Ecology anticipates reaching an additional 1,000 training participants in State Fiscal Year 2017.

Training covers a range of topics tailored to the LID interests of a broad audience. Courses are both one- and two-day and are offered at introductory, intermediate, and advanced levels. Intermediate design courses lead to a certificate offered through WSU, and advanced, long-term operations and maintenance courses lead to their own certificate. Ecology also offered a series of courses to walk local governments through updating local codes and ordinances to incorporate LID into building practices.

Ecology has worked closely with WSU's WSC to ensure current investments in training translate into future opportunities and a sustainable training program. Ecology and the WSC have created a new certificate framework that allows qualified trainers—public or private sector—to teach approved curriculum, and students can then take online exams through WSU to receive a jointly awarded certificate through WSU and Ecology. While training is unlikely to be free without state funding, it is likely to be available in the future through WSU and private sector contractors. WSU is also creating online certificate-level training that will be available to municipal stormwater permittees and others, after the end of the 2015-17 Biennium. Curriculum and recorded training sessions will also be available to help Washington transition into a new era of stormwater management.

Per a 2015 memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Ecology and WSU, as it pertains to current and future operation of a LID training program, WSC is responsible for:

- Maintaining a list of approved training courses and certified instructors.
- Entering into instructor agreements with qualified instructors to ensure instructor responsibilities are fulfilled.
- Maintaining an online testing system.
- Awarding LID certificates.
- Maintaining a database of students and awarded certificates.

The MOU also allows WSU to charge test takers, instructors, or certificate awardees a reasonable fee to recover the costs of administering this program if Ecology does not provide funding, which will happen starting in State Fiscal Year 2018. Per the MOU, Ecology will still provide technical expertise related to curriculum review and will participate in jointly awarding LID training certificates.

LID training supports Ecology's strategic priorities Reduce Toxic Threats and Protect and Restore Puget Sound. Using an effective and comprehensive approach to LID training, Ecology and our partners have prepared training participants for the transition to LID methods (pollution prevention and reduction) during development and re-development. Ecology is delegated by EPA as the state water pollution control agency, responsible for implementing all federal and state water pollution control laws and regulations. As such, we are obligated to help permittees and others prepare for major permit condition transitions.

But, based on the legislative intent of the 2012 and 2013-15 operating budget provisos – that funding be provided for a five-year period (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2017) to design and implement a training program – Ecology is requesting an ongoing technical reduction of \$1,981,000 from its 2017-19 carry-forward level State Toxics Control Account (STCA) appropriation.

Agency Contacts:

Bill Moore
 (360) 407-6460
bmoo461@ecy.wa.gov

Derek Day
 (360) 407-7612
dday461@ecy.wa.gov

Garret Ward
 (360) 407-7544
gwar461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

The 2017-19 Carryforward Level budget for LID technical training is \$1,981,000, including administrative overhead. The 2015-17 base budget level for LID technical training of \$1,981,000 supports 1.4 FTEs annually who are responsible for administrative oversight and public outreach efforts associated with the LID training program. The remainder of the funding in the 2015-17 biennium is used to support contractual agreements with partner agencies, local governments, and private industries who help deliver the training program across the state. Funding for the LID training program is from Fund 173 – State Toxics Control Account and is part of activity A008 – Control Stormwater Pollution. Administrative overhead related to this activity is also in the agency's Administrative Activity A002.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: LID Technical Training

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A008	Control Stormwater Pollution	173-1	983,246	980,246	1,963,492
A002	Administration	173-1	8,754	8,754	17,508
Total			992,000	989,000	1,981,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Beginning July 1, 2017 and ongoing, Ecology's biennial State Toxics Control Account appropriation will be reduced by \$1,981,000 and 1.4 FTE to eliminate funding for the LID technical training program, which the Legislature funded for five years from State Fiscal Year 2012 through 2017.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires. Benefits are the agency average of 35.5 percent of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE and \$1.74 million reduction in contracts.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6 percent of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be that funding to provide LID technical training at no cost to participants will no longer be available. However, WSU will continue to offer the training at a reasonable cost for administering the program. Ecology anticipates there will still be demand for the program in the future, but we are not sure at what level.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A008		Control Stormwater Pollution			
Measures		Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Training will no longer be made available at no-cost to participants. The intent of the provisioned funding was to provide resources to establish and implement the program over a five-year period. That goal has been accomplished. From State Fiscal Year 2012 through 2016, the LID training program has provided training for over 2,600 participants in eastern and western Washington, and we expect to reach another 1,000 training participants in State Fiscal Year 2017. Ecology has worked closely with the WSU's WSC to ensure current investments in training translate into future opportunities and a sustainable training program. And, while it may no longer be free to participants, training is likely to be available in the future.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	LID training will no longer be available at no cost to the participants. Ecology has worked closely with the WSU and it's WSC to ensure current investments in training translate into future opportunities and a sustainable training program. Ecology and the WSC have created a new certificate framework that allows qualified trainers—public or private sector—to teach approved curriculum, and students can then take online exams through WSU to receive a jointly awarded certificate through WSU and Ecology.
Other local gov't impacts?	Yes	LID training will no longer be available at no cost to the participants. Ecology has worked closely with the WSU and it's WSC to ensure current investments in training translate into future opportunities and a sustainable training program. Ecology and the WSC have created a new certificate framework that allows qualified trainers—public or private sector—to teach approved curriculum, and students can then take online exams through WSU to receive a jointly awarded certificate through WSU and Ecology.
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	
Other state agency impacts?	Yes	Contract funding to develop and implement LID that WSU's WSC receives from Ecology will no longer be available.

Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	Yes	This request is linked to the Puget Sound Draft Action Agenda implementation through sub-strategy 10.5, <i>Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance</i> , as near term action 2016-0336.
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

A strategic LID training plan and program is an integral part of cleaning up Puget Sound and it is a Near Term Action, 2016-0336, in the Puget Sound 2016 draft Action Agenda (sub-strategy 10.5).

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

This request meets the legislative intent of both the 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget and 2013-15 Operating Budget provisos, which funded the LID Training program for a total of five years. No other alternatives were considered.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Not applicable.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

If this funding is left in Ecology's carryforward base budget for 2017-19, we will continue to provide LID technical trainings across the state at no cost to participants.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab C-3 Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats

1. PL AB	Funding Oil Spills Program.....	243
2. PL AG	Teck Cominco Litigation Support.....	251
3. PL AC	Litter Control and Waste Reduction.....	255
4. PL AK	Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting.....	263
5. PL AD	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs.....	271
6. PL AJ	Hanford Compliance Inspections	279
7. PL AH	Mercury Switch Removal Program.....	285
8. PL AI	Low Level Radioactive Waste Program.....	291

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AB Funding Oil Spills Program

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

In April 2015, the Governor and Legislature passed the Oil Transportation Safety Act (Act) to address rapid changes in how crude oil is moving through rail corridors and over Washington waters, creating new safety and environmental risks. The Act provided a one-time \$2.225 million transfer from the Oil Spill Response Account (OSRA) to the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) to implement the new work required by Act in the 2015-17 Biennium. These accounts receive revenue from the Oil Spill Administration Tax and Oil Spill Response Tax (commonly known as the barrel tax). The barrel tax is 5 cents per barrel (42 gallons) of oil imported into the state by vessel, and as of 2015, also by rail. Adding oil imported by rail to the tax base did not provide sufficient revenue to fully support the new work directed under the Act. Ecology estimates a \$4 million shortfall in the OSPA for the 2017-19 Biennium because most of the work directed in the Act is ongoing, projected revenue is not enough to cover ongoing costs, and the fund transfer was only one time. The OSPA is one of the major funding sources supporting oil spill prevention and preparedness activities at Ecology. This request relies on legislation passing to provide additional OSPA revenue to fund Ecology's oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities at the current level, and reduce dependency on Model Toxics Control Account funding, which is also projected to be negative in 2017-19. The amount that can be fund switched will be determined by the legislation that is passed in the 2017 legislative session to amend the barrel tax. Without this funding solution, critical oil spill safety work would be scaled down or entirely eliminated. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (State Toxics Control Account, Oil Spill Prevention Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
173-1	State Toxics Control - State	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)
217-1	Oil Spill Prevention - State	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
	Total Expenditures	0	0	0	0

Package Description:

Historically, 90 percent of crude oil has been imported to Washington State by vessel and pipeline for refining. New technologies in oil fields in Canada, North Dakota, Montana, and other states mean the U.S. now produces the majority of its own oil. The increase in U.S. oil production has strained the capacity of existing oil pipeline infrastructure and caused a sudden shift in the supply chain to transporting oil by rail. Communities across Washington State are concerned about the public safety, health, and environmental impacts of oil shipment by rail and storage at oil handling facilities. In the 2015-17 Biennium, the Legislature passed the Oil Transportation Safety Act to protect Washingtonians from these new risks. But we need permanent and sustainable funding to support all of Ecology's spill-related services, including prevention, preparedness, and response, so we can protect Washington communities and neighboring jurisdictions in the event of a spill.

The Mosier Train Derailment in Oregon on June 3, 2016 showed us that the risk of a spill from rail is real, and states need to be adequately resourced to address that risk. This derailment and spill could have been so much worse than it was for the community, the environment, and commerce. Oregon relied heavily on Washington State for response and spill management capacity to protect our shared waters of the Columbia River. The 96-car train was carrying Bakken crude oil, and 19 cars derailed. It was estimated that 51,000 gallons of crude oil escaped from four rail cars. Oil recovery included 10,000 gallons from the wastewater treatment system, 16,000 gallons burned off, and 25,000 gallons was absorbed by soil.

During the early 1990s, the Legislature recognized the importance of oil spill preparedness, prevention, and response, and established the Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program (Spills) at Ecology. To fund the program, the OSPA and OSRA were established. Revenue for these accounts is generated by a five-cent per barrel tax on oil transported into the state by vessels, and rail was added in 2015. Of this five-cent tax, four cents goes into the OSPA, and one cent goes into the OSRA. The barrel tax has never been increased or adjusted for inflation since it was enacted in 1997. Over the last six biennia and with the continuing downturn in

OSPA revenue, the Spills Program operating budget (excluding other accounts) has gradually moved from being funded about 60 percent from the OSPA and 40 percent from the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) accounts, to relying on MTCA for almost 70 percent and OSPA for 30 percent at 2017-19 Biennium carryforward level (CFL).

As demonstrated in the following table, in the early 2000s, revenue for the OSPA was approximately \$5 to \$6 million a year. From 2007 to 2015 the revenue has dropped to about \$3 to \$4 million a year. Even with the addition of oil transported by rail in 2015, projected revenue for the 2017-19 Biennium is only \$3.2 million a year. Adding rail to the tax base did not provide additional revenue to the OSPA; it only made up for the revenue lost from decreased vessel imports. Over the years, legislative action addressed OSPA revenue shortfalls through fund transfers from the OSRA and General Fund-State, and fund shifts from OSPA into State Toxics Control Account (STCA).

Oil Spill Prevention Account Revenue over time*

Year	Revenue
2000	\$4,510,104
2001	\$4,725,670
2002	\$4,813,136
2003	\$5,058,406
2004	\$5,808,765
2005	\$6,103,160
2006	\$5,286,855
2007	\$3,247,484
2008	\$3,389,303
2009	\$3,972,969
2010	\$3,426,449
2011	\$3,827,585
2012	\$3,570,642
2013	\$3,917,589
2014	\$3,519,880
2015	\$3,060,581

**after export tax credits*

During the 2015 legislative session, Ecology experienced a bipartisan push to address new safety and environmental risks from the rapid changes in crude oil transportation. That session produced significant policy changes by passing the Act, which included a new grant program to establish spill response and firefighting equipment caches in local communities (funded from the STCA); required oil spill contingency plans for oil transported by railroads; required facilities to provide Ecology notice in advance of transferring crude oil from trains and pipelines; continued development and update of geographic response plans along rail lines; and development of new and renewed initiatives to assess vessel traffic safety risks. The OSPA revenue projections were not enough to fund all of the new work. The Legislature also put additional pressure on the OSPA by funding for four years development and annual review of local emergency planning committee emergency response plans, administered by the Military Department.

In order to fund all of the new work, the Legislature made a one-time fund transfer of \$2.225 million from the OSRA to the OSPA. Sustainable funding is necessary to ensure these policy directives are maintained, while continuing Ecology’s ongoing prevention and preparedness work in the 2017-19 Biennium. Based on Department of Revenue’s June 2016 forecast, Ecology anticipates a \$4 million shortfall in OSPA in 2017-19 for critical spills safety and prevention work.

To address this critical funding need, Ecology has identified a two-pronged approach in amending the barrel tax. The current barrel tax does not apply to oil being transported through pipelines, despite pipelines posing a sizeable spill risk for the state.¹ Based on an oil movement data analysis by Ecology in 2015, pipelines accounted for about 40 percent of oil moved in and out of the state (imports, transports in-state and/or exports). While pipeline spills are less frequent than vessels, when they do occur they can be relatively large.

¹ RCW 82.23B.020

The largest recent oil spill in state history was the fatal 1999 Bellingham pipeline spill that sent 277,000 gallons of gasoline into Whatcom Creek. Other large spills from pipelines have occurred more recently throughout the country such as in the Kalamazoo River (approx. 843,000 gallons), Yellowstone River (approx. 50,000 gallons) and off the coast of Santa Barbara (approx. 105,000 gallons).² While the oil being transported via pipelines are not part of the barrel tax, the State is still paying the cost of regulating pipelines through contingency planning, as well as inspections, via Ecology. These regulated activities help address the spill risk that comes from pipelines. Including pipelines under the barrel tax is the first prong for securing sustainable funding for the Spills Program. An estimated \$2.6 million a year in revenue for the OSPA would be generated from this change, \$5.2 million per biennium.³

The second prong of the proposed revenue solution eliminates the export tax credit on the barrel. The taxes would apply to the receipt of crude oil or petroleum products received in state that are subsequently refined, processed, handled, or stored within the state, regardless if it is later exported. Under the current barrel tax structure, only about 50 percent of the oil gets taxed due to the export tax credit. Although the end user of the oil is located out of state, the exported oil still creates the same spill risk from transport and transfers as oil used within the state. The state still conducts prevention and contingency planning activities, as well as inspections, for exported oil to address its spills risk. These essential activities come at a cost to the state. This change will bring an additional \$2.6 million a year to the current OSPA revenue, \$5.2 million per biennium. This is based on the average export tax credit reported from the Department of Revenue in the last five years from 2011 to 2015, as shown in the following table.

Oil Spill Prevention Account Export Tax Credits

Year	Export Tax Credit
2011	2,878,721
2012	2,856,800
2013	3,199,466
2014	3,305,312
2015	2,498,725

\$2.9 million/year average.

Together, an estimated \$2.6 million a year from pipelines and \$2.6 million a year from eliminating the export tax credit will generate approximately \$5.2 million a year, \$10.4 million a biennium. These changes will resolve the \$4 million OSPA shortfall in 2017-19 Biennium for core Spills work and the new work authorized under the Act, and stabilize the OSPA into the future. In addition to closing the funding gap in the OSPA, the remaining \$6.4 million will replace STCA appropriation currently used to fund oil spill prevention and preparedness work and a portion of response work, on an ongoing basis, getting the funding ratio back to more historical levels of 60 percent OSPA, 40 percent MTCA. In the 2011-13 Biennium, the Legislature made an ongoing fund shift of \$5 million in operating activities from the OSPA into STCA to bridge a funding shortfall at the time. With the continuing downturn in MTCA revenue in recent years, this reverse fund shift will help return the money back to MTCA to fund other priority environmental and public health work. The MTCA accounts have a projected shortfall of \$78 million in 2017-19 as of August 2016.

This request is essential to implementing the priorities in Ecology's strategic plan to Protect and Restore Puget Sound and Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats through the highest level of oil spill prevention, preparedness and response capability to safeguard all Washington State communities and neighboring jurisdictions from oil and hazardous materials spills. Reducing oil spill risks from vessel, railroad or pipelines will help protect and restore Puget Sound and reduce toxic threats.

The Legislature directed Ecology to achieve a zero-spills goal and the Spills Program has managed to achieve significant milestones to that end. With the lowest per capita spills rate in the nation, and a drill program that has become a teaching ground for other countries and states, long term investments in this program and stabilizing the revenue that funds the work will help protect the health of Washington's citizens, the environment, and economic vitality.

Agency Contact:
 Tra Thai
 360-407-7454
 Tra.Thai@ecy.wa.gov

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Pipeline_explosion, EPA's Response to the Enbridge Oil Spill, <http://epa.gov/enbridgespill/>. June 8, 2015; CBS. Cleanup after "unfortunate incident" in Yellowstone <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/oil-spill-in-yellowstone-river-in-montana-caught-pretty-quick/>. January 19, 2015; Reuters. California water officials seek penalties in Santa Barbara oil spill, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/03/us-usa-california-oilspill-idUSKCN0Q81XD20150803>. August 3, 2015.

³ This assumes the export tax credit is also removed from the barrel tax.

Base Budget:

The overall Spills base budget at the 2017-19 Biennium CFL includes 86 FTEs and \$33.2 million total. Of this amount, OSPA is \$7.5 million, MTCA funding is \$16.7 million, and \$9 million comes from other funding sources. This request provides sufficient OSPA revenue to support ongoing, base oil spill prevention and preparedness work, and reduces the Spills Program dependency on MTCA funding. The net change in costs is zero; only the funding source will be shifted back from STCA to OSPA.

Based on the 2017-19 CFL by activity, \$3.7 million from STCA supports 30 percent of two activities: A030 Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents, and A033 Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities. With this fund shift, the activities will be entirely supported by OSPA, which aligns oil spill prevention and preparedness with the fund source intended for this work.

MTCA currently supports all routine response activities (A054 Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills). With this fund shift, OSPA could support approximately 20 percent, or \$2.7 million, of routine response activities traditionally funded with MTCA. This fund switch makes sense because response activities at Ecology are generally 70 percent oil and 30 percent other hazardous materials.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Spills Program

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A030	Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents	217-1	1,844,627	1,933,301	3,777,928
A033	Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities	217-1	1,845,186	1,833,955	3,679,141
		Subtotal 217-1	3,689,813	3,767,256	7,457,069
A030	Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents	173-1	563,941	578,267	1,142,208
A033	Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities	173-1	1,262,818	1,271,235	2,534,053
A054	Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills	173-1	4,904,536	5,732,197	10,636,733
A054	Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills	19G-1	937,158	944,578	1,881,736
A055	Restore Public Natural Resources Damaged by Oil Spills	173-1	268,032	269,672	537,704
		Subtotal 173 & 19G	7,936,485	8,795,949	16,732,434
	Other Spills Funding: 223-1, 408-1, 001-7		4,484,935	4,484,935	8,969,870
	Total Spills Funding		16,111,233	17,048,140	33,159,373

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

The ongoing fund shift starting in the 2017-19 Biennium is \$6.4 million from STCA to OSPA. The fund shift amount is Ecology's best estimate at this time, and will be determined by the legislation passed in the 2017 legislative session, and sized based on the Department of Revenue's (DOR) OSPA forecast.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be to provide sustainable revenue for the Spills Program to continue to safeguard all Washington state communities and neighboring jurisdictions from the risks associated with the transportation of crude oil and hazardous materials. The modification of the barrel tax will help Ecology maintain services at current levels and reduce dependency on MTCA funding.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goals:

Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by protecting our public health, safety, economic resources and minimizing the environmental impacts associated with the transport and spill of oil and hazardous materials in Washington State.

Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by further reducing toxic threats to the environment with sustainable resources to provide continued strong oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response protection for Washingtonians.

Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities, by helping to prevent and prepare for oil spills that would negatively impact the health and safety of communities in Washington.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A030		Prepare for Aggressive Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
	Measures	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification	0	0	0	0

Activity: A033		Prevent Oil Spills from Vessels and Oil Handling Facilities			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
	Measures	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification	0	0	0	0

Activity: A054		Rapidly Respond to and Clean Up Oil and Hazardous Material Spills			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
	Measures	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification	0	0	0	0

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Historically, 90 percent of crude oil has been imported to Washington State by vessel and pipeline for refining. New technologies in oil fields in Canada, North Dakota, Montana, and other states mean the U.S. now produces the majority of its own oil. The increase in U.S. oil production has strained the capacity of existing oil pipeline infrastructure and caused a sudden shift in the supply chain to transporting oil by rail.⁴ The total number of oil trains (from four rail companies) moving crude oil into the state, around to various points and through Washington State going to both Washington refineries and to Oregon and California, is about 25 trains a week as reported in June 2016 from the State Emergency Response Commission website. This is up from 19 trains per week as reported in 2014 Marine and Rail Oil Transportation Study.⁵ One unit train is made up of 100 to 120 rail cars, with a combined total of roughly three million gallons of oil.

Communities across Washington State are concerned about the public safety, health, and environmental impacts of oil shipment by rail and storage at oil handling facilities. Pipeline crude oil transport also increased to approximately 2.6 billion gallons in 2015 from 777 million gallons in 2003.⁶ The Legislature passed the Act in 2015 to protect Washingtonians from these new risks. However, Ecology needs permanent, sustainable funding to support all of Spills Program services including prevention, preparedness, and response to protect communities and Washington State in the event of a spill.

⁴ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/OilMovement/2014MRStudy.html>

⁵ <http://mil.wa.gov/other-links/state-emergency-response-commission-serc>.

⁶ Pipeline data from Washington State Department of Commerce, as reported by TransMountain Pipeline.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Maintaining oil safety programs protects local communities.
Other local gov't impacts?	Yes	Maintaining oil safety programs protects local communities.
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	
Other state agency impacts?	Yes	The Department of Revenue (DOR) notifies taxpayers of tax changes, collects the revenue, and works with Ecology on the forecast. Refer to the DOR fiscal note for more information on the revenue analysis.
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	The 2014 Marine and Rail Oil Transportation study informed the Oil Transportation Safety Act. This request ensures work from the Act is funded.
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	Yes	Changes are required for RCWs 82.23B.010, 82.23B.020, and 82.23B.040 to modify the tax to collect sufficient revenue for Spills work.
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	Yes	Related to sub-strategy 20.1 Prevent and Reduce the Risk of Oil Spills, and regional priority 20.1-1 Promote and Coordinate the Proactive Use of Maritime Risk Assessments.
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The addition of pipelines and removal of the export tax credit to the barrel tax base requires changes to the RCWs noted in the table. The amount of STCA funding that can be fund shifted to OSPA is dependent on legislation being passed during the 2017 legislative session.

The 2014 Legislature passed a proviso in the operating budget requiring Ecology to conduct a Marine and Rail Oil Transportation study (Study) of oil shipment through Washington State to assess public health, safety and the environmental impacts associated with oil transport. Ecology was directed to do this in consultation with the Utilities and Transportation Commission, Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the Department of Transportation. The final Study was submitted to the Governor and Legislature on March 1, 2015 and contain a prioritized list of legislative and budget recommendations for the 2015-17 Biennium. In April 2015, the Governor and the Legislature passed the Oil Transportation Safety Act (ESHB 1449) that included funding for some of the recommendations. Without a revenue fix, several important elements from the Act will have to be delayed, eliminated, or reduced.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through sub-strategy 20.1 Prevent and Reduce the Risk of Oil Spills, and specifically addresses regional priority 20.1-1 Promote and Coordinate the Proactive Use of Maritime Risk Assessments. The 2015 Oil Transportation Safety Act was passed to address rapid changes in how crude oil is moving through rail corridors and over Washington waters, creating new safety and environmental risks. Ecology estimates a \$4 million shortfall in funding for the 2017-19 Biennium and without a funding solution, critical oil spill safety work like maritime risk assessments would be scaled down or eliminated.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Ecology considered establishing a new Oil Transfer Fee assessed at the point of transfer on all oil imported into the state by vessel, rail, and pipelines. The fee could be sized to replace the barrel tax. But this is more costly to implement because a new program would need to be established to collect and audit the fee, which would have high administrative costs.

Ecology also considered further fund transfers from OSRA to OSPA, but the Oil Spill Response Tax that funds OSRA only generates about \$1.6 million a biennium, which isn't enough to offset the \$4 million OSPA funding shortfall. In addition, a low OSRA balance could leave the state unable to adequately respond to a costly, large-scale oil spill. Fund transfers or shifts from General Fund-State or MTCA are also not feasible due to continued shortfalls in these accounts.

Instead, Ecology chose to modify the barrel tax structure because the OSPA was created specifically to fund prevention, preparedness planning, and response to oil spills. Ecology is requesting legislation to add pipelines to the barrel tax and remove the export tax credit for oil and petroleum products stopping in the state.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

This request directly responds to the Governor and the Legislature's interest in addressing the rapid changes in how crude oil is moving through rail corridors and over Washington waters, creating new safety and environmental risks. Without sustainable funding, Ecology would not be able to develop the rules and programs needed to implement the 2015 legislation and continue traditional oil spill prevention, preparedness and response activities that ensure strong protection measures are in place for oil transported by rail, vessel and pipelines.

Failure to act in the 2017 legislative session would result in Ecology scaling back on oil spill prevention and preparedness, as well as oil and hazardous materials response related activities, just as oil spill risk is increasing. Several elements of the Act will be delayed, eliminated or reduced including:

- Facility compliance and oil transfer inspections that help making sure strong prevention plans are in place.
- Columbia River Vessel Traffic Safety Risk Assessment (VTRA) to evaluate current vessel traffic on the Lower Columbia River.
- Grays Harbor VTRA to evaluate the vessel traffic changes due to crude by rail transportation and handling.
- Rail Traffic Risk Assessment to evaluate the rail traffic risk to local communities across Washington State.
- Development of geographic response plans that provide tools to address the emerging threats of oil spills along inland rail corridors.
- Contingency planning and oil spill response drills to test contingency plans and ensure that a rapid and well-coordinated spill response occurs.

The 2015 legislation made significant investments to help ensure public safety, reduce spill risk on the inland side, and perform marine risk analysis work to ensure there are safety systems in place that continue to reduce marine spill risk. Without funding, Ecology cannot implement several measures of the Act, which would provide vital information to help protect the public and environment from the devastating impacts of a major derailment or catastrophic spill. The Emergency Management Division of the Military Department receives OSPA funding for local hazmat planning, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife receives OSPA money for rescuing oiled wildlife. Their budgets would also be reduced proportionally according to their share of the account.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

The OSPA revenue has not kept pace with the growing legislative demands for Spills Program work. Over the years, the account has had fund transfers and fund shifts from other accounts to keep the Spills Program whole. The biggest challenge so far was a \$7.5 million shortfall during the 2009-11 Biennium. The shortfall was addressed through a combination of ongoing expenditure and staffing reductions, as well as an ongoing \$5 million fund shift from the OSPA to STCA in the 2011-13 Biennium. As a result, the program did less prevention and preparedness work that included fewer vessel inspections, spill response readiness drills, and the review and approval of fewer spill prevention and contingency plans. The program participates regularly in Lean-type processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Through this work, Ecology reduced the approval time for spill contingency plans from 60 days to 30 days. Staff are working at maximum capacity, and there is no ability to absorb a projected \$4 million shortfall in OSPA-funded work.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AG Teck Cominco Litigation Support

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Ecology is co-plaintiff with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in a U.S. federal court case filed against Teck Cominco, a Canadian company located just over the border, north of Stevens County. This case is known as “Pakootas v. Teck Cominco Metals, Ltd.” It was originally filed in 2003 by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as a citizens’ suit, and the state of Washington joined the suit later. A phase one trial successfully established Teck’s liability for releasing metals and other chemicals into the aquatic (river) pathway and secured a court ruling and stipulation agreement to recover \$4 million in phase one costs from Teck. Of the \$4 million recovered, approximately \$3.5 million was specifically for attorney and litigation expert costs. The litigation is now in phase two. It seeks to establish Teck’s liability for air pathway contamination of upland soil extending over a broad, upland swath of the Upper Columbia River Valley. This request is for the significant expert and Attorney General support required for phase two litigation. (State Toxics Control)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
173-1	State Toxics Control - State	417,500	417,500		
	Total Expenditures	417,500	417,500	0	0
Expenditures by Object		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
E	Goods and Services	417,500	417,500		
	Total Objects	417,500	417,500	0	0

Package Description:

The Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt site is very large, extending approximately 151 river miles — from the U.S. / Canadian border, downstream to the Grand Coulee Dam. Several metals, such as arsenic, zinc, cadmium, lead, copper, and mercury, have affected Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt sediments, as well as the topsoil of the Upper Columbia River Valley near the U.S. / Canadian border of Stevens County. The pollution also includes widespread soil contamination from a century of metals smelting smokestack emissions. The primary source is directly attributed to the Teck Metals, Limited (Teck) metal ore smelting complex in Trail, British Columbia. Teck was previously known as Teck Cominco. (Details about the Upper Columbia site can be found at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=12125>)

Litigation by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the state of Washington intends to compel action and ensure the polluter pays for cleanup. Establishing liability at the site for all pollution pathways is fundamental to holding the corporation accountable for all investigation, cleanup, and environmental restoration costs. The case is being heard in the Eastern District of Washington.

A decision is pending on a recent Teck appeal involving a legal definition of disposal. Following that decision, we expect the soil pollution liability phase (phase two) of the litigation will resume in the 2017-19 biennium. Proving liability for soil pollution in Washington is critical to achieving full cleanup that will protect the Upper Columbia River Valley community and recover compensation for substantial terrestrial environmental injury.

This budget request will fund costs for Attorney General representation, independent expert witnesses, required research and investigation, and other litigation support activities. It will support Ecology and the Office of the Attorney General efforts to prove Teck’s liability for soil contamination in federal court.

This request is essential to implementing the priority in Ecology's strategic plan to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats by ensuring liability is proven and that the polluter (Teck) provides resources for cleaning up this site to address natural resource restoration goals for the ecosystem.

Agency Contact:
Angie Wirkkala
360-407-7219
angie.wirkkala@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

This request is not an expansion or alteration of a current program. There is no base budget for litigation support and expert witnesses.

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

The Office of the Attorney General and Ecology estimate one-time costs include \$400,000 for experts and studies and \$435,000 for Attorney General costs. The litigation cost estimate is of the remaining costs in phase two if it is fully litigated within the 2017-19 biennium. It assumes that 1) the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upholds the current federal district court ruling that the phase two claim can move forward as a cause of action; and 2) phase two will resume where it left off before the Ninth Circuit appeal, with initial expert witness reports having already been filed.

The estimate assumes the remaining scope includes additional discovery (factual and expert), assessing expert reports filed by Teck, producing expert reply reports and other related tasks, and preparing for and presenting the case at trial. The Office of the Attorney General's estimate is based on past experience in litigating phase one (including a review of phase one tasks and costs) and best professional judgment. Contingencies include 1) uncertainty over whether the Ninth Circuit will uphold the federal district court (if it does not the air pathway claim will be dismissed); and 2) uncertainty over when the Ninth Circuit will issue its decision (assuming the Ninth Circuit upholds the federal district court, this will impact when the case will resume. And this will affect whether phase two can be completed within the 2017-19 biennium).

Explanation of costs by object:

Goods and Services (object E) per Ecology and Office of Attorney General estimates of \$835,000.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be that Ecology prevents and reduces toxic threats in the following ways.

- Reduces threats from high priority toxic pollutants or pollutant pathways: This request will support continued litigation to establish liability for all pathways of pollution. Establishing liability is fundamental to achieving a full cleanup of metals contamination and compensation for injured natural resources.
- Avoids future impacts to human health and the environment: This request will support cleaning up the legacy smelter metals pollution, ensuring future impacts are addressed. More residential cleanup actions will be necessary. Establishing a soils liability decision will ensure full cleanup and allow Ecology to pursue ongoing claims for terrestrial natural resource damages compensation.
- Prevents toxic exposures to vulnerable populations: The community and residential properties are affected by soils pollution. This request will support a liability judgment intended to pay for cleanups that will be needed to prevent toxic exposures to vulnerable populations.
- Avoids future costs to citizens: This request supports the state's objective in this litigation by ensuring the polluter pays for all cleanup and resource injuries, not Washington State residents.
- Secures important data needed for effective toxic prevention efforts: This request will pay for expert scientific and technical data to support the soil pollution litigation. The litigation has and will produce key data and interpretations that inform and support site-specific and statewide cleanup and injury determination programs.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by investing funds to protect public health and natural resources. Cleanups are required when contaminants are at levels that are not safe for human health and the environment. Examples include contamination in drinking water supplies, in neighborhood soils (including school yards and daycare facilities), and in sediments that make shellfish unsafe to eat and beaches unsafe to enjoy. The cleanup of

contaminated sites protects human health and the environment by preventing, reducing, or eliminating exposure to and risks caused by toxic contamination.

Pursuing this litigation supports the environmental cleanup of the Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt site, which will increase recreation and economic opportunities in the affected communities.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A005		Clean up the Most Contaminated Sites First (Upland and Aquatic)			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Ecology has developed extensive experience in the long-term costs and consequences to the community from smelter pollution, like the Tacoma Asarco Smelter. Protecting human health through residential risk reduction becomes a several years' effort. By ensuring cleanup is fully paid for by the liable party, the cleanup costs do not fall to Washington State residents. The cleanup costs for the Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt site are estimated well into the tens of millions of dollars. Pursuing Teck as liable in this case means the state does not assume a long-term financial obligation for this cleanup, other state cleanup initiatives can continue as planned, and millions of dollars in natural resource compensation claims will be gained.

Legacy metals smelter operations have polluted the water and contaminated soil extending over a broad, upland swath of the Upper Columbia River Valley. Residences of the area are currently undergoing time critical yard soil removal actions to reduce health risks from lead and arsenic.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	The Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt site is very large, extending over approximately 151 river miles — from the U.S. / Canadian border, downstream to the Grand Coulee Dam. The pollution also includes widespread soil contamination from a century of metals smelting smokestack emissions.
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	Yes	Ecology is co-plaintiff with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in a U.S. federal court case filed against Teck Cominco.
Other state agency impacts?	Yes	The Office of the Attorney General, Ecology Division is litigating this case on behalf of Ecology.
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	Yes	This case is known as "Pakootas v. Teck Cominco Metals, Ltd." It was originally filed in 2003 by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as a citizens' suit, and the state of Washington joined the suit later.
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The request is integral to an ongoing, multi-year state litigation. The litigation sets the foundation to compel the liable party to pay for cleaning up the Upper Columbia River / Lake Roosevelt site, encompassing hundreds of square miles in Northeast Washington. The legal requirements and schedules are dictated by the courts.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Requesting additional funding is the only option Ecology considered. The litigation cannot be supported by reductions in other areas. A recovered economy is delivering a record number of cleanup sites to Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program to review and act on – from 200-300 per year, on average, to over 400 in 2015. Cleanup work is funded by Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) accounts. In the past, when MTCA revenues were stable and growing, Ecology would have requested additional staff in the 2017-19 biennium to respond to the demand for our oversight and review of contaminated site cleanup. But, the collapse in oil prices over the past two years has put significant pressure on Ecology's cleanup budget. There is no new revenue to support expanding the cleanup work force. Economic conditions require us to maintain the work force we have and find ways to manage work load, while sticking to existing cleanup priorities. This includes pursuing polluters like Teck to address their liability.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Without full liability determinations in federal court, Teck would not be obligated, nor could they be compelled, to fully pay for complete cleanup to protect current and future exposure to people or wildlife. They are the party responsible for the pollution to topsoil in the Upper Columbia River Valley. Legal authorities would be void. Further, the state would not have the authority to require monetary compensation for restoration of lost natural resources.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

This is a request for litigation support. The legal requirements and schedules are dictated by the courts. There are not process improvements or best practices that can be influenced by Ecology or the Office of the Attorney General.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AC Litter Control and Waste Reduction

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

In 1971, the Washington State Legislature enacted the litter tax, supported by industry, on disposable items commonly found in roadside litter. Revenue from this tax is deposited in the Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA). In the last two biennia, the Legislature diverted \$21.7 million of revenue from this tax to State Parks for operation and maintenance. To support these redirections, Ecology's appropriation was reduced, but is fully restored in the 2017-19 carryforward level budget. In addition, Ecology is requesting \$4.5 million of the fund balance in WRRLCA to use for the intent of the law for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and litter collection and control programs. Seventy percent of these funds will be used for litter pickup and most of the dollars are used in local communities across Washington state. (Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
044-1	Waste Red., Recycling & Litter - State	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Total Expenditures	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
A	Salaries and Wages	128,579	128,579	128,579	128,579
B	Employee Benefits	45,646	45,646	45,646	45,646
C	Personal Service Contract	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
E	Goods and Services	1,243,593	1,243,593	1,243,593	1,243,593
G	Travel	5,011	5,011	5,011	5,011
J	Capital Outlays	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342
N	Grants, Benefits, and Client Services	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements	49,829	49,829	49,829	49,829
	Total Objects	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Staffing					
Job Class	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST 4	57,146	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
IT SPECIALIST 2		0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
	Total FTEs	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

Package Description:

The Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) is funded from a tax on disposable items typically found in roadside litter. In 1971, the retail and bottling industry elected to tax themselves on these items, in lieu of a bottle bill, and dedicate the funding to youth employment programs for litter pickup along Washington's highways, and for waste reduction and recycling programs. Seventy percent of the tax is focused primarily on litter pickup, and 30 percent is focused on waste reduction and recycling work at Ecology. The funding is used by Ecology, local governments, and state agencies.

Since the recession in 2008, WRRLCA revenue has been redirected from the work required by the statute (RCW 70.93.180). A total of about \$15.7 million of WRRLCA was transferred to the state General Fund in the 2009-11 and 2011-13 biennia. Ecology took a corresponding cut to its base budget during this time. In the 2013-15 Biennium, a total of \$11.7 million was appropriated to the State Parks and Recreation Commission (Parks) to operate and maintain state parks. Of this, \$10 million was diverted from WRRLCA to the State Parks Renewal and Stewardship Account, and \$1.7 million was a one-time appropriation to Parks. In the 2015-17 Biennium, an additional \$10 million was diverted to Parks, with a sunset date of June 30, 2017 (Chapter 15, Laws of 2013, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5897). As a result of these appropriations to Parks, and a lower fund balance, Ecology's appropriations were reduced.

In addition to the appropriations to Parks, Ecology has experienced budget provisos that restricted how funding could be spent. These restrictions have significantly reduced waste reduction, recycling, and litter control programs throughout Washington State for the past four biennia. During the 2015 legislative session, the Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1060, which directs revenue from the litter tax be used for the original intent of the tax effective June 30, 2017. This presents Ecology and local governments with a great opportunity to revitalize important and in-demand work on litter and waste reduction and recycling.

According to the Keep America Beautiful Foundation, litter is a health and environmental hazard and can negatively impact tourism and real estate values. The litter pickup programs funded by this tax have provided employment for more than 13,000 teens through the Ecology Youth Corps (EYC), as well as adult crews, to clean up medians and other challenging areas. Litter funds sent to other agencies and counties provide structured work opportunities for inmates at state and county correctional facilities. The litter campaign increased awareness and influenced litterers to stop littering. Emphasis on properly securing loads in pick-up trucks not only reduced unintentional litter, but also helped prevent accidents from items coming out of vehicle beds while on the highway. Based on the statewide litter control programs' average performance outputs over the last four biennia, for every \$10,000 invested in litter control programs, the return-on-investment results in: approximately 665 youth and young adult employment hours; 10 cleaned acres; 85 miles of cleaned roadways; 15 cleaned illegal dump sites; and 7.0 tons of litter picked up.

Recycling and waste reduction are important strategies to conserve natural resources and reduce energy, water use, and pollution – including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Washington has long been a leader in recycling, with some of the most established and successful curbside programs. Based on the Solid Waste in Washington State: 23rd Annual Status Report (Ecology Publication #14-07-034), in 2013, approximately eight million tons of material was collected for recycling in Washington. This effort saved energy equivalent to 1.1 billion gallons of gasoline, or about 139 trillion British Thermal Units (BTUs) of energy. This is enough to power almost 1.3 million homes for a year or nearly half the households in Washington. It also prevented approximately 3.1 million tons of GHG emissions, or about 905 pounds per person. That impact is similar to taking 2.4 million vehicles off the road. The benefits calculation is based on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Reduction Model (WARM), <https://www.epa.gov/warm>.

Manufacturing recycled products requires, on average, 17 times less energy than manufacturing the same products from virgin materials (according to the National Recycling Coalition). By recycling nearly 1.4 million tons of scrap metal in 2013, Washington helped avoid mining and processing of 1.75 million tons of iron ore, 700,000 tons of coal, and 28,000 tons of limestone (University of Massachusetts Amherst: Environmental Benefits of Recycling). And by recycling more than 540,000 tons of paper, Washingtonians prevented the use of 3.8 billion gallons of water (per the EPA WARM). More environmental benefits of recycling can be found at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1107007.html>.

However, the recycling system is constantly evolving, as is the waste stream that drives it. For example, there has been such a decline in newspapers, that bales of this material, once a staple of the recycling industry, are no longer being processed. Instead, newspaper is being mixed with office and other paper. Another example is the shift away from cans and bottles for food items into non-recyclable, light-weight pouches. Shifts like these have repercussions throughout the entire industry, including for local government recycling programs. As the materials in the recycling stream change, the value of the recycling stream is reduced, sometimes forcing local governments to alter or abandon recycling programs. In response, some material recycling facilities are changing their sorting processes and equipment. Without sufficient staff to stay on top of these changes and the repercussions they create, Ecology cannot provide assistance to our partners or maintain our leadership role. Additional staff will engage with industry groups that are trying to improve the recycling system, and bring the aid and ideas of those organizations to communities in Washington.

The 2017-19 Carry Forward Level (CFL) of \$18.8 million base funding, in addition to the \$4.5 million in this request, will be distributed according to RCW 70.93.180 as follows.

50 percent Litter Pickup:

- \$9.42 million (base funding). Funding will support the EYC and other state agency efforts to clean up litter at the 2015-17 levels, in addition to the following efforts (directed in RCW 70.93.180(1)(a)):
 - Reinstatement 1.0 FTE to administer the litter prevention campaign and oversee the new competitive litter grant program. Data from the 2004 litter survey showed the litter campaign resulted in a 25 percent decrease in the amount of roadway litter. Funding and FTE authority are included in the CFL base budget.
 - Increase EYC summer youth crews and median crews. On average, 5.5 tons of litter is picked up for every \$10,000 spent. This investment will result in an additional 72.8 tons of litter picked up from state roads.
 - Increase funds by \$600,000 to Washington State Parks, Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), and Washington State Patrol (WSP). Using the same metric as above, this investment will result in an additional 330 tons of litter picked up from public lands and roadways.
- \$2.25 million additional funding will allow Ecology to invest in activities like:
 - Increase litter prevention work using social media and advertising through radio, television, and billboards. Data from the 2004 litter survey showed the litter campaign resulted in a 25 percent decrease in the amount of roadway litter.
 - Contract for a litter survey. This litter survey will provide updated data on what types of materials are littered so we can target our media campaigns to promote prevention and measure our efforts. The 2004 survey cost over \$500,000, including staff and crew time. We plan to run a more efficient survey, using contractors for \$450,000.
 - Increase funds by \$500,000 to State Parks, DOC, DNR, and DFW, which will result in an additional 300 tons of litter picked up from public lands and roadways.
 - Add 0.25 FTE to handle anticipated additional calls from the litter prevention campaign. This will result in people getting letters informing them of litter laws and penalties and discouraging them from littering (this activity was suspended with the budget cuts).
 - Create a pilot jobs training program targeting disadvantaged youth in community clean-up and litter education, working through existing community-based organizations skilled in job training and education.

30 percent Waste Reduction and Recycling:

- \$5.65 million (base funding). Funding will support waste reduction and recycling programs, including technical assistance, research, and outreach on waste reduction and recycling at the 2015-17 levels, in addition to the following efforts:
 - Reinstatement 1.0 FTE to address concerns with transporters of recycling and “sham recycling,” as required by RCW 70.95.400-440. Ecology will track records of registered recycling transporters to make sure they are abiding by the law, which should decrease illegal activity, and increase materials being recycled. Funding and FTE authority are included in the CFL base budget.
 - Reinstatement 1.0 FTE to work on recycling and waste reduction issues, as required by RCWs 70.93.020, 70.93.200, 70.95.100 and 70.95.600. The primary areas of focus include addressing problematic material like glass and plastic bags; working with industry on optimizing the recycling system; identifying best management practices for recycling; and focusing on underserved communities, such as multi-family, commercial, rural areas, and populations with limited English-proficiency. This additional resource will allow Ecology to stay current on the evolving recycling industry and help keep Washington as a leader in recycling. Funding and FTE authority are included in the CFL base budget.
 - Use consultants to improve our data collection, analysis, and reporting, as requested by stakeholders. Areas of emphasis include:
 - Using the results from the 2016 statewide Waste Characterization Study and other studies, analyze opportunities and prioritize waste types for focused work to reduce waste and increase recycling.
 - Increase analysis of waste generation and recycling data by region as well as destination of materials.
 - Communicate more and improved facts and figures on Washington State waste generation and recycling via webinars, maps, list serves, and other means.
 - Research the economic and environmental impacts of waste reduction and recycling to help answer the question, “How does waste reduction and recycling help Washington’s economy and environment?”
 - Address the organics waste stream, which is supported by RCWs 70.95.010, 70.95.080, 70.95.090 and 70.95.290.
 - Increase funds for Washington State University and the University of Washington to research turning organic wastes to resources, such as fuels and other useful products. Recent research by WSU has led to the establishment of eight anaerobic digesters at dairies that deal with dairy manure and some food waste. Research on the carbon-capturing value of using recycled organic products in soils is another area of study.
 - Work with stakeholders to increase focus on diversifying options for recycling organic wastes, such as small scale compost systems, and expand work to prevent food wastes and promote diverting usable food to feed hungry people.
 - Composting is an important and popular management tool for organic waste materials such as yard and food debris. But odors and contamination from non-compostable materials are problems. More resources will allow Ecology to more adequately address these issues.

- \$1.35 million additional funding will allow Ecology to invest in activities like:
 - Add 2.0 FTEs for waste reduction and recycling technical assistance. These staff will provide assistance to local governments and businesses on recycling and waste reduction programs and facilities. This will lead to increased recycling, reduced waste, and a better informed population.
 - Reinstate an improved school award program that provides schools with seed funding for waste reduction and recycling campaigns, as required by RCW 70.95C.120. In addition to reducing waste, this educates young people about recycling. Reinstating this program will result in seed grants for about 10 schools to increase recycled materials, reduce waste, and educate and engage youth who are learning valuable, life-long recycling habits.
 - Reinstate outreach efforts on recycling and waste reduction. With more outreach, the public will be better informed, leading to more and cleaner recycling and composting, as well as reduced waste. This activity is required by RCWs 70.93.020, 70.93.200, 70.95.100, and 70.95.600.

20 percent Local Governments:

- \$3.77 million (base funding). Funding will support county governments to operate litter pickup programs on city and county roads at the 2015-17 levels, in addition to the following efforts:
 - Dedicate \$500,000 for the competitive litter grant program as created in RCW 70.93.180 (1)(b)(ii). A minimum of eight local governments or non-profits will be able to fund needed education projects on litter control and waste reduction and recycling.
 - Increase funds by \$592,800 for local government Community Litter Cleanup Grant Program (CLCP) grants, including tools and trucks to be distributed based on efficiency and effectiveness of local programs. Local governments will increase their litter pickup programs on county roads, and clean up an estimated 300 additional tons of litter. Most counties use inmates for litter pickup, and this funding increase will result in inmates providing more community service. This work is directed in RCWs 70.93.180(1)(b)(i) and 70.93.180.(3).
- \$900,000 additional funding will allow Ecology to invest in activities like:
 - Increase funds by \$100,000 for the competitive litter grant program. Two additional local governments or non-profits will be able to fund needed education projects on litter control and waste reduction and recycling.
 - Increase funds by \$800,000 for local government CLCP grants. This additional amount will increase litter pickup programs on county roads by about 440 tons and provide more community service opportunities for inmates.

This work is essential to implementing Ecology's strategic priorities to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats, and Protect and Restore the Puget Sound. Better programs on recycling, composting, reducing waste, and preventing litter are important actions to support these priorities.

- Litter and illegally dumped solid waste often ends up in Washington's waters. Plastics and other solid waste are found in the ocean off Washington shores, causing harm to ocean animals and safety issues on Washington beaches.
- Manufacturing with recycled materials uses less energy and water and creates less pollution than using virgin materials.
- Developing recycling programs that remove products that contain toxic chemicals is a cornerstone of Ecology's Reducing Toxic Threats initiative. WRRLLCA has funded staff work that led to developing producer-funded recycling programs for electronics and mercury lights.
- Using compost on soils increases their water storage capacity and reduces the need for toxic pesticides and fertilizers.

This work is also connected to reducing climate impacts. Using recycled feedstocks creates far fewer GHG emissions than manufacturing with virgin materials, due in large part to the reduced use of energy. And reducing waste and reusing materials saves even more GHG emissions than recycling. Composting organic wastes creates less methane than disposing of these wastes in landfills. Also, applying compost to soils increases their carbon storage capacity.

Program Contact:
 Laurie Davies, W2R Program Manager
 360-407-6103
Laurie.davies@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

The 2017-19 CFL for WRRLLCA of \$18.8 million supports approximately 31.5 direct FTEs annually to support litter pickup efforts and provide technical assistance in waste reduction and recycling. In addition to staff costs, Ecology provides grant funding to local governments and funding for contract services. Funding is appropriated from WRRLLCA and is tied to activities A009: Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse Prevent and A010: Pick Up Litter. Administrative Overhead related to this activity is also in Ecology's Administration Activity A002.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A009	Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse	044-1	2,195,815	2,266,905	4,462,720
A010	Prevent and Pick up Litter	044-1	6,779,160	6,814,177	13,593,337
A002	Administration	044-1	390,472	390,471	780,943
TOTAL			9,365,447	9,471,553	18,837,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Beginning July 1, 2017 and ongoing, Ecology is requesting a total of \$4.5 million and 2.6 FTEs for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and litter collection and control programs. This includes \$240,000 a year for salary, benefits, and associated staff costs for 2.25 FTEs Environmental Specialist 4s to provide more technical assistance for waste reduction, recycling, and litter issues to better address needs and concerns from residents and local governments.

In addition to staff costs, Ecology is requesting \$1,235,000 a year to fund other state agencies for litter pickup, school awards for waste reduction and recycling programs, and provide funding for waste reduction and recycling outreach and litter prevention efforts statewide (shown in Goods and Services, Object E). In an effort to have better data on what types of materials are littered, Ecology is requesting \$225,000 a year for two years to contract for a litter survey. The last survey was conducted more than 12 years ago and most of the data might not be relevant today. Ecology will re-assess this plan after the 2017-19 Biennium and divert funding toward other litter control efforts as needed (shown in Personal Service Contract, Object C). Finally, Ecology is requesting \$550,000 per year for grant funding to local governments for litter pickup and jobs training programs (shown in Grants, Object N).

Based on the Department of Revenue’s June 2016 revenue forecast, revenue from the litter tax will be sufficient in 2017-19 and ensuing biennia to support this ongoing request for \$4.5 million from the fund balance.

Explanation of costs by object:

- Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.
- Benefits are the agency average of 35.5% of salaries.
- Personal Service Contract includes \$225,000 per year for litter survey.
- Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE. Includes \$1,234,575 per year for litter pickup agreements with other state agencies, litter prevention, and WRR outreach efforts.
- Grants, Benefits, and Client Services includes \$550,000 for grant funding to local governments.
- Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.
- Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.
- Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6% of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

This work provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by putting Washington youth (ages 14-17) to work. Youth under the age of 16 have few employment opportunities, and the Ecology Youth Corps creates the chance for first employment to learn basic job skills needed for success in later years. Older youth (ages 16-17) are part of the cohort of teens that have the highest unemployment rate in Washington State (and nationwide), and benefit similarly from these opportunities.

Recycling and reuse are proven to be beneficial to the economy as well. Studies have found recycling materials creates 10 more jobs, on a per ton basis, than landfilling <https://ilsr.org/recycling-means-business/>. Job estimates for reuse are even higher. Also, keeping highways and communities clean of litter increases economic vitality.

This work also supports Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment. Litter pickup and prevention helps keep our environment clean by properly and efficiently disposing of solid waste to keep it out of Washington’s environment. Waste reduction, recycling, and

composting lead to a more efficient use of resources and use less energy and water. It also results in fewer GHG emissions and other pollution. Finally, some organic waste materials are being used to create sustainable energy, and diverting organic waste from disposal reduces greenhouse gas emissions from landfills.

Performance Measure detail:

This budget proposal ties to activity, A009 Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse. Ecology provides technical assistance to local governments for waste reduction and recycling programs, and develops regulations and provides technical assistance to promote reuse of organic materials. There is no direct measure associated with this activity. This proposal also ties to activity, A010 Prevent and Pick Up Litter. Litter control efforts include Ecology Youth Corps litter pick up crews, Community Litter Cleanup contracts, and coordination with other state and local efforts to maximize litter pick up.

Activity: A009		Eliminate Waste and Promote Material Reuse			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
Measures		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Activity: A010		Prevent and Pick Up Litter			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
Measures		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001489	Pounds of litter picked up annually	1,858,500	1,858,500	1,858,500	1,858,500

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Increasing litter pickup by youth crews provides more meaningful first jobs to youth, teaching basic job skills that can be used later in life such as helping teens learn time management skills, form good work habits and gain self-confidence.

Funding more litter pickup efforts by local government and state agencies (primarily DOC and DNR) provides structured work and training opportunities for incarcerated individuals.

If litter is seen on the ground, some people think it is acceptable to litter more. Cleaner roads contribute to better community health, both environmental and economic. Crime and anti-social behavior are shown to be reduced when litter is reduced (Keep America Beautiful Foundation). Businesses benefit by having to spend less on cleanup and from increased customer satisfaction.

Reinstating the litter prevention campaign will positively benefit residents and businesses by promoting a strong anti-litter message. The litter hotline provides a tool to report litterers.

Increasing Ecology work on waste reduction, recycling, and composting will lead to increased and improved programs in local communities and schools. Increased assistance and outreach will help clarify confusing issues regarding contaminants in recycling and composting streams. This will result in cleaner recycling and composting systems. Ecology involvement in national efforts to create better recycling systems can positively impact the evolution of packaging materials to better support recycling and composting efforts. These activities will help maintain Washington’s role as a leader in recycling and assure quality programs for our residents.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Local government public works, health and roads departments will all benefit from the work in this proposal. Public works agencies will get more technical assistance and outreach assistance for recycling, composting, waste reduction and litter prevention work. Health departments will be able to use these funds to help clean up illegal dumps.
Other local gov’t impacts?	Yes	County roads departments will benefit from these funds being used to clean local roadways. Local jails are able to use inmate crews to clean up county roadways and illegal dumps, while allowing inmates to provide community service.
Tribal gov’t impacts?	No	

Other state agency impacts?	Yes	Portions of these funds are granted to five state agencies. DFW and DNR use them for litter cleanup and recycling on public lands. DOC uses funds to operate inmate crews to clean up state roadways. WA State Patrol partners with us to enforce litter prevention work, issue citations to litter violators and enforce cover your load laws. State Parks will focus on litter education and prevention on their lands.
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	Chapter 70.93 RCW and this tax was created in 1971 for the purpose of funding ongoing work of litter pickup and prevention, and promoting waste reduction, recycling and composting across the state. When funds were shifted from this use during the great recession, taxpayers rallied to bring them back to their original intent via ESHB 1060, which passed in 2015.
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections	None	

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

Many of the important connections and impacts have been discussed throughout this request. During the 2015 legislative session, businesses that pay into the litter tax pushed for the passage of ESHB 1060, which directs revenue from the litter tax to be used for its original purposes of waste reduction, recycling, composting, and litter collection, reduction, and control programs, and restricted diversion to the state General Fund.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

The litter tax was created in 1971 to fund the ongoing work of litter pickup and prevention, employ youth, and promote waste reduction, recycling, and composting across the state. To stay in compliance with ESHB 1060 and follow the mandates of the legislation originally passed in 1971, Ecology must use WRRLLCA funding for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and litter control. Since there is a projected available fund balance of \$4.5 million a biennium, requesting appropriation of that amount to use for the purposes established in law is the best option.

Some waste reduction activities are eligible for funding under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). But the collapse in oil prices over the past two years has put significant pressure on Ecology's MTCA funded activities, and there is no new revenue to support funding this request using MTCA funds.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Ecology has been operating with a reduced WRRLLCA budget for four biennia, which has limited the number of staff employed and work accomplished, resulting in reduced environmental outcomes. If this request is not funded, Ecology would continue to operate at a reduced level for litter prevention, litter pick-up, and waste reduction and recycling activities. The amount of litter picked up directly correlates with funding. Less funding equals less litter picked up— almost on a dollar to pound ratio.

Litter is a costly solid waste management problem that affects Washington's economy, environment, and quality of life. Cleaner communities have a better chance of attracting new businesses, residents, and tourists. Without funding we would continue to do no litter prevention work. Our residents would remain uneducated about the importance of not littering, litter would continue to foul our roadways, and litterers would go without punishment. There would also be reduced levels of litter pickup for state agencies, local governments, and Ecology Youth Corps, as well as fewer employment opportunities for those who pick up litter. Ecology would not have funds for the competitive litter grant program for local governments and non-profit organizations to use for education on recycling and frequently littered items.

If this request is not funded, Ecology would not be able to increase our focus on waste reduction and recycling programs. As the waste stream evolves and regional and national groups engage to address these changes, we would have limited staff to participate in these efforts and represent Washington's needs. We would not be able to provide sufficient technical assistance to local governments and other stakeholders to encourage and facilitate recycling, composting, and waste reduction. We would not be able to bring back programs we had to cut during the great recession, or work on new efforts as requested by local government and other stakeholders.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

Over the last few biennia Ecology has focused on increasing efficiencies of the litter pickup programs by directing the limited funding to those agencies and local governments that run the most effective programs using an allocation formula based on efficiency and effectiveness. We have also streamlined the collection habits of our youth crews by focusing on picking up only litter over a certain size (litter that is more visible), and leaving the smallest items.

With the reduced staff and budget for waste reduction and recycling programs over the last few biennia, Ecology has prioritized down to the core programs, carefully choosing what issues to engage in and at what level.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AK Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

In 2012, Ecology issued a draft Hanford Sitewide Dangerous Waste Permit for public comment. Comments, including those from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), indicated the permit could not be issued. Since then, Ecology has developed a revised approach to permit development, implementation, and administration. At the direction of EPA, Ecology took over administration of the current permit from the U.S. Department of Energy to be consistent with the way other permits are managed. Ecology is working to re-develop the draft permit while maintaining the current permit. This request provides information technology, regulatory, and engineering support to administer the permits electronically, and to properly develop and issue current and future permits. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover this fee funded work so radioactive waste is appropriately managed to protect the environment and public health. Costs will be paid for by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
20R-1	Radioactive Mixed Waste - State		435,942	435,942	435,942	435,942
	Total Expenditures		435,942	435,942	435,942	435,942
Expenditures by Object			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
A	Salaries and Wages		235,977	235,977	235,977	235,977
B	Employee Benefits		83,775	83,775	83,775	83,775
E	Goods and Services		13,631	13,631	13,631	13,631
G	Travel		7,568	7,568	7,568	7,568
J	Capital Outlays		3,537	3,537	3,537	3,537
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		91,454	91,454	91,454	91,454
	Total Objects		435,942	435,942	435,942	435,942
Staffing						
Job Class	Salary		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER 3	76,814		0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST 4	57,146		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nuclear Waste Program Specialist	73,137		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IT SPECIALIST 5	74,970		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FISCAL ANALYST 2			0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
IT SPECIALIST 2			0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
	Total FTEs		3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Revenue						
Account	Source		<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
20R-1 - Radioactive Mixed Waste	0294		435,942	435,942	435,942	435,942
	Total Revenue		435,942	435,942	435,942	435,942

Package Description:

In 2012, Ecology issued a draft Sitewide Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit for public comment. The dangerous waste permit covers hazardous waste management at Hanford facilities to ensure radioactive waste is appropriately managed to protect the environment and public health, and secure safe closure of these facilities. The proposed permit would have replaced the current permit that was originally issued in 1994. The existing permit only includes facility-specific requirements for 13 of the 37 permitted facilities on Hanford. The facilities without facility-specific conditions continue to operate under general permit conditions, which continues to create compliance and operational problems for both Ecology and the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE).

The 2012 public comment process, along with comments from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversight personnel, indicated the draft permit could not be issued because it lacked essential information. Since then, Ecology has substantially revised its approach to permit development and implementation. The revised approach focuses on ensuring:

1. Permitting decisions that result in environmental protection equivalent to Dangerous Waste regulations (chapter 173-303 WAC).
2. Consistency in dangerous waste facility permitting across the state and across the Hanford reservation.
3. Clear and specific requirements.
4. Requirements that can be met by the permitted facility.

The Hanford site poses unique geographic, administrative, and technical permitting challenges. It has 37 dangerous waste management facilities that are either closing or still operating to treat, store, or dispose of radioactive mixed or dangerous waste. Ecology is developing permit review guidance that is consistent with statewide guidance. We are applying that guidance to the permitting challenges presented by Hanford and those 37 facilities. The result of that work is a more robust permit application review and approval process than was used before.

Right now, Ecology is administering the current permit and all conditions, enforcement actions, etc. related to that, while also working on revisions that will be part of a new draft permit. The new guidance and approach is being applied to the current permit and will be applied to the new permit when it is reissued.

The revised process requires additional staff to review and develop permits chapters. Each of the 37 dangerous waste management facilities on Hanford will have a permit chapter that includes up to 13 sections of facility information and permit conditions. Each of these 37 permit chapters are the equivalent of a stand-alone dangerous waste permit. Additional staff are also needed to maintain the current permits. As facility conditions change or compliance problems are identified, it frequently requires revisions to the permits or facility operations. Ecology must maintain accurate permit revision documentation.

Compliance problems with facilities covered under the current permit have resulted in significant revisions to that permit. This work will continue until the new permit is re-issued. When that happens, the work scope to maintain the permit and manage revisions will continue as Hanford continues to complete cleanups, manage existing and new waste, and close units that are no longer needed.

Ecology took over electronic administration of the current permit from USDOE in August 2015 to meet state regulatory and compliance standards. Previously, USDOE administered the permit under Ecology oversight. In 2012, EPA directed Ecology to take over electronic administration of the permit to align with the way other permits are managed.

The current permit consists of over 16,000 pages, includes over 1,600 documents, and Ecology must maintain four versions of the permit (web, Ecology, Public, and USDOE). Since August 2015, when Ecology assumed administrative control of the permit, there have been 42 individual permit modifications that required revisions to a substantial portion of the permit. The entire permit is revised quarterly to incorporate each of the individual modifications. This has significantly increased the administrative, technical, and regulatory workload for permit writers and information technology (IT) staff. Ecology previously repurposed a position to establish an IT position to perform the work. But the new work scope is exceeding current IT capacity, and we are unable to maintain the permit, process modifications, and support the reissue of the permit.

In summary, Ecology could not reissue the draft permit in 2012, is implementing a permit process enhancement, and has a substantially increased workload to maintain the current permit while developing the new permit for reissue. The drivers for these changes include:

- The 2012 draft reissue permit lacked essential information required for the permit.
- EPA gave oversight direction to revise the draft permit.
- EPA and Ecology compliance actions identified permitting and operations at some Hanford dangerous waste management units that needed correction.
- The compliance actions led to new permitting and facility closure work in the current permit.

As a result, permitting practices at Hanford needed substantial changes. This request is for the additional resources needed to:

- Administer the current permit.
- Develop the new permit for reissue.
- Manage revisions needed in the current permit to address compliance problems raised by Ecology and EPA.
- Provide ongoing administration of the electronic permits. Right now, 13 facilities are permitted under the Sitewide Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. When the new permit is issued, Ecology will be managing 37 facilities, resulting in a much larger ongoing permit workload.

This request is essential to implementing the priority in Ecology's strategic plan to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats because it will provide resources needed to develop consistent, protective permits for the operation of Hanford and other radioactive mixed waste facilities that treat, store, or dispose of radioactive mixed wastes.

The current permit is being revised, resulting in a more consistent, enforceable, and implementable permit at each facility. This will improve control over how facilities treat, store, and dispose of their radioactive mixed waste, which will help prevent pollution of air, land, water.

Note: Ecology is also requesting resources for Hanford compliance inspections in a related 2017-19 Operating Budget request.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW OR INCREASED FEE REQUEST

1. Fee Name: Mixed Waste Management Fee

2 Current Tax or Fee Amount: \$8,086,000

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: \$8,521,942 based on workload model.

FY 2019: \$8,521,942 based on workload model.

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: \$435,942, based on workload model.

FY 2019: \$435,942, based on workload model.

5. Expected Implementation Date: 7/1/2017

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: \$435,942

FY 2019: \$435,942

7. Justification: The Radioactive Mixed Waste Management Fee is intended to fund Ecology's implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Act (chapter 70.105 RCW) at radioactive mixed waste facilities.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No changes, there are four radioactive mixed waste facilities. USDOE (Hanford), US Navy (PSNS), Perma-Fix, and Areva.

9. Changes in Methodology: No change in methodology.

10. Alternatives: No alternatives considered.

11. Statutory Change Required? No, none required.

Agency Contact:

Steve Moore

360 407-7212

SMOO461@ECY.WA.GOV

Base Budget:

Base funding for permit work is from the mixed waste management fee and is listed by activity in the table below based on carryforward level (CFL) for the 2017-19 biennium. The table reflects total mixed waste management staffing. The mixed waste management fee funds permitting, compliance and support activities at facilities that treat, store or disposed of radioactive mixed wastes. There are currently 17.0 FTEs doing direct permitting activities. Permitting and permitting support work are approximately 80 percent of the total across all activities in the table below.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Radioactive Mixed Waste Account.

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A014	Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford	20R-1	515,653	515,652	1,031,305
A015	Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford	20R-1	642,083	642,083	1,284,166
A016	Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-level Radioactive Tank Waste	20R-1	3,176,718	3,176,717	6,353,435
A017	Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford	20R-1	1,561,750	1,561,749	3,123,499
A018	Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	20R-1	1,374,905	1,374,907	2,749,812
A002	Administration	20R-1	814,891	814,892	1,629,783
	Total mixed waste funded activities		8,086,000	8,086,000	16,172,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Beginning in July 2017 and ongoing, this request will provide Radioactive Mixed Waste Account biennial funding of \$871,884 for 1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 4, 0.4 FTE Environmental Engineer 3, 1.0 FTE Information Technology Specialist 5, and 1.0 FTE Nuclear Waste Program Specialist to do the following:

- Develop permits to address compliance inspection violations at operating Hanford treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- Electronically administer the current permit and the permit revisions.
- Support implementation of the revised permit application and development processes at Hanford and across all five program activities and synchronize between the current permit and the permit being revised for reissue.
- Organize and support program strategic resource distribution throughout the process of permit development and reissuance.

These costs will be billed to USDOE and are shown as revenue.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5 percent of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6 percent of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be new permits developed for the Hanford solid waste operations complex, which will address operational and compliance problems with those facilities and prepare them for incorporation into the revised Hanford sitewide permit.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, by improving the consistency, equivalency, and enforceability of permits for treatment, storage, and disposal of radioactive mixed waste. This will help ensure those wastes do not create a long-term adverse environmental impact. It will also help ensure that sites where wastes have been released to the environment are properly closed to reduce or eliminate any environmental impact, and that facilities managing radioactive mixed waste are regulated consistently with other dangerous waste facilities.

Ecology plans and tracks its permitting oversight work scope, including number of permits, permit modifications, hours planned and actually performed, and schedule against the permit re-issuance project plan. Permitting activity is also reported to EPA. EPA is performing a permit program evaluation this year.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A014		Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A015		Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A016		Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-Level Radioactive Tank Waste			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A017		Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, & Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A018		Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

The work performed by Ecology to permit facilities on Hanford does not have a direct impact to state residents. The primary customer of the permits are the owners and operators of the mixed waste facilities, which is USDOE at Hanford.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	No	
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	EPA's 2013 State Review Framework Report. EPA's 2013 Consent agreement and final order. January 2014 Consent Order
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The following proceedings impacted the need to modify the current permit to address deficiencies:

- EPA Permitting and Compliance Direction, including the 2013 State Review Framework (SRF) report.
- EPA Consent agreement and final order (CAFO) on Hanford Solid Waste Operations Complex, June 2013 – included deferral to Ecology to address closure of unused units, which requires Ecology to process closure plans for 14 units that were not previously planned.
- 2012 EPA direction to take over electronic administration of permit, which resulted in the increased IT workload and increased permit administration workload.
- Nuclear Waste Program compliance oversight (January 2014 Consent Order), driven by the EPA SRF, is resulting in permit modifications to bring facilities into compliance.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

There are no other alternatives. The additional resources needed to manage the permit process will be billed to and paid for by USDOE. Ecology has been reprogramming staff and positions to address the substantially increased permitting workload since 2012. The staff reprogramming opportunities have been used, and diverting further resources to perform the work in this request would result in other key work not being performed, which could include compliance oversight or permitting of off-Hanford facilities..

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Without additional resources, modifications to the current permit would be delayed. Those modifications are needed to address compliance problems identified by EPA and Ecology at the Hanford solid waste operations complex that included operating facilities without a permit, and operations that resulted in unreported releases of radioactive mixed waste that were not responded to. The work to be performed includes processing final operating permits for units that will continue operating, and closure plans for units not operating or no longer permitted to operate.

It would also cause delay in revising and reissuing the Sitewide Hanford Permit, because current resources have to focus on the existing permits, compliance deficiency corrections, and closure plan development. We would also not be able to electronically administer the new permit reissue.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

- No
- Yes Continue to IT Addendum below and follow the directions on the bottom of the addendum to meet requirements for OCIO review.)

2017-19 IT Addendum

Part 1: Itemized IT Costs

Please itemize any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts (including professional services, quality assurance, and independent verification and validation), or IT staff. Be as specific as you can. (See chapter 12.1 of the operating budget instructions for guidance on what counts as "IT-related costs")

Information Technology Items in this DP (insert rows as required)	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
ITS-5 to support permit administration	108,860	108,860	108,860	108,860
Total Cost	\$108,860	\$108,860	\$108,860	\$108,860

Part 2: Identifying IT Projects

If the investment proposed in the decision package is the development or acquisition of an IT project/system, or is an enhancement to or modification of an existing IT project/system, it will also be reviewed and ranked by the OCIO as required by RCW 43.88.092. The answers to the three questions below will help OFM and the OCIO determine whether this decision package is, or enhances/modifies, an IT project:

1. Does this decision package fund the development or acquisition of a new or enhanced software or hardware system or service? Yes No
2. Does this decision package fund the acquisition or enhancements of any agency data centers? (See [OCIO Policy 184](#) for definition.) Yes No
3. Does this decision package fund the continuation of a project that is, or will be, under OCIO oversight? (See [OCIO Policy 121](#).) Yes No

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, you must complete a concept review with the OCIO before submitting your budget request. Refer to chapter 12.2 of the operating budget instructions for more information.

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AD Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Federal and state laws define the scope and content of the Air Operating Permit (AOP) Program. Under both laws, industrial facilities that emit large amounts of air pollution are required to comply with and pay the full costs of the program. Each new biennium, state law requires Ecology to use a workload model to determine the budget necessary to operate the program. In March 2016, Ecology published the workload analysis (WLA) for the 2017-19 Biennium, based on current costs and workload projections. The WLA sets the total program costs required from AOP sources during the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology is requesting additional spending authority to match the workload analysis. (Air Operating Permit Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
219-1	Air Operating Permit - State		252,755	252,755	252,755	252,755
	Total Expenditures		252,755	252,755	252,755	252,755
Expenditures by Object			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
A	Salaries and Wages		137,225	137,225	137,225	137,225
B	Employee Benefits		48,717	48,717	48,717	48,717
E	Goods and Services		7,913	7,913	7,913	7,913
G	Travel		3,898	3,898	3,898	3,898
J	Capital Outlays		1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		53,180	53,180	53,180	53,180
	Total Objects		252,755	252,755	252,755	252,755
Staffing						
Job Class		Salary	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER 3	76,814	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER 5	84,816	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
	FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
	IT SPECIALIST 2		0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
	Total FTEs		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Revenue						
Account		Source	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
	219-1 - Air Operating Permit	0299	252,755	252,755	252,755	252,755
	Total Revenue		252,755	252,755	252,755	252,755

Package Description:

State and federal laws require certain large industrial sources of air pollution to participate in the Air Operating Permit Program. Those laws also require that sources pay the full costs of operating the program. Large sources are industries that emit, per year, more than 100 tons of any single criteria pollutant (volatile organic compounds that create ozone, fine particles, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead); or 10 tons of any individual hazardous air pollutant; or 25 tons of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

Under RCW 70.94.162, Ecology develops a biennial workload analysis detailing its expected workload and estimated cost for each new biennium. The process and protocols for developing the analysis are established in state law and Ecology rule. A draft workload analysis is made available to permittees and stakeholders for review and comment before its adoption and publication before the beginning of each new biennium. The workload analysis sets the total program costs to be collected from AOP sources. State law further defines how total costs are apportioned into industrial facility specific fees. During the biennium, sources are billed and fees are deposited into the dedicated Air Operating Permit Account in the state treasury.

The workload analysis developed for 2017-19 was first published in March of 2016. It reflects a shortfall in expenditure authority in the AOP Program of 2.1 FTEs and \$505,510. The additional resources are needed because new federal requirements have increased the complexity of the AOP Program, and the new requirements must be incorporated into existing permits. Also, as Eastern Washington continues to attract new, large businesses, Ecology expects to permit three new sources in the AOP Program in the next biennium. Ecology currently has 28 major AOP sources under its jurisdiction. Each facility requires permitting, technical assistance, inspections, compliance assessments and evaluations, emissions and air quality monitoring, and administrative support.

This request seeks additional authority in the 2017-19 Biennium to cover projected additional engineering staff costs related to permitting three new AOP sources and increased inspection, compliance, monitoring, and permit modification workloads to incorporate and ensure alignment with new federal requirements.

This request is essential to implementing two strategic priorities in Ecology's strategic plan: 1) Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats; and 2) Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts. Through permitting, technical assistance, and regulatory oversight, Ecology controls the amount of pollutants commercial and industrial sources emit. If these pollutants are not managed properly, they would contribute to climate change and have hazardous health effects on the people of Washington State.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW OR INCREASED FEE REQUEST

1. Fee Name: Air Operating Permit Fee

2 Current Tax or Fee Amount: Fees are based on workload estimates and charged to sources based on a formula, as described in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Fees range from \$1,800 to \$202,000 depending on permit complexity and annual tons of emissions with a projected 2015-17 total biennial revenue of \$3.2 million.

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: \$1,851,073 total annual revenue, based on a workload model produced in March of 2016.

FY 2019: \$1,851,073 total annual revenue, based on a workload model produced in March of 2016.

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: \$252,755

FY 2019: \$252,755

5. Expected Implementation Date: 7/1/2017

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: \$252,755

FY 2019: \$252,755

7. Justification: Federal and state law authorizes Ecology to collect fees yearly to administer an Air Operating Permit Program for major industrial sources. The draft workload model that was completed in March of 2016 shows an additional \$505,510 and 2.1 FTEs will be needed in the 2017-19 biennium in order for the program to be fully supported. The increases are due to additional federal requirements and three additional permits.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No changes.

9. Changes in Methodology: No change in methodology.

10. Alternatives: No alternatives were considered.

11. Statutory Change Required? No

Agency Contact:
 Gail C. Spencer
 360-407-7530
 gail.spencer@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

Based on the 2017-19 Carryforward level (CFL) for the Air Operating Permit Account of \$3,260,000, this program supports approximately 11.6 direct annual FTEs. Funding appropriated from this account is tied to seven activities, as illustrated in the following chart. Administrative Overhead related to this activity is also in the agency's Administration Activity A002.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Air Operating Permit Account

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A014	Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford	219-1	40,803	41,607	82,410
A015	Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford	219-1	40,589	41,391	81,980
A016	Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-level Radioactive Tank Waste	219-1	41,259	42,063	83,322
A017	Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford	219-1	40,826	41,630	82,456
A018	Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	219-1	40,760	43,847	84,607
A028	Improve Environmental Compliance at State's Largest Industrial Facilities	219-1	561,873	561,480	1,123,353
A045	Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources	219-1	711,521	685,113	1,396,634
A002	Administration		162,619	162,619	325,238
TOTAL			1,640,250	1,619,750	3,260,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Revenue estimates and total program costs are based on the 2017-19 Biennium Workload Analysis, which identifies additional costs for increased complexity in the AOP Program, new federal requirements that must be incorporated into permits for the 28 existing facilities, and permitting and oversight of three new industrial facilities that emit large amounts of air pollution.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2018 and ongoing, Ecology will require salaries, benefits, and associated staff costs of \$252,755 a year for 1.4 FTEs of an Environmental Engineer 3 and 0.35 FTE of an Environmental Engineer 5. As required by state and federal law, all costs will be charged to the industrial facilities and will be deposited into the Air Operating Permit Fee account.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6% of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be a fully functional and efficiently operated Air Operating Permit Program, consistent with federal and state law. It ensures timely and accurate permit issuance and appropriate compliance assurance to help protect public health and support economic growth in Washington State. This request will allow the program to continue to be self-funded as required by federal law.

Failure to fully fund the AOP Program could result in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) taking over by issuing permits, initiating sanctions against the state, or enforcement actions against AOP facilities in Washington.

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 by providing the expenditure authority that will allow Ecology to permit, inspect, monitor, and ensure compliance with air quality laws. Air pollution is a serious threat to public health. It has adverse health effects, especially on infants, young children, the elderly, and people with heart and lung disease. Washington State's AOP Program ensures compliance with and enforceability of air pollution laws for the protection of public health and the environment.

Performance Measure detail:

Quality: As Washington State continues to grow economically, Ecology continues to receive permit inquiries from businesses desiring to move to or expand operations in Washington. Potential businesses look beyond direct business needs like access to raw materials, markets, and a trained workforce, when considering whether to locate or expand in operations in Washington. They also carefully consider clear regulatory requirements, defined permit processes and timelines, and availability of technical support. The number of permits issued to new sources, the number of AOP applications renewed and/or modified during a given period, and the timeliness of those actions will be tracked.

Efficiency: WAC 173-401-705(2) allows sources that submit a timely and complete application to continue operating under the terms of their expired permit—referred to as an “application shield”. The purpose of this rule is to provide permit writers additional time to renew permits without impacting the legal operating status of the source. The number of applicants operating under an application shield can be quantified. This metric is significant because it will prove whether adequate funding is available to perform permit renewal activities or if agencies must allow expired permits to linger under the application shield due to lack of required resources.

Compliance: Another quantifiable measure is the percentage of high priority violations (HPV) within each jurisdiction, and whether timely and appropriate enforcement action was taken. HPVs warrant additional scrutiny and may require federal assistance.

Activity: A014		Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A015		Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A016		Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-Level Radioactive Tank Waste			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A017		Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, & Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A018		Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A028		Improve Environmental Compliance at State's Largest Industrial Facilities			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A045		Reduce Air Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Sources			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001655	Measures				
	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Air pollution is a serious threat to our public health. It has adverse health effects especially on infants, young children, the elderly, and people with existing heart and lung disease. Through effective policies, including the AOP Program, we can manage emissions from industrial facilities, continue to meet national air quality standards, and keep exposure to hazardous air pollutants within acceptable limits.

Washington State's AOP Program ensures that companies have all of their air pollution requirements consolidated and defined in one place for clarity and to facilitate compliance with and enforceability of air pollution laws for the protection of public health and the environment. This helps minimize the potential for confusion or compliance problems that could result in enforcement actions and/or increased public health risk.

This request provides environmental equity across the state, including underrepresented communities, such as those with large minority and low-income populations. Additional funding ensures a fully functioning AOP Program and that all large industrial facilities remain in compliance with their permits. It also provides equal opportunity for comment during the public involvement period before a final permit is issued. It can help protect public health where communities may already be experiencing negative environmental impacts.

By fully funding the AOP Program, businesses needing air operating permits can be assured of timely, responsive, and appropriate permit approvals from Ecology.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Each of the seven local air authorities have jurisdictional authority in specific counties in Washington State. Ecology has oversight of the local air agencies to assist with implementing the program in accordance with the State and Federal Clean Air Acts. If Ecology lacks the required resources to carry out its duties, it would affect the consistency and smooth functioning of the local air authority AOP operations. Failure to fully fund the AOP Program could delay economic development or expansion of large industrial facilities around the state and most critically in the 19 counties without a local air agency where Ecology has sole jurisdiction. County or regional government planning, economic development, tax base, employment and environmental objectives could be compromised.
Other local gov't impacts?	Yes	Failure to fully fund the AOP Program could delay economic development or expansion of large industrial facilities around the state and most critically in the 19 counties without a local air agency where Ecology has sole jurisdiction. The planning, economic development, tax base, employment and environmental objectives of local cities, port districts, counties and other government could be compromised.
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	Industrial sources on tribal lands in Washington State are regulated by EPA Region 10.
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		USEPA and large industrial facilities: Failure to fully fund the AOP Program could result in US EPA taking over by issuing permits, initiating sanctions against the state or enforcement actions against AOP facilities in Washington.

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

Section 502 of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires each state to have adequate personnel and funding to administer the program. Title V of the FCAA requires major stationary sources of criteria and hazardous air pollutants to fund the full cost of the AOP Program. By state law and rule, each even numbered year, a Workload Analysis (WLA) must be developed to project the biennial cost of operating the program.

In March 2016, Ecology developed a draft biennial WLA that was made available to the public for review and comment. Ecology did not receive any comments regarding the draft WLA. The WLA reflects a shortfall in expenditure authority in the AOP CFL. Ecology expects to permit three new sources in the next biennium as Eastern Washington continues to attract new businesses. Permitting, inspections, compliance monitoring, and administrative workload are just some of the processes involved for overseeing new and existing permitted sources.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Under federal and state law, the program must be fully funded through permit fees on AOP facilities. Other sources of revenue cannot be used to sustain AOP work. The only alternative would be to reduce required work within the AOP Program and/or delay issuing permits for new sources. This is an unacceptable alternative, because it would affect monitoring and managing current AOP sources, impact the state economically, violate federal law, and jeopardize federal accreditation of the state's AOP Program.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

If Ecology does not receive additional expenditure authority, there would not be sufficient staff capacity to perform the new permitting work and associated post-permitting source evaluations and compliance activities. Ecology would have insufficient appropriation to carry out our current, required level of service for the AOP Program. This would potentially subject citizens to increased levels of pollution and pose a risk to public health.

Failure to appropriately manage air pollution from major stationary sources would hamper Ecology's ability to carry out the requirements of the FCAA and meet ambient air quality standards. Ecology would be unable to effectively monitor and manage the program, issue appropriate and timely permits, support or work cooperatively with the state's seven local air authorities, and would be in jeopardy of losing AOP Program accreditation from EPA. Failure to fully fund the AOP Program could result in EPA taking over by issuing permits, initiating sanctions against the state, or enforcement actions against AOP facilities in Washington. Failure to issue timely permits would hamper economic growth and development.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

Both federal and state law require industrial facilities to pay the full costs of the AOP Program. Funding this work with any other money would be a violation of these laws.

Some of the efficiencies implemented by Ecology include developing protocols and systems to allow applicants to apply for and renew permits online and potentially pay fees electronically. To facilitate a smooth, efficient process, Ecology initiated pre-permit consultations with owners of large industrial facilities wishing to build or expand in Washington. This has provided clarity on process, timelines, and regulatory requirements prior to starting permit development and approval.

Ecology is also developing the ability for the public to view draft and final permits on Ecology's website. Today, the public may see this information in the legal section of newspapers or at Ecology offices, or they can request a hard copy. Electronic viewing will allow permit content to be accessible longer and to a larger audience.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AJ Hanford Compliance Inspections

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

This request is for an additional compliance inspector in Ecology's Richland Field Office. At the current staffing level, the Nuclear Waste Program Compliance Team is unable to complete all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required, statewide mixed waste compliance oversight inspections, follow-up, and enforcement. Over the last three years, the compliance team has rebuilt and reorganized in response to EPA findings that compliance oversight was inadequate at the Hanford Site. This new position will complete the staffing needed to fully implement the compliance oversight program. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover this fee funded work so radioactive waste is appropriately managed to protect the environment and public health. Costs will be paid for by the mixed waste fee payers. (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
20R-1	Radioactive Mixed Waste - State		106,850	106,850	106,850	106,850
	Total Expenditures		106,850	106,850	106,850	106,850
Expenditures by Object			<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
A	Salaries and Wages		57,145	57,145	57,145	57,145
B	Employee Benefits		20,285	20,285	20,285	20,285
E	Goods and Services		4,010	4,010	4,010	4,010
G	Travel		2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225
J	Capital Outlays		1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements		22,145	22,145	22,145	22,145
	Total Objects		106,850	106,850	106,850	106,850
Staffing						
Job Class		Salary	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST 4	57,146	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	IT SPECIALIST 2		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	Total FTEs		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Revenue						
<u>Account</u>		<u>Source</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
	20R-1 - Radioactive Mixed Waste	0294	106,850	106,850	106,850	106,850
	Total Revenue		106,850	106,850	106,850	106,850

Package Description:

In 2013, EPA performed a State Review Framework (SRF) evaluation that included an assessment of Ecology's compliance oversight at the Hanford facility and three off-Hanford radioactive mixed waste facilities. The SRF found that compliance oversight was inadequate because Ecology did not complete inspections of the 37 unit groups to complete the facility-wide inspection at the USDOE Hanford Facility, along with the three off-Hanford facilities. The SRF stated this was largely attributed to the lack of inspectors in the Ecology Richland office. At that time, there were two inspectors in that office. EPA required that Ecology begin performing annual compliance oversight consistent with that required at other treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities. Ecology requested and received two additional compliance inspectors in the 2014 Supplemental.

Over the last three years, the compliance team has rebuilt and reorganized in response to the EPA findings. But at the current staffing level (four dedicated inspectors), the Nuclear Waste Program (NWP) Compliance Team is not able to complete all EPA required statewide mixed waste compliance oversight inspections, follow-up, and enforcement. The workload demand has been greater than expected in 2014. This request will fund an additional compliance inspector in the Richland office to complete the staffing needed to fully implement the compliance oversight program. The additional compliance oversight costs will be paid by USDOE and the three off-Hanford facilities.

An appropriately staffed compliance team will ensure Ecology can provide planned and required compliance oversight. It will also ensure capacity for the NWP to provide technical assistance to reduce compliance problems, and respond to spills or other emergencies without compromising the base program.

This request is essential to implementing Ecology's strategic priority to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats. By funding another compliance inspector, Ecology can provide adequate oversight to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Note: Ecology is also requesting resources for Hanford permitting work in a related 2017-19 Operating Budget request.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW OR INCREASED FEE REQUEST

1. Fee Name: Mixed Waste Management Fee

2 Current Tax or Fee Amount: \$8,086,000

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: \$8,192,850 based on workload model.

FY 2019: \$8,192,850 based on workload model.

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: \$106,850 based on workload model.

FY 2019: \$106,850 based on workload model.

5. Expected Implementation Date: 7/1/2017

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: \$106,850

FY 2019: \$106,850

7. Justification: The Radioactive Mixed Waste Management Fee is intended to fund Ecology's implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Act (chapter 70.105 RCW) at radioactive mixed waste facilities.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No changes, there are four radioactive mixed waste facilities. USDOE (Hanford), U.S. Navy (PSNS), Perma-Fix, and Areva.

9. Changes in Methodology: No change in methodology.

10. Alternatives: No alternatives considered.

11. Statutory Change Required? No, none required.

Agency Contact:

Steve Moore

360 407 7212

SMO0461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

Base funding for compliance work is from the mixed waste management fee and is included in the table of activities listed below based on carryforward level (CFL) for the 2017-19 biennium. The table reflects total mixed waste management staffing. The mixed waste management fee funds permitting, compliance and support activities at facilities that treat, store or disposed of radioactive mixed wastes. There are currently 4.0 FTEs doing direct compliance inspections and technical assistance. Compliance and compliance support work are approximately 20 percent of the total across all activities in the table below.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Radioactive Mixed Waste Account.

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A014	Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford	20R-1	515,653	515,652	1,031,305
A015	Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford	20R-1	642,083	642,083	1,284,166
A016	Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-level Radioactive Tank Waste	20R-1	3,176,718	3,176,717	6,353,435
A017	Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford	20R-1	1,561,750	1,561,749	3,123,499
A018	Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	20R-1	1,374,905	1,374,907	2,749,812
A002	Administration	20R-1	814,891	814,892	1,629,783
	Total mixed waste funded activities		8,086,000	8,086,000	16,172,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Beginning in July 2017 and ongoing, this request provides \$213,700 a biennium from the Radioactive Mixed Waste Account for 1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 4 to perform the following activities as a dangerous waste inspector at radioactive mixed waste facilities:

- Conduct compliance inspections at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- Conduct compliance inspection at waste generators.
- Perform compliance assistance visits (technical assistance).

Costs will be charged to USDOE and three off-Hanford Mixed Waste Fee payers and is shown as revenue.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5 percent of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6 percent of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be that Ecology can complete all required compliance oversight inspections to meet EPA oversight requirements and Ecology has sufficient capacity to respond to unplanned compliance oversight due to spills or other emergencies and will not be unduly limited in its ability to follow up on compliance problems. This includes sufficient resources for providing technical assistance for problem resolution and informal and formal enforcement, when necessary. It also includes time to use Lean techniques

to improve current inspection processes, complete pre-inspection planning, coordinate with Ecology staff on inspection scope and findings, and to support permitting staff in reviews for regulatory consistency in permits.

Ecology is required to inspect each radioactive mixed waste TSD facility each year. There are four radioactive mixed waste TSD facilities in Washington. Hanford is one of those facilities, and it includes 37 TSD unit groups, which are all considered an individual "facility" for inspection frequency purposes. As a result, Ecology must conduct 40 TSD inspections at radioactive mixed waste facilities each year. Over the last several years, some full inspections have been downsized to allow each unit to be visited, so full inspections were not performed – putting some work off for future years. Also, EPA has previously performed three to six inspections per year for Ecology, to provide support and training opportunities. But EPA now expects Ecology to perform all required inspections and will no longer be performing any inspections for Ecology.

Ecology plans and tracks its compliance oversight work, including number of inspections, hours planned, actual work performed, key or recurrent violations, and time to complete inspection and inspection follow-up. We report inspection activity to EPA annually through our Performance Partnership Agreement, quarterly in coordination meetings, and real time through EPA's information database.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment by ensuring Ecology can inspect Hanford and the three other radioactive mixed waste TSD facilities annually to ensure compliant operations and protection of human health and the environment.

As a result of their 2013 State Framework Review, EPA concluded the compliance oversight was inadequate to ensure protection of human health and the environment. An additional inspector will allow Ecology to conduct sufficient compliance oversight, properly follow up on compliance problems, and effectively conduct technical assistance to minimize or prevent future compliance problems.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A014		Restore the Air, Soil, and Water Contaminated from Past Activities at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	Measures				
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A015		Clean Up and Remove Large, Complex, Contaminated Facilities throughout Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	Measures				
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A016		Treat and Dispose of Hanford's High-level Radioactive Tank Waste			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	Measures				
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A017		Ensure Safe Tank Operations, Storage of Tank Wastes, and Closure of the Waste Storage Tanks at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	Measures				
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				
Activity: A018		Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford			
		Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change	Incremental Change
		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	Measures				
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

The work performed by compliance inspectors does not have a direct impact to state residents. The primary customer of the inspections and technical assistance are the owners and operators of the mixed waste facilities inspected. This request will allow Ecology to perform the required inspections and provide requested technical assistance support. Right now, many inspections have been downsized because we lack compliance inspection resources, and have nominal capacity to respond to technical assistance requests or unplanned inspection work.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	No	
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	EPA state review framework will be conducted in 2016 to evaluate Ecology improvements.
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The requested staffing level is specifically required to meet EPA SRF direction for performing annual compliance oversight inspections at each TSD facility. Ecology is responsible for 37 TSD facilities at Hanford, along with three off-Hanford facilities.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

There are no other alternatives. The additional resources needed for compliance inspections will be billed to and paid for by USDOE and three off-Hanford facilities. In previous years, inspections have been combined and downsized in scope and EPA has performed inspections for Ecology. That is not sustainable, because EPA is no longer able to perform inspections for Ecology, and the facilities that have not been fully inspected are scheduled for full compliance evaluations.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

If the proposal is not approved, Ecology would not be able to perform all required compliance oversight inspections, and would have inadequate resources to perform appropriate compliance or enforcement follow-up for inspections that are performed. Not meeting EPA SRF compliance oversight direction could result in further sanctions from EPA that could impact Ecology's statutory delegation and federal funding because the State would not be meeting its Performance Partnership Agreement with EPA.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities. Specifically, reprogramming existing resources to perform inspection activities would impact critical permitting work.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AH Mercury Switch Removal Program

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Certain pre-2003 vehicles contain mercury switches that can release mercury into the environment if not removed prior to scrapping. This can contaminate our air, land, water, and fish. Ecology's Mercury Switch Removal Program helps businesses comply with hazardous waste and air quality regulations to protect human health and the environment. Since 2006, Washington's 226 vehicle recyclers have collected more than 240,000 mercury switches through this program, keeping more than 540 pounds of this toxic metal out of the environment. With approximately 350,000 switches still remaining in Washington vehicles (based on Department of Licensing registration data), Ecology is requesting to extend the program four more years to collect an additional 92 pounds of mercury — an average of 23 pounds a year. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. (Hazardous Waste Assistance Account)

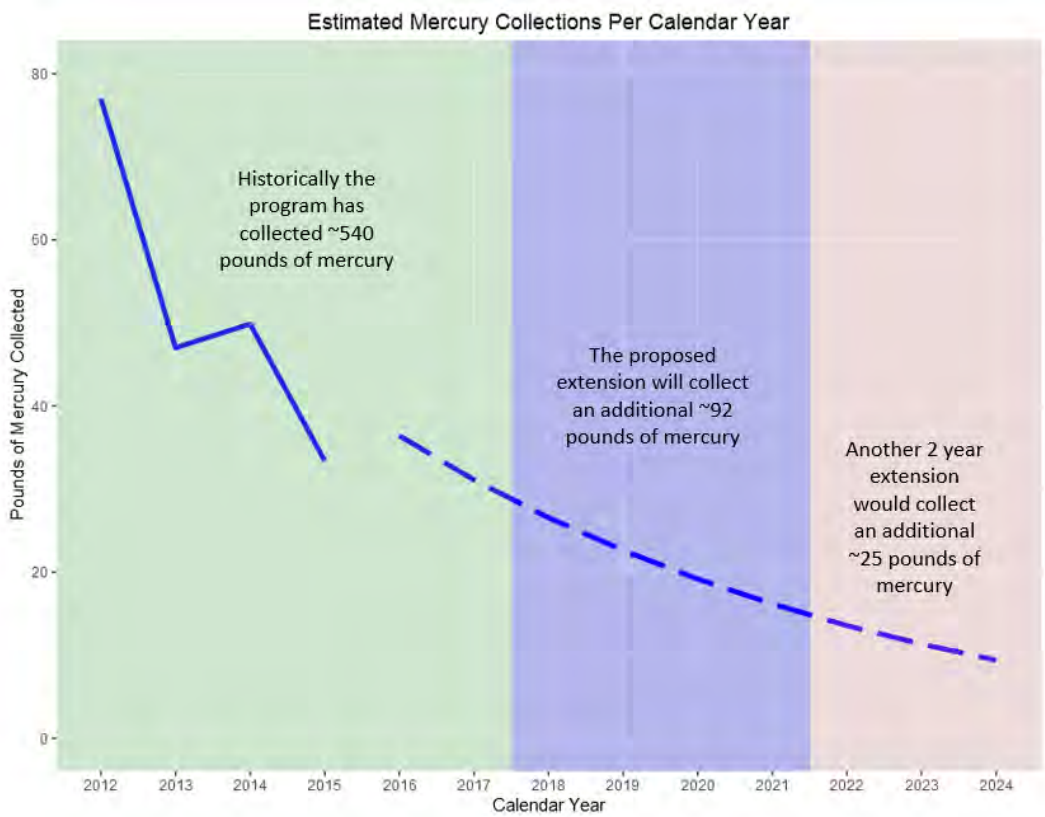
Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
207-1	Hazardous Waste Assistance - State	92,947	92,947	92,947	92,947
	Total Expenditures	92,947	92,947	92,947	92,947
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
A	Salaries and Wages	31,740	31,740	31,740	31,740
B	Employee Benefits	11,268	11,268	11,268	11,268
E	Goods and Services	36,004	36,004	36,004	36,004
G	Travel	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114
J	Capital Outlays	521	521	521	521
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300
	Total Objects	92,947	92,947	92,947	92,947
Staffing					
Job Class	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST 4	63,480	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
IT SPECIALIST 2		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Total FTEs	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Package Description:

Mercury is a highly toxic substance that is released into the environment when older vehicles are crushed, shredded, or smelted. Mercury in the environment bioaccumulates in fish, leading to significant health issues for people. Mercury is also a hazardous air pollutant. Electric arc furnaces that smelt steel from crushed and shredded vehicles are required to meet national ambient air quality standards under the Clean Air Act's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Ecology's Mercury Switch Removal Program helps these businesses meet their emission standards.

The Washington Automotive Mercury Switch Removal Program operates in Washington State to collect mercury switches from vehicle recycling facilities for collection and recycling at a national clearing house in Michigan. Currently, the program processes invoices from vehicle recycling facilities, reconciles them against nationally published switch collection data, and provides payment to auto wrecking facilities. The program also provides approximately 100 technical assistance visits to vehicle recycling facilities each year, produces and distributes educational materials for auto wreckers to help with switch collection and removal, and provides additional environmental technical assistance as requested. The program has collected over 540 pounds of mercury to date, detailed in the following chart, with the potential to capture another 92 pounds if the program continues another four years.



In 2006, the Legislature authorized \$1 million of capital funding from the State Toxics Control Account (STCA) for the program, which will be mostly spent by July 2017. The funding provides a cash payment of \$3 to recyclers for each switch collected. This payment defrays the removal cost, so it serves as an incentive for recyclers to remove and collect the switches.

Washington's collection program spurred creation of the National Vehicle Mercury Switch Removal Program (NVMSRP). The national program is managed by End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS). ELVS is the national collection program created by NVMSRP and the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) to provide a structure for the takeback program. They provided funding for warehouse and personnel costs in order to count and sort switches, provide buckets, mailing labels, etc. to facilitate collection of switches, and pay for final disposal of the switches from affected automobiles. ELVS also reports switch collection data online for each state. That data is then used to prepare reports that are shared with NVMSRP, Ecology, and Automotive Recyclers of Washington (AROW). Washington has consistently outperformed other states in collection efforts since the program started in 2006. Washington's incentive model is highly effective compared with other states that do not have an incentive.

The NVMSR originally estimated it would take through 2017 to remove 90 percent of mercury switches that were on the road in 2006. But that estimate is running two to three years behind schedule. More cars containing mercury switches are still on the road in 2016 than projected, partly because people kept their cars longer than usual during the great recession. Based on Department of Licensing registration data, there are still about 350,000 mercury containing switches in vehicles operating on Washington roads.

This request is essential to implementing the priority in Ecology's strategic plan to Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats because it reduces the release of mercury into the environment. Mercury is a high priority hazardous substance that can bioaccumulate in the

environment, creating risks to human health. This request will also reduce the potential for future site contamination that could result from improper handling of vehicles containing mercury switches.

Agency Contact:
Darin Rice
360) 407-6702
dric461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

This request is not an expansion or alteration of the current program's base budget. From its inception in 2006, this program has been funded in Ecology's capital budget, using STCA funding. There is zero operating 2017-19 Carryforward level budget for this program.

The state of Washington does not receive any direct federal funding for this program. ELVS works with the auto recyclers that participate in the Mercury Switch Collection effort, and helps defray the costs to the state for mercury switch collection and disposal. Washington's costs are significantly reduced through this partnership and the infrastructure ELVS provides.

Should the national program not receive enough funds to continue the switch collection effort past 2017 for non-mandatory states like Washington, support from ELVS would discontinue. Without the support of ELVS, it is likely many auto wreckers would stop removing mercury containing switches from affected automobiles. Those that continue would either have to call a hazardous waste vendor to dispose of the switches at their own cost, or take them to a county Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) facility. Some MRW facilities accept business waste and others do not. Also, some MRW facilities charge for business waste and others do not. County MRW facilities that do accept the switches free of charge would be burdened with the final disposal costs.

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Beginning July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2021, Ecology is requesting 0.6 FTE and \$186,000 per biennium from the Hazardous Waste Assistance Account (HWAA) to ensure Washington State can continue working with the national industry group, ELVS, to provide incentives to properly dispose of the remaining mercury switches as older vehicles are taken out of service. This amount includes salary, benefits, and associated staff costs for 0.5 FTE Environmental Specialist 4 (ES4) to provide outreach and technical assistance to wrecking and recycling facilities participating in the program. This work includes:

- Conducting up to 100 site visits each year at facilities that have not sent mercury switches in over a year; that are new to the program; or have a new owner or mercury switch coordinator. (Facilities can be located anywhere in Washington State.)
- Working closely with the AROW, ELVS, and NVMSRP; participating in monthly conference calls; and maintaining current guidance documents (both paper and web) to distribute to program participants. NVMSRP hosts a monthly states conference call to discuss issues with switch collection nationally, and to share data provided by NVMSRP on national collection rates on a monthly basis. This data is used to track performance and progress toward program goals.

STCA was the original funding provided for this work through a capital budget appropriation in 2006. But the projected fund balance for STCA is insufficient to fund this important work in the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology proposes using a one-time fund balance in the HWAA to fund this work because mercury is a dangerous waste, and the fees generated under RCW 70.95E.020 are purposed to encourage the voluntary reduction of hazardous substance usage, such as mercury used in automobile switches, and waste generation by waste generators and hazardous substance users, such as automobile recycling practices performed by recycling facilities to dispose of contaminated switches.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimate for ES4 position reflects current actual rate at Range 55 step M.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE. Also, Goods and Services includes cash incentive payouts to participants of \$34,000 a year that total \$136,000 for the four year period.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6% of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be increased safe management of mercury. This request makes a key contribution to statewide results by protecting human health and the environment from the release of 540 pounds of mercury. The participating businesses, mostly small businesses, will be supported with technical assistance, training, and cash incentives. This request supports the statewide results areas:

- Protect natural resources and cultural/recreational opportunities with purchase strategies: “Establish safeguards and standards” and “Improve individual practices and choices.”
- Improve economic vitality of businesses and individuals with purchase strategy: “Successful businesses.”

Ecology will continue to strengthen relationships with and outreach to our clients, which includes:

- In-person site visits to auto wreckers within all regions of the state.
- Phone calls, emails, letters, and faxes to address switch collection and resolve invoice issues.
- Coordination with all eight Washington State Patrol district auto wrecking representatives.
- Coordination with tribal governments in Yakima, Tulalip, and Coleville.
- Comprehensive environmental audits at auto part stores throughout the state.

This request provides essential support to the Governor’s Results Washington Goal 3 Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment and Goal 2 Healthy and Safe Communities. As vehicles are shredded, mercury can be released into the environment – including the waters of Puget Sound. And three of the four vehicle shredders in Washington are located along the banks of Puget Sound. By collecting mercury vehicle switches, we will reduce toxic threats from mercury and help prevent it from being released into the environment and our communities.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A050		Reduce Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) in the Environment			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001289	Cumulative pounds of mercury collected and/or captured while implementing Ecology chemical action plan (measured once annually)	29	24	21	18

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

Washington residents deserve to breathe clean air and eat fish from our waters that are free from toxic contamination caused by mercury emissions. The Mercury Switch Removal Program is one way that Ecology works with small businesses to remove legacy sources of pollution from our environment. To date, the program has prevented over 540 pounds of mercury from being emitted into the air that we breathe and being deposited into our waters. This program is a piece in the puzzle to help protect Washingtonians from toxic mercury exposure.

The program partners with about 226 auto wreckers, hulk haulers, scrap metal yards, and other businesses to remove mercury switches from end of life vehicles before they are crushed, shredded, and sent to the electric arc furnaces to be melted down into new steel. Mercury remaining in the shred escapes from the furnace stack and pollutes our air, water, and fish. The Mercury Switch Removal Program prevents the release of this hazardous air pollutant into the environment. Considering that vehicle manufacturers stopped putting these devices into vehicles in 2003, the program estimates that a substantial amount of mercury will be available to collect through 2023. Estimates today show that at least 350,000 affected vehicles are still driving on Washington roads, which equates to over 770 pounds of mercury left to collect. (350,000 x .0022 lbs. of mercury per switch = 770 lbs.) This request will allow Ecology to extend the program through 2021 and collect an average of 23 pounds of mercury each year.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Thurston County Health Department and King County Motor Pool are participating in this program. Ending this program would eliminate a source of free disposal for county sites that have mercury switches, and they would need to be taken to either a contractor or a Moderate Risk Waste facility instead.
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	Yes	Yakama, Colville, Puyallup, and Tulalip tribes have businesses and agencies that participate in this program.
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	Yes	
Identify other important connections		Small businesses like wrecking yards use the revenue from the incentive paid for switch collection to help support business operations.

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The national take back program, NVMSRP, and ELVS were created as a result of a series of negotiations that involved the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Auto Manufacturers, Electric Arc Furnaces, ECOS, and the states. These negotiations resulted in written agreements that define responsibilities and guide participants through the process. The program helps businesses with electric arc furnaces meet their emissions requirements under the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (mercury is a hazardous air pollutant).

This request will provide economic incentives and technical assistance for businesses to safely recycle mercury, so it will not be released to contaminate the environment and harm human health. AROW supports this incentive. The program also creates a cooperative working relationship between Ecology, local governments, and the private sector for the benefit of the environment and the community.

This request supports Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation through sub-strategy 9.1, to Implement and Strengthen Authorities and Programs to Prevent Toxic Chemicals from Entering the Puget Sound Ecosystem by keeping mercury from being released into the environment. This request also directly supports regional priority 9.1-1: Create and implement chemical action plans (specific to mercury).

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

One alternative is to lapse the program after June 2017. But this program has made a notable difference in safely managing mercury in Washington since 2006, and there are still over 350,000 mercury containing switches operating on Washington roads.

Instead, Ecology is requesting additional funding to continue the program through Fiscal Year 2021. Since 2006, the program has safely managed over 540 pounds of mercury. Continuing the program for another four years (Fiscal Years 2018-21) will ensure that approximately 92 pounds of mercury is collected and safely managed through the creative working relationship between Ecology, local governments, and the private sector.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Without this funding, it is likely many of the vehicle recyclers and scrap processors participating in the mercury switch removal program would stop doing so, increasing the risk of environmental contamination. Currently, a half-time position manages the program for Ecology. If this position is not funded, Ecology would not provide supplies, education materials, and technical assistance to the businesses collecting the switches. And vehicle recyclers would no longer receive incentives to help pay for collecting and removing mercury switches, which would result in fewer switches being collected. Discontinuing this program would mean that up to 770 pounds of mercury could be released into the environment, putting Washington residents at risk of exposure to mercury in the air and water, and in the fish they consume. Funding the program for two more biennia will ensure an average of 23 pounds of mercury is collected and safely managed each year.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AI Low Level Radioactive Waste Program

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Policy Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

This request shifts management of the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management (NWIC), management of a land lease, and fund administration of the Site Closure and the Perpetual Surveillance Maintenance accounts from the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to the Department of Health (Health). Enactment of House Bill 2304 in 2012 began the process of transferring low level radioactive waste support activities from Ecology to Health. This request and a similar Health request along with agency request legislation will complete the transfer. This will improve oversight consistency and reduce the duplication inefficiency of having Ecology manage budgets and accounts for Health activities. (General Fund, Site Closure Account, Perpetual Surveillance & Maintenance Account)

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001-7	General Fund - Private/Local	(75,885)	(75,885)	(75,885)	(75,885)
125-1	Site Closure - State	(291,000)	(291,000)	(291,000)	(291,000)
	Total Expenditures	(366,885)	(366,885)	(366,885)	(366,885)
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
A	Salaries and Wages	(73,137)	(73,137)	(73,137)	(73,137)
B	Employee Benefits	(25,964)	(25,964)	(25,964)	(25,964)
E	Goods and Services	(236,173)	(236,173)	(236,173)	(236,173)
G	Travel	(2,227)	(2,227)	(2,227)	(2,227)
J	Capital Outlays	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,041)
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements	(28,343)	(28,343)	(28,343)	(28,343)
	Total Objects	(366,885)	(366,885)	(366,885)	(366,885)
Staffing					
Job Class	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
NUCLEAR WASTE PROGRAM SPECIALIST	73,137	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)
FISCAL ANALYST 2		(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
IT SPECIALIST 2		(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
	Total FTEs	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Revenue					
Account	Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001-7 - General Fund	0597	(75,885)	(75,885)	(75,885)	(75,885)
500-1 - Perpetual Surveillance & Maint	0427	(48,104)	(48,104)	(48,104)	(48,104)
746-1 Hanford Area Economic Investment	0294	(178,673)	(178,673)	(178,673)	(178,673)
	Total Revenue	(302,662)	(302,662)	(302,662)	(302,662)

Package Description:

This request is coordinated with a similar request from Health, and their agency request legislative package with associated fiscal notes from Health and Ecology. The decision packages describe the transfer of responsibilities from Ecology to Health. The agency request legislation and fiscal notes support the transfer of responsibilities by moving authority from Ecology to Health. The primary purpose of the transfer is to consolidate functions associated with low level radioactive waste management.

Right now, Health and Ecology share responsibilities at the Commercial Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility (CLLRW) located in the central plateau of the Hanford nuclear reservation. Health is primarily responsible for oversight of CLLRW operations and closure. Ecology is responsible for supporting the NWIC, managing the accounts and budget that support closure, and performing separate but related cleanup of hazardous substance releases under the Model Toxics Control Act.

The CLLRW facility is one of four disposal facilities in the nation for disposal of commercial low level radioactive waste, licensed under Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules. Since January 1, 1993, the CLLRW only accepts low-level radioactive waste from the eight states that comprise the NWIC and the three states of the Rocky Mountain Compact. Also, the facility legally can and does accept other waste from Compact and non-Compact states. (Other wastes that can be accepted are naturally occurring radioactive material; short-lived, machine-produced radioactive medical materials; and wastes containing only small, non-regulated amounts of radioactive material.)

Clients using this facility include medical facilities, research universities, commercial facilities, nuclear power plants, and government entities, such as the United States military.

The CLLRW operates on land leased by the state of Washington from the United States Department of Energy (USDOE). Washington subleases the land to the facility operator, US Ecology, Inc. Under the terms of the Perpetual Care Agreement and Lease between the federal and state governments, the facility will eventually be closed and turned over to USDOE for perpetual care and maintenance.

Responsibilities for the CLLRW are currently shared by Health and Ecology as follows:

Health:

- Regulates the CLLRW through managing, licensing, monitoring, and regulating the facility.
- Issues site use permits and collects fees, which are deposited into the Site Closure Account.
- Collects disposal volume and waste characteristic information.
- Estimates site closure and perpetual surveillance costs.
- Is responsible for closure of the facility prior to its return to the federal government.

Health also is the delegated state agency for regulating all other elements of low-level radioactive materials use and disposal within the state.

Ecology:

- Manages the NWIC.
- Manages the land lease agreement between the state of Washington and USDOE.
- Manages the sub-lease with the facility operator, US Ecology.
- Collects fees (that are determined by Health) for the Site Closure Account. This fee is not currently collected.
- Collects \$1.75/cubic foot fee (that is determined by Health) for the Perpetual Surveillance & Maintenance Account.
- Collects and allocates the waste surcharge authorized by RCW 43.200.233, which is passed through to Benton County.

In the 2012 legislative session, Ecology and Health began the process of consolidating low-level radioactive waste regulatory oversight and support activities to Health. The intent was to complete the transfer concurrently with anticipated retirements of long-term Ecology staff.

HB 2304 and companion bill SB 6491 amended chapters 43.200 RCW and 70.98 RCW to put Health in charge of issuing the site use permits, effective July 1, 2012. Shifting management of the NWIC, management of the land lease, and the budget and fund administration of the Site Closure Account and the Perpetual Surveillance Maintenance Account will complete the transfer.

No statutory change is needed to assign NWIC management (chapter 43.145 RCW) to Health. But completing the transfer of a regulatory portion and the administration of both the Site Closure Account and the Perpetual Surveillance Maintenance Account to Health will require changes to chapter 43.200 RCW, which Health is putting forward as agency request legislation.

The transfer of NWIC management requires reducing Ecology's Site Closure Account (Fund 125) appropriation and increasing Health's appropriation in that account. The transfer of responsibilities for administration of the CLLRW Prime lease and sublease, the Site Closure Account, and Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Accounts, and the low level waste disposal surcharge will result in

reduced revenue for Ecology and corresponding increases in revenue for Health for Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Account (Fund 500), Hanford Area Economic Development Fund (Fund 746) and General Fund Private/Local (GF-P/L). In addition, Ecology's expenditure appropriation for GF-P/L will be reduced, and Health's increased.

Since 1997, Ecology sought and managed a capital budget project to perform interim closure of filled trenches at the CLLRW. That project has included Ecology-led work under the Model Toxics Control Act (chapter 70.105D RCW) to address hazardous substance releases from past disposal activities at the CLLRW. It also included Health-led efforts to close the filled trenches on an interim basis to address radiological risks.

The closure project is being substantially revised, and future closure activities will occur under appropriations from the Site Closure Account sought by Health as part of this transfer.

All facility closure estimates, fee setting, fund collection, and disbursement responsibilities will reside with Health. Both agencies will gain efficiency through consolidating appropriate responsibilities into the agency best suited to take on those responsibilities. For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has delegated federal authorities to Health for oversight of low-level radioactive waste.

This request is essential to implementing the priority in Ecology's strategic plan to Deliver Efficient and Effective Services. Right now, Ecology manages the NWIC and its budget, and the capital budget associated with interim closure of the CLLRW site. Health is the regulatory agency for low-level radioactive waste management, disposal, and closure of the CLLRW. Consolidation of NWIC and management of the accounts at Health will improve effectiveness and efficiency by combining NWIC management with Health's existing regulatory programs and putting Health in charge of administering budgets for closure of the CLLRW site.

Agency Contact:
 Steve Moore
 360 407 7212
 Smoo461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

This request eliminates all operating appropriation from the Site Closure Account for Ecology, as well as the General Fund Private/Local associated with the sublease between the State of Washington and the CLLRW site operator. Ecology's 2017-19 carryforward level (CFL) appropriation from the Site Closure Account supports 1.0 FTE of Nuclear Waste Program Specialist who performs the functions of both the Executive Director and Chair of the NWIC. The appropriation also supports operations of the NWIC, which includes semi-annual NWIC member meetings and administrative and legal support services for the NWIC. All funds are associated with activity A018 – Ensure Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford. Administrative Overhead related to this activity is in the agency's Administration Activity A002.

Table of 2017-19 Carryforward Level Base Budget: Site Closure Account

Activity Code	Activity Title	Account	FY 2018 CFL	FY 2019 CFL	Biennial 2017-19 CFL
A018	Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford	125-1	275,040	275,040	550,080
A002	Administration	125-1	15,960	15,960	31,920
Total			291,000	291,000	582,000

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

NWIC: Beginning in July 2017 and ongoing, this request eliminates 1.2 FTEs and \$582,000 Site Closure Account (Fund 125) operating budget appropriations for Ecology. The current appropriation supports 1.0 FTE of Nuclear Waste Program Specialist, operations of the NWIC, and administrative and legal support for the NWIC. An adjustment is included in object E to equal the 2017-19 CFL of \$582,000. This reduction moves the responsibilities of the NWIC from Ecology to Health and does not require legislation.

Sublease: Beginning July 2017 and on-going, this request eliminates \$75,885 of General Fund Private/Local associated with the sublease between the State of Washington and the CLLRW site operator and is related to Health's agency request legislation.

Separate decision packages from Health will add Site Closure Account appropriation to support continued operations of the NWIC and closure of the CLLRW site.

NOTE: All revenue decreases are the result of fund administration transfers in Health's related legislation, and are included in the fiscal note.

Revenue reductions associated with the transfer of NWIC and other low-level radioactive waste responsibilities from Ecology to Health include:

- Fund 001-7: Reduction of approximately \$75,885 annually from receipt of a sublease payment that is passed through to Benton County, except for \$600, which is used to pay the USDOE for a prime lease payment (GF-P/L) per RCW 43.200.080(1).
- Fund 500-1: Reduction of approximately \$48,104 annually to the perpetual surveillance and maintenance account per RCW 43.200.080(2).
- Fund 746-1: Reduction of approximately \$178,673 annually to the Hanford Area Economic Development Fund and Benton County per RCWs 43.200.230, 233, and 235.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5 percent of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE.

CFL appropriation that exceeds current program needs in the Site Closure Account is reduced as extra Goods and Services (Object E) of \$156,280 annually. In addition, General Fund Private/Local of \$75,885 per year is reduced.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6 percent of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The outcome of this request will be improved effectiveness of managing the NWIC by consolidating those duties with administration of the Site Use Permit system. Increased efficiency will be gained by consolidating fund and budget management at Health. This will eliminate the need for Ecology to seek and administer budgets for activities that are led by Health, which causes non-beneficial duplication of effort between the two agencies.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 5 - Effective, Efficient and Accountable Government.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A018		Ensure the Safe Management of Radioactive Mixed Waste at Hanford			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

No negative impact is anticipated to any state resident or specific populations. There is an anticipated incremental improvement in service to NWIC members due to consolidating the NWIC executive director and chair activities with the Site Use Permit administration and Low Level Radioactive Waste oversight functions.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Benton County receives economic impact funds. Those will be unchanged, but will be disbursed by Health.
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	Yes	Yakama Nation and other Tribal nations have ongoing interest at Hanford and with the CLLRW closure. No impact is anticipated. Potential for interest by Tribal Governments.
Other state agency impacts?	Yes	Health will assume new responsibilities for NWIC and administration of the Site Closure and the Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance accounts, along with new interagency agreements and a sub-lease.
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	Yes	Ecology currently manages capital project 19972012 for closure of filled trenches at the CLLRW site. Ecology intends to lapse that appropriation along with this request, and Health will seek new appropriation to support future closure work as the closure project is revised.
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	Yes	Health has a separate legislative package to make required statutory and regulatory changes. Ecology supports that package.
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

Northwest Interstate Compact members include the states of Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Discussions with the stakeholders are in process. During initial presentations to the NWIC members, they expressed overall approval of the NWIC transfer from Ecology to Health. Outreach to local waste-handling businesses also indicated support of the concept.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Options ranging from a partial or hybrid of the recommendation through no-action, status quo were considered.

Hybrid: Ecology would continue to manage the lease agreements. Health would manage all other aspects of the CLLRW facility and low-level radioactive waste statewide, and take over managing the NWIC. No statutory changes would be needed. 1.0 FTE would be transferred from Ecology to Health. Ecology would continue to manage financial and contractual elements, including accounts and budgets that Ecology has little or no responsibility for. This would continue to require duplicate budget management efforts between Ecology and Health.

Status Quo: Ecology would continue to manage the lease agreements and NWIC. Health would continue to manage Site Use Permits and regulatory aspects of the CLLRW facility and low-level waste management statewide. About 1.4 FTEs would remain with Ecology for NWIC management and administration of budgets and accounts.

The recommended option is that the statutory revision be made to place facility lease management with Health, and Health take over NWIC management and all other aspects of the CLLRW facility and low-level waste statewide, including budgets and fund management. 1.0 FTE will be transferred from Ecology to Health.

This request will increase efficiency and effectiveness. Health and Ecology will not duplicate budgetary work, and NWIC support will be organizationally consolidated with site use permitting and regulatory oversight of CLLRW operations.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

Ecology and Health would continue with their current roles, and inefficiencies for the overall program would continue.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

Ecology and Health have worked together to efficiently administer the low-level radioactive waste program, pending transfer to Health. The timing of transfers was associated with retirements of long-term Ecology employees. The initial transfer included the Site Use Permit program, and this transfer follows the retirement of Ecology's NWIC Chair and Executive Director. Health is performing the NWIC duties under an inter-agency agreement, pending anticipated approval of the budget and legislative packages. If approval is not obtained, the agencies would revisit and determine the best path forward for NWIC management, and Ecology would retain administration of Site Closure Account appropriations and fund management.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab C-4 Technical & Miscellaneous

1. PL AL	Ecology Integrated Revenue Management System	299
2. PL AE	Field Office Lease Adjustments	313
3. PL RA	New or Increased Fee Requests.....	317

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AL ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Ecology's ability to fulfill its mission depends on our ability to efficiently and effectively manage agency revenue. Our revenue management scope includes a \$1.4 billion loan portfolio and \$375 million in other revenue collection each year. Right now, we use four custom-built revenue tracking systems to provide subsidiary ledger functions and interface with the statewide accounting system, AFRS. These systems are outdated and no longer meet business needs. Ecology is requesting funds to replace these aging systems to meet our business needs, reduce the risk of audit findings, increase the quality and security of revenue data, and gain efficiencies through process standardization.

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001-1	General Fund - State	198,858	258,520	210,996	48,558
044-1	Waste Red., Recycling & Litter - State	27,471	35,714	29,148	6,708
173-1	State Toxics Control - State	420,790	547,043	446,478	102,750
174-1	Local Toxics Control - State	16,475	21,420	17,481	4,023
176-1	Water Quality Permit - State	165,895	215,671	176,022	40,509
182-1	Underground Storage Tank - State	15,381	19,999	16,320	3,756
19G-1	Enviro Legacy Stewardship - State	105,473	137,121	111,912	25,755
207-1	Hazardous Waste Assistance - State	28,565	37,135	30,309	6,975
20R-1	Radioactive Mixed Waste - State	61,528	79,989	65,284	15,024
216-1	Air Pollution Control - State	13,184	17,139	13,989	3,219
217-1	Oil Spill Prevention - State	31,856	41,416	33,801	7,779
219-1	Air Operating Permit - State	13,184	17,139	13,989	3,219
564-1	Water Pollution Cntrl Rev Admn - State			137,851	31,725
727-1	Water Pollution Control Rev. - State	21,658	28,158		
727-2	Water Pollution Control Rev. - Federal	108,262	140,746		
	Total Expenditures	1,228,580	1,597,210	1,303,580	300,000
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
A	Salaries and Wages	106,262	119,518	106,262	
B	Employee Benefits	37,723	42,430	37,723	
C	Personal Service Contract	356,400	475,200	356,400	
E	Goods and Services	682,014	908,016	757,014	300,000
G	Travel	3,897	4,454	3,897	
J	Capital Outlays	1,822	2,082	1,822	
T	Intra-Agency Reimbursements	40,462	45,510	40,462	
	Total Objects	1,228,580	1,597,210	1,303,580	300,000

Staffing						
Job Class	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	
FISCAL ANALYST 4	53,017	0.75	1.00	0.75		
WMS BAND 1	66,500	1.00	1.00	1.00		
FISCAL ANALYST 2		0.17	0.20	0.17		
IT SPECIALIST 2		0.09	0.10	0.09		
Total FTEs		2.1	2.3	2.1	0.0	
Revenue						
Account	Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	
20R-1 - Radioactive Mixed Waste	0294	61,528	79,989	65,284	15,024	
727-2 - Water Pollution Control Rev.	0366	108,262	140,746			
Total Revenue		169,790	220,735	180,155	41,460	

Package Description:

Problem and Opportunity

Ecology's ability to fulfill its mission of protecting, preserving, and enhancing Washington's environment depends on our ability to efficiently and effectively manage the agency's revenue. We manage revenue using siloed, custom-built revenue tracking systems that provide the subsidiary ledger functions needed to interface with Office of Financial Management's (OFM) statewide accounting system, AFRS. We currently have a problem, and an opportunity, with our four Ecology-specific revenue tracking systems:

- Loan Tracking
- Receivable Tracking
- Fee Billing and Tracking
- Cashiering

These systems are essential to operations – they allow Ecology staff and management to collect, manage, and track revenue from receivable invoices, permit fees, and loan repayments. Ecology's revenue management scope includes a \$1.4 billion loan portfolio and \$375 million in other revenue collection each year.

The problem is the current systems are outdated and no longer meet today's business needs, including new requirements mandated by the Legislature. They are extremely difficult to modify, and use technology that is no longer standard in the Information Technology (IT) industry. Because the systems cannot be modified to meet business needs, those needs have to be met outside the system. Manual data handoffs between the systems lead to duplicate data entry, errors, and audit concerns. The manual operations also lead to the proliferation of "shadow systems" – staff creating their own spreadsheets and desktop databases. These shadow systems increase agency risk, because they are built with little attention to security or disaster recovery functions.

The opportunity is to move away from outdated, custom-built systems toward an industry supported, flexible system that will meet business needs now, and can adapt to meet business needs in the future. As part of this system change, Ecology will standardize business processes to ensure staff resources are used effectively and efficiently. Implementing a modern system and standardizing business processes will ensure state policies and procedures are followed, financial records are audit compliant, and financial risk is reduced. This will allow Ecology to maintain the trust the Legislature, our federal partners, and the public, have placed in us – to be good stewards of the dollars entrusted to us.

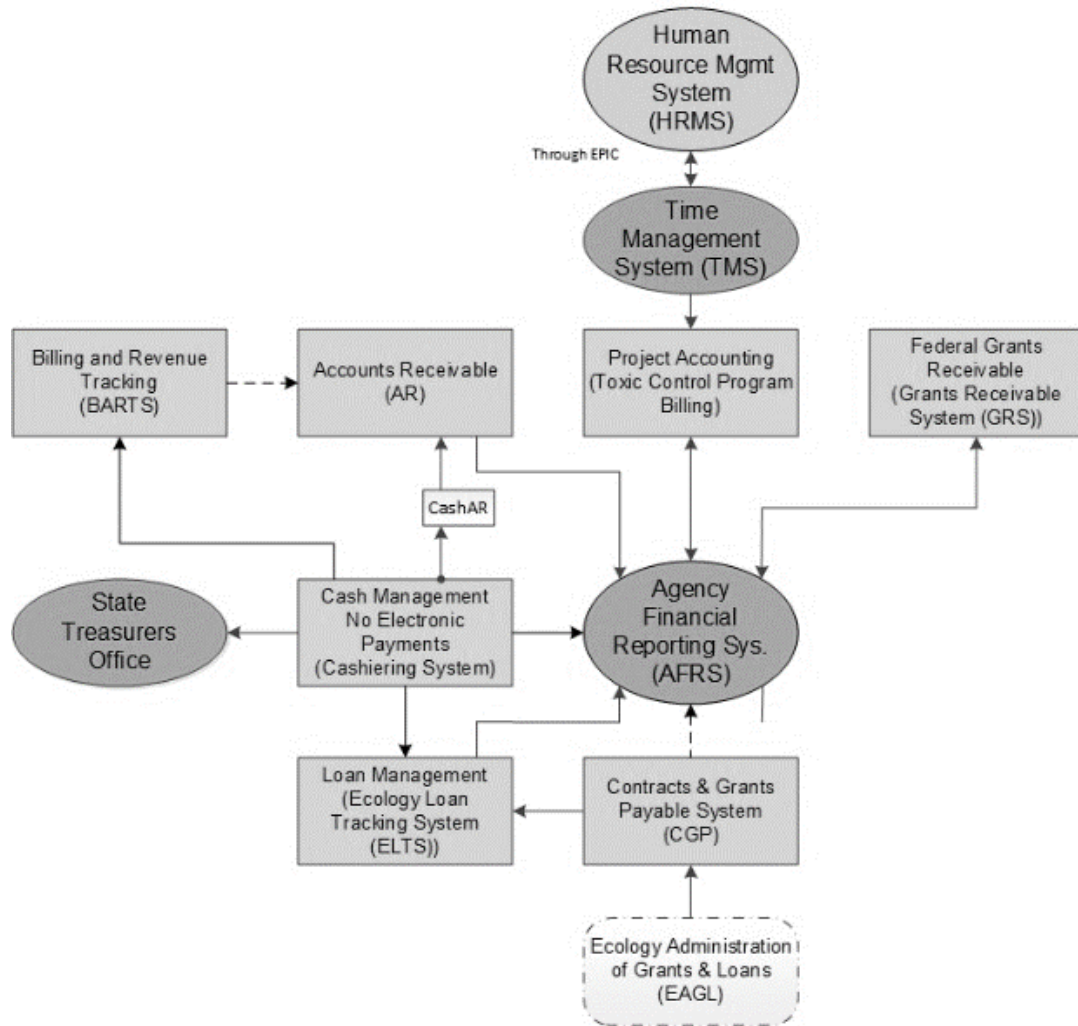
This request aligns with Ecology's strategic plan goal to Improve Timely Service Delivery. To meet that goal, the strategies *Practice Continuous Improvement* and *Solve Problems Through Innovative Ways* have been identified. This request puts those strategies into action. We will practice continuous improvement by standardizing revenue management processes to make them more efficient and effective. We will solve the outdated revenue management system problems in an innovative way by modernizing the IT systems to reduce financial and audit risk.

Ecology is requesting funds to purchase and configure an industry standard integrated revenue management system to meet business needs and replace four separate aging systems.

Overview of current and future state:

<p>Current State: (See “Current State of Financial Systems” diagram below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple, non-standard, manual revenue management processes. • Manual, duplicate data entry that is error prone - reducing the quality and accuracy of information and increasing audit risks. • Manual reporting processes using cut and paste of data into spreadsheets. • Multiple, aging, custom-developed systems in non-standard technologies that are difficult to update or enhance. • Inability of systems to meet current and future business needs, causing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manual processes outside the systems to handle requirements mandated by the Legislature. ○ Inefficient business processes designed to accommodate antiquated technologies. ○ Dependence on “shadow systems.” ○ Manual database entry to force required business logic and compliance. • Inadequate security – risk of data loss and corruption. 	<p>Future State (See “ Desired Future State of Financial Systems” below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized, efficient revenue management processes that align with industry standards. • Integrated system that eliminates duplicate data entry – increasing the quality and accuracy of information and reducing audit risks. • Moving paper documents to electronic. • Robust and automated reporting. • Single, integrated, modern revenue management that can be updated, enhanced, and supported. • Ability for system to meet current and future business needs through configuration – eliminating need for shadow systems and manual interventions. • Secure user access based on user role. • Secure, auditable transaction tracking.
--	---

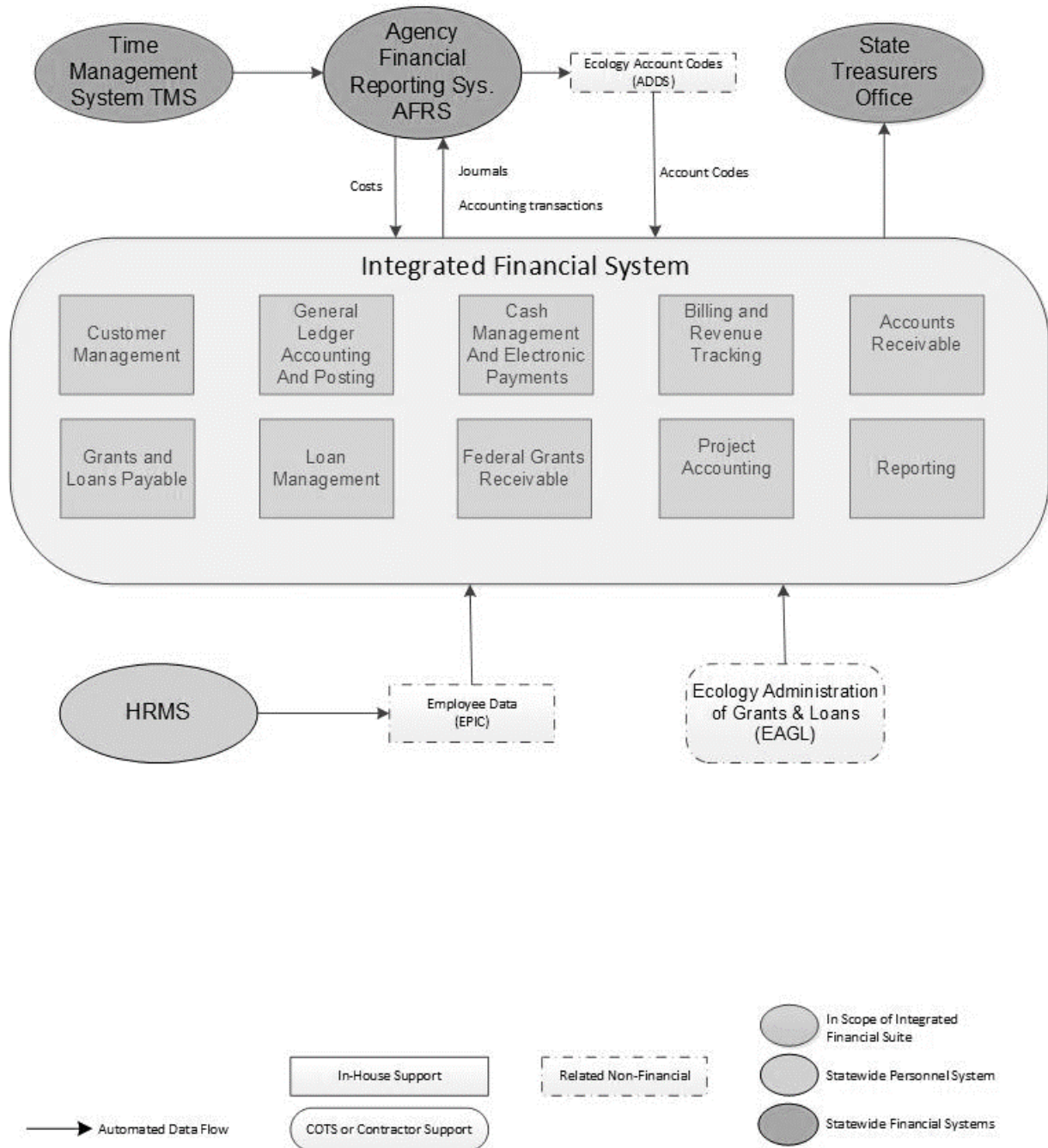
Current State of Financial Systems



Reference data, used by many systems:
 ADDS (Ecology Account Codes)
 EPIC (Ecology Employee Data)



Desired Future State of Financial Systems



Details of Current State

Loan Tracking:

Current system: Ecology Loan Tracking System (ELTS, circa 2001) – ELTS is the Ecology subsidiary system designed to track receivables due to Ecology from entities we have loaned money to. Over 400 loans are managed in the system, with a total portfolio of \$1.4 billion. ELTS uses complex formulas and business rules to calculate amortization schedules, interest, and loan balances. The author of the ELTS source code is out of business, and Ecology cannot access the underlying source code. This means we cannot enhance ELTS to meet current and evolving business needs. For example, ELTS does not meet the needs of the new emergency drought well loan program (Chapter 35, Laws of 2016 ESHB 2380 Sec. 3018); the legislative mandate to support 30-year loans using the Water Quality State Revolving Fund (Chapter 88, Laws of 2016 HB 2309); or the federal reporting requirements related to the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund. Compiling data from multiple systems for required reporting is manual, inefficient, and error-prone. And, ELTS runs in a technology that is no longer supported. Any major bug or security vulnerability could force a shutdown of the entire system, introducing an intolerable level of risk to Ecology.

In addition to solving the problems noted above, a new, supportable, and flexible system will allow Ecology to better manage our \$1.4 billion loan portfolio by providing more advanced cash flow modeling, interest variation forecasting, federal cap grant balance monitoring, and long term cash projections.

Receivable Tracking:

Current system: Accounts Receivable (AR, circa 1999) – Ecology's Accounts Receivable system is a mission-critical system that supports the majority of activities in the Fiscal Office's Revenue/Receivables Unit. The purpose of the AR system is to track invoicing and payment of over 2,000 accounts of approximately \$75 million in agency receivables each biennium.

The current AR system was written by an outside contractor who is now out of business. There is little expertise for the system available within Ecology's IT Services Office. The AR system is a multi-user application that runs on Microsoft Access. That means all users can edit the production data directly, overriding business rules, and any user could make an error that would destroy data and lead to a system outage for all users. The system would be unavailable for all until a restore to some previous checkpoint could be effected, and all work done after the checkpoint would be lost. Also, the system cannot be completely secured against accidental or intentional use by non-authorized Ecology staff.

Another problem with the current AR system is occasional database corruption, without any error by users. To date, these corruptions have been repaired with little loss of data by using the Access repair utility, but there is no guarantee this utility will always work in the future.

Fee Billing and Tracking:

Current system: Billing and Revenue Tracking System (BARTS, circa 1999). BARTS is an agencywide system that supports billing and tracking of 10,000 fees of \$34 million per year that are charged for a variety of environmental services.

The current BARTS uses non-standard technology and was written by an outside contractor who is now out of business. There is little expertise for the system available within Ecology's IT Services Office. This means Ecology has no ability to enhance the system to meet current and evolving business needs.

The current system is good at fulfilling a very narrow set of requirements that were envisioned 17 years ago, but little else. As a result, our ability to effectively and efficiently manage Ecology's fees is very limited. For example, the system cannot handle newly legislated fees. This requires staff to bypass the front end of the system and have IT staff directly load new fee information into the back end. Staff spend a lot of time managing many processes outside the system because it cannot meet their needs. Another example is that the invoice format cannot be changed to meet new business needs. This leads to confusing invoices for our customers, which leads to increased phone calls from confused recipients. Finally, the system's limited reporting capability makes it difficult for management to make informed decisions. IT staff must often run special, behind-the-scenes queries to make up for the limited reporting capabilities.

Note: During the 2014 legislative session, Ecology received \$300,000 in one-time funding to replace BARTS. An agencywide Lean effort concluded an integrated revenue solution is needed as opposed to a stand-alone one-time fix. And with changes in the staff who would have managed the project, Ecology made the decision not to pursue replacing the system during Fiscal Year 2015. The dedicated funding went unspent and was reverted back to the Water Quality Permit Account at the end of the 2013-15 biennium.

Cashiering:

Current system: Cashiering (circa 2008). The Cashiering system handles the deposit of over \$375 million of payments per biennium, which includes those amounts noted in the AR and BARTS systems. The system also handles adjustments and refunds to these

entries. Daily transactions are electronically transferred to AFRS and the Office of the State Treasurer. The other three revenue tracking systems in this request are highly dependent on the Cashiering system, so the Cashiering system must be replaced as part of implementing a new, integrated revenue management system.

Details of Future State

Integrated Revenue Management System

This project is transformative because it will move Ecology from four siloed, custom-built revenue tracking systems into a modern, supportable, integrated revenue management system. The integrated system will support the loan, receivable, fee billing, and cashiering functionalities in one system. Because the new, modernized system will be supportable and flexible, it will allow Ecology to meet business needs now and in the future. Newly standardized business processes will be consistent with best practices. An integrated system will reduce hand-offs between systems. This will reduce risk, because revenue information will be more accurate, secure, and audit compliant. Management will have better access to revenue information for decision making.

As an organization, Ecology is ready for this project. We have surveyed the affected staff, and they are eager and ready for change. The project has good executive sponsorship. Ecology's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) will be the co-executive sponsors for this project. Both are very committed to project success, and support the need for reengineering the business processes prior to implementing them in an integrated system. The CFO has relevant experience through his executive sponsorship for the Ecology Electronic Payment Portal project. The CIO has extensive relevant experience through his executive sponsorship of many highly complex, highly visible IT projects. Also, Ecology's Deputy Director will support this project, and she has sponsored several large IT systems over the years.

In addition to the known benefits described above, an integrated system will allow Ecology to continuously improve business processes and integrate other financial capabilities in future implementation phases beyond the 30 month Phase 1 implementation. For example, other accounting functionalities, like accounts payable, travel reimbursement, and procurement, can be transitioned into the system.

Planning and Implementation Strategy

During the coming year, Ecology will prepare for implementing this project by standardizing business processes, gathering detailed requirements, and procuring the vendor. Ecology will take an iterative implementation approach, releasing business functionality early and often, as shown in the following diagram. The chart of accounts functionality will be implemented in the first six months. The core general ledger, cash management, billing, receivable tracking, and loan management functionalities will be rolled out incrementally with releases every three to six months. The full scope of this first implementation phase (Phase 1) will be realized in 30 months. Following the completion of this project, the second phase (Phase 2) will be initiated to integrate additional accounting functionality such as accounts payable, travel reimbursement and procurement.

This project will be managed by an experienced senior project manager from Ecology's Project Management and Planning Section. Proven project management processes will be followed. Also, Ecology intends to acquire specialized resources for this project to further reduce the risk of project failure and increase the opportunity for project success:

- The Organizational Change Management (OCM) – the OCM plan will be updated and executed with contracted resources to ensure the “people side” of the transition is successful.
- External Project Quality Assurance – contracted external quality assurance resources will be procured to ensure this transformative project has a healthy start with appropriate planning and governance, ongoing assessments, and practical guidance to stay on track and meet deployment goals.

Agency Contact:

Lisa Darnell

Fiscal Officer

360-407-7052

Lisa.Darnell@ecy.wa.gov

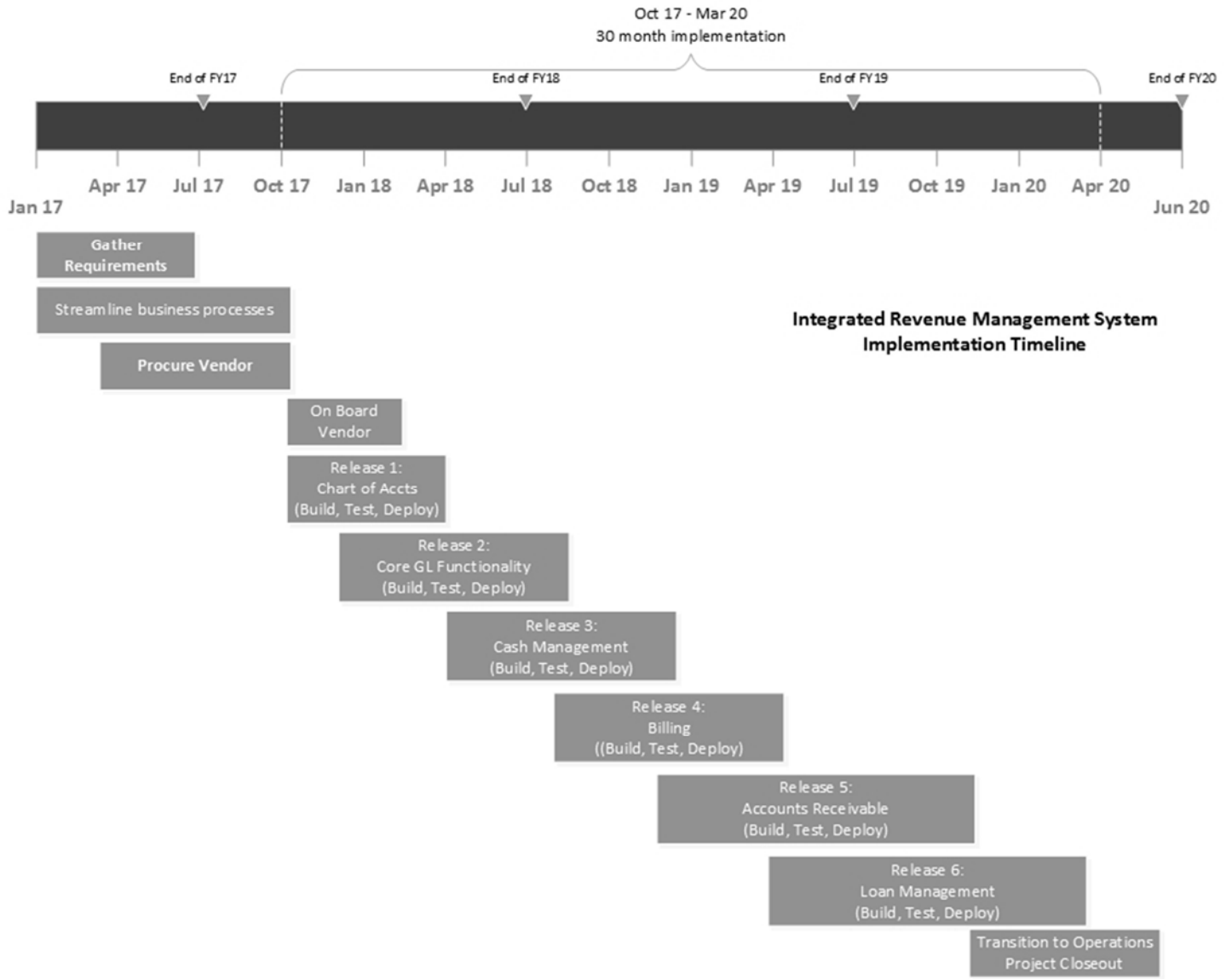


Figure 1. Iterative implementation plan.

Base Budget:

The IT support costs have continued to increase as Ecology's financial applications age. Currently, just the annual maintenance (no new significant financial functionality) for these stand alone financial applications costs about \$279,000 and up to 2.0 FTEs IT support.

This request is for only the first implementation phase and associated financial functions. Additional phases are required to continue integrating Ecology's other financial functions and capabilities. For example, Phase 2 priorities could include integrating accounts payable, travel reimbursement and procurement. The two IT staff required during Phase 1 implementation will continue to be required in Ecology's base budget for ongoing system administration/support (about 1 FTE), the future phased integration of financial functions, and overall IT infrastructure support.

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Ecology requires a one-time investment of \$4,054,370 from multiple funds during the 30 month implementation of the project in State Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020. This is the best estimate at this time, based on Ecology's Request for Information (RFI) in June 2016, to gather more information from integrated revenue management system vendors. A formal Request for Proposal process will determine the final vendor and costs; Ecology anticipates the amount in this request will be sufficient to fund the following:

One Time Costs:

Cost Element	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	Total
Annual license fee for system software during the 30 month implementation portion of this project. (Object E) - October 2017 through March 2020	225,000	300,000	225,000	750,000
Contract for implementation services. (Object E) - October 2017 through March 2020	360,000	480,000	360,000	1,200,000
Contract for change management services. (Object E) - October 2017 through March 2020	90,000	120,000	90,000	300,000
Contract for external quality assurance. (Object C) - October 2017 through March 2020	43,200	57,600	43,200	144,000
Contract to backfill two IT staff for 30 months to act as liaison between contractor and Ecology. These positions ensure business requirements are tracked and met as the system is implemented in the Ecology environment. These positions also build the interfaces between this system and other Ecology systems. (Object C) - October 2017 through March 2020	313,200	417,600	313,200	1,044,000
One-time salary, benefits, and associated staff costs for: - 1.0 FTE WMS 1 for 36 months. The position will act as the business lead and help transition the Fiscal Office staff to the new system. o July 2017 through June 2020 - 1.0 FTE Fiscal Analyst 4 for 30 months to assist the WMS1 in transitioning to the new system o October 2017 through March 2020	197,180	222,010	197,180	616,370
Total	1,228,580	1,597,210	1,228,580	4,054,370

Ecology requires ongoing annual software licensing costs of \$300,000 (\$75,000 for the last three months of FY2020 following the end of the implementation phase and \$300,000 each year for FY2021 and beyond).

Ongoing costs:

Cost Element	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021 and beyond
Ongoing Annual license fee for system software after the end of the 30 month implementation portion of this project. (Object E) - April 2020 and beyond	0	0	75,000	300,000/year
Total	0	0	75,000	

Federal revenue shown in the fiscal summary matches the increase in federal expenditures. Federal Water Pollution Control Account funds will be used to pay for the portion of the solution that will manage Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans.

Explanation of costs by object:

Salary estimates are current actual rates at step H, the agency average for new hires.

Benefits are the agency average of 35.5 percent of salaries.

Personal Contracts of \$356,400 in FY18, \$475,200 in FY19 and \$356,400 in FY20.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,008 per direct program FTE and \$675,000 in FY18, \$900,000 in FY19, \$750,000 in FY20 and \$300,000 in FY21 (and ongoing) in contracts and annual license fees.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,227 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,041 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.6 percent of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object T. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

Integrating financial transactions into a single source solution will:

- Eliminate the requirement of shadow, desktop-based financial applications that are less secure and more prone to data loss.
- Simplify the user experience.
- Improve business process governance, standardization, and security.
- Simplify disaster recovery of these mission critical financial systems.
- Drive digitization of current paper processes.
- Enable more rapid automation of business process changes required by legislative mandate and policy and rule changes.

Eliminating the error prone, duplicate, manual data entry among the four separate revenue tracking systems will improve data accuracy, streamline and speed up information processing, and improve the transactional audit trail.

Robust, industry standard transaction logging and reporting will improve Ecology's capability to:

- Simplify management reporting used for effective, real-time, data-driven decision making.
- Conduct internal and external auditing.
- Provide reports to state and federal funding partners that easily trace the funding sources to projects and business outcomes, thereby increasing their level of confidence in Ecology's stewardship of funds.

Providing higher quality data to OFM's statewide AFRS system will result in higher quality data accessible to the public on fiscal.wa.gov.

This request provides essential support to the Governor's Results Washington Goal 5 – Efficient, effective and accountable government by:

- Efficiently and effectively managing Ecology's revenue.
- Increasing service reliability (timeliness of agency core accounting services).
- Improving the quality and accuracy of data for decision makers.
- Increasing employee satisfaction by reducing less satisfying paper processing work and increasing more complicated, value-added accounting work.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A002		Administration			
	Measures	Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Refer to Narrative Justification				

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

There will be no direct impact on state residents. State residents are indirectly impacted, because the revenue tracked in the system is used to fund critical environmental work that leads to a healthier environment. Ecology’s ability to effectively and efficiently manage that revenue is crucial to our ability to perform our environmental work.

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	Many county governments receive grants, loans, and permits from Ecology.
Other local gov’t impacts?	Yes	Many local governments receive grants, loans, and permits from Ecology.
Tribal gov’t impacts?	Yes	Tribal governments receive grants, loans, and permits from Ecology.
Other state agency impacts?	Yes	Other state agencies receive grants, loans, and permits from Ecology.
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	Yes	Executive Order 16-06 – State Agency Enterprise Risk Management.
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	No	
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	See narrative below.
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

Local governments, tribes, and other state agencies that receive funding from Ecology depend on reliable, secure agency financial systems to manage that money.

Replacing our current unsupportable revenue tracking systems with an integrated revenue management system will allow Ecology to comply with Executive Order 16-06 – State Agency Enterprise Risk Management.

While this request is not directly related to Puget Sound recovery, much of the revenue tracked in the systems funds environmental work related to Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation; preventing pollution from stormwater runoff; protecting and restoring habitat; and recovering shellfish beds.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Considering the age of the current siloed IT systems, continuing business as usual is not an option– these systems cannot be supported and will fail at some point. Ecology has determined the systems must be replaced.

Ecology hired the consultant Slalom Consulting LLC to analyze our current state and provide recommendations for replacing our current revenue tracking systems. Three options were considered:

- Replace with individual custom built systems: This option would be the most expensive and would conflict with OCIO’s initiative – Modernization of state government – Cloud first.
- Replace with individual Commercial Off-the-Shelf systems: This option would be more expensive and take longer to implement than an integrated system. Implementing individual systems would not allow Ecology to realize the efficiencies associated with an integrated system – duplicate data entry would still be required, and IT staff would still support multiple systems. It would also require four implementation projects, four procurements, four vendors to manage, and four integrations with AFRS.
- Replace with a purchased, integrated revenue management system: This option would be the least expensive and could be implemented in the shortest amount of time. Efficiencies associated with system integration would be realized. And Ecology would manage only a single, large implementation project, one procurement, one interface to AFRS, and one vendor.

Slalom Consulting recommended replacement with an integrated revenue management system. After the consultant gave their recommendation, Ecology issued a Request for Information (RFI) to gather more information from integrated revenue management system vendors. The RFI responses confirmed the feasibility of the integrated revenue management system approach and were used to inform this request. Ecology also sought consultation from Gartner, and they confirmed the feasibility of implementing an integrated revenue management system.

Based on Slalom Consulting's recommendation, consultation with Gartner, and the RFI responses, Ecology believes that replacing the current individual revenue tracking systems with a purchased, integrated revenue management system is the best approach.

Note: Ecology consulted with WaTech on August 18, 2016 to discuss hosting options and on August 31, 2016 to discuss using the WaTech integration layer. On September 1, 2016, WaTech provided Ecology with a consultation summary. Since this project has not reached the architecture phase, WaTech could not provide an estimate for State Data Center hosting. WaTech provided estimates for four potential interfaces using their integration layer, however three of the interfaces are out of scope of this project. Once a vendor develops the integrated revenue management system architecture, we will be able to determine the final interfaces required.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

If Ecology takes no action, the current systems would continue to reduce our effectiveness and would eventually fail. Complete failure of any of the current revenue tracking systems would require manually processing and tracking agency revenue. Manual processes require additional staff resources. Risk would increase because manual processes are less accurate and less secure, leading to the potential for audit findings. Manual tracking would delay revenue collection of funds (including some General Fund – State) due to Ecology.

Short of complete failure, the consequences of *not* replacing the current revenue tracking systems include:

- Continued inability to meet current and changing/future business needs.
- Continued increase in IT support costs as the systems fall further behind IT industry standards.
- Continued need for duplicate data entry into multiple systems - leading to errors, time consuming reconciliation processes, and audit concerns.
- Continued security risk, leading to threat of data loss and corruption.
- Continued risk of federal funding instability. It is currently a challenge to comply with federal reporting requirements due to data being stored in multiple systems. Federal funding stability requires that our federal partners have faith in our ability to properly manage federal grant dollars.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

As part of Ecology's budget development process, programs must first look to existing resources to fund new budget needs. Where possible, additional workload needs are prioritized within current appropriation levels through implementing efficiencies, delaying lower priority work, or tapping into one-time savings from vacancies or other unrealized costs. The 50+ dedicated accounts Ecology manages have very specific purposes and limited uses, with little flexibility to take on new work. For this request, Ecology is unable to reprogram within its current activities because it would be at the expense of existing, fundamental environmental and public health priorities.

As part of implementing the integrated revenue system, Ecology will standardize revenue collection business processes. The market of integrated revenue management systems support industry standard business processes. Deviating from those standard processes is costly. Ecology intends to avoid those costs by aligning our business processes with the industry standards as they are implemented in the chosen system.

We have already started the process of standardization. We have conducted a Lean event and streamlined several of our processes. For example, we have standardized the format for all invoices and past due notices.

In the coming year, we plan to continue standardizing our processes – focusing on identifying, standardizing, and removing duplicate or inaccurate customer records.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

Yes Continue to IT Addendum below and follow the directions on the bottom of the addendum to meet requirements for OCIO review.)

2017-19 IT Addendum

Part 1: Itemized IT Costs

Please itemize any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts (including professional services, quality assurance, and independent verification and validation), or IT staff. Be as specific as you can. (See chapter 12.1 of the operating budget instructions for guidance on what counts as "IT-related costs")

Information Technology Items in this DP (insert rows as required)	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Implementation, Quality Assurance, and Change Management Services	493,200	657,600	493,200	0
Contract to backfill 2 IT staff for 30 months	313,200	417,600	313,200	0
Licensing Costs	225,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total Cost	1,031,400	1,375,200	1,106,400	300,000

Part 2: Identifying IT Projects

If the investment proposed in the decision package is the development or acquisition of an IT project/system, or is an enhancement to or modification of an existing IT project/system, it will also be reviewed and ranked by the OCIO as required by RCW 43.88.092. The answers to the three questions below will help OFM and the OCIO determine whether this decision package is, or enhances/modifies, an IT project:

- Does this decision package fund the development or acquisition of a new or enhanced software or hardware system or service? Yes No
- Does this decision package fund the acquisition or enhancements of any agency data centers? (See [OCIO Policy 184](#) for definition.) Yes No
- Does this decision package fund the continuation of a project that is, or will be, under OCIO oversight? (See [OCIO Policy 121](#).) Yes No

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, you must complete a concept review with the OCIO before submitting your budget request. Refer to chapter 12.2 of the operating budget instructions for more information.

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: AE Field Office Lease Adjustments

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

The Office of Financial Management Facilities Oversight has authorized the relocation of two of Ecology's field offices—Vancouver and Bellingham. This request right-sizes the net lease costs changes, which results in a cost savings in the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology's Vancouver Field Office (VFO) is scheduled for relocation during Fiscal Year 2017, and lease costs at the future facility will increase by \$206,038 in the 2017-19 Biennium. Ecology's Bellingham Field Office (BFO) is scheduled for relocation at the end of Fiscal Year 2017, and lease costs at the new facility will decrease by \$233,130 in the 2017-19 Biennium. The difference between the two lease changes is a reduction of \$27,092 for the biennium, and Ecology is requesting appropriation reductions to multiple fund sources to account for the net decrease in lease costs.

Fiscal Summary:

Expenditures by Account		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
001-1	General Fund - State	(2,446)	(2,446)	(2,446)	(2,446)
044-1	Waste Red., Recycling & Litter - State	(342)	(342)	(342)	(342)
173-1	State Toxics Control - State	(5,190)	(5,190)	(5,190)	(5,190)
174-1	Local Toxics Control - State	(201)	(201)	(201)	(201)
176-1	Water Quality Permit - State	(2,041)	(2,041)	(2,041)	(2,041)
182-1	Underground Storage Tank - State	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)
19G-1	Enviro Legacy Stewardship - State	(1,302)	(1,302)	(1,302)	(1,302)
207-1	Hazardous Waste Assistance - State	(353)	(353)	(353)	(353)
20R-1	Radioactive Mixed Waste - State	(762)	(762)	(762)	(762)
216-1	Air Pollution Control - State	(168)	(168)	(168)	(168)
217-1	Oil Spill Prevention - State	(398)	(398)	(398)	(398)
219-1	Air Operating Permit - State	(166)	(166)	(166)	(166)
	Total Expenditures	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)
Expenditures by Object		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
E	Goods and Services	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)
	Total Objects	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)	(13,546)
Revenue					
Account	Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
20R-1 - Radioactive Mixed Waste	0294	(762)	(762)	(762)	(762)
	Total Revenue	(762)	(762)	(762)	(762)

Package Description:**VANCOUVER FIELD OFFICE LEASE INCREASE - \$206,038**

Lease costs for Ecology's VFO will increase in the 2017-19 Biennium by an estimated \$206,038. Ecology is currently collocated with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) through an interagency agreement, and will remain in the current VFO location through November 30, 2016, according to the most recent move timeline. The current annual lease of \$48,532 runs through November 2016. Based on the modified pre-design change of conditions form submitted to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) on August 17, 2016, the annual lease rate beginning in December 2016 at the new VFO facility is expected to be \$151,551. This is an increase of \$103,019 annually from the Fiscal Year 2016 rate.

Ecology's space in the new facility will be approximately 6,400 square feet, an increase of about 2,900 square feet from the current VFO facility. Over the course of 14 years at its current location in Vancouver, Ecology has added new program functions that require additional space. Specifically, Ecology's Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program (SPPR) has increased operations in Southwest Washington and needs specialized space and storage capacity for response equipment and vehicles. Ecology leads spill prevention and emergency response activities in the state of Washington, and supporting safe and efficient operations for the SPPR Program is a core part of Ecology's business. In addition, WDFW is in need of the space currently occupied by Ecology.

BELLINGHAM FIELD OFFICE LEASE DECREASE – (\$233,130)

Lease costs for Ecology's BFO will decrease in the 2017-19 Biennium by an estimated \$233,130. Ecology will remain in the current BFO location through June 30, 2017, according to the most recent move timeline. The current lease of \$315,420 runs through June 2017. Based on OFM's approved pre-design, dated 10/6/2015, the annual lease rate beginning in July 2017 at the new BFO facility is expected to be \$198,855. This is a decrease of \$116,565 annually from the Fiscal Year 2017 rate.

Ecology's space in Bellingham will be approximately 10,255 square feet, a decrease of about 4,105 square feet. Ecology's ten-year lease in its current location will expire in June 2017, and this is an opportunity to move into space that will better suit our business needs and maximize efficiency for field office operations. The lease rate negotiated in 2007 for BFO is higher than current commercial rates in the Bellingham area, and we have not been able to renegotiate lease terms or find other agencies to collocate with. Moving to a smaller facility is the most efficient and cost-effective option. In particular, the new location will include specialized space for storing field gear and research equipment, spill response vehicles and boats, laboratory samples, and chain of custody. Right now, the spill response equipment is located a few miles from the office location, which lengthens emergency response time. The facility will provide a safe, efficient, and well-maintained space for Ecology's business operations in Northwest Washington.

This request is essential to implementing Ecology's strategic plan because it supports the staff working in the buildings that implement Ecology's mission critical work across the state. This request is consistent with the facilities goals stated in the strategic plan and will help Ecology effectively serve communities across our state.

Agency Contact:

Fran Huntington, Regional Facilities Manager
(360) 407-7028
fhun461@ecy.wa.gov

Base Budget:

At Ecology's VFO, the biennial base budget of \$97,064 is being increased to \$303,102 (\$151,551 annually), and the space utilization is being increased from 3,500 square feet to 6,400 square feet.

At Ecology's BFO, the biennial base budget of \$630,840 is being decreased to \$397,710 (\$198,855 annually), and the space utilization is being decreased from 14,360 square feet to 10,255 square feet.

Decision Package expenditure, FTE and revenue assumptions, calculations and details:

Increased costs for the VFO lease (object E) will be \$103,019 each year, starting in December 2016, and ongoing. This is based on current lease agreements and estimated amounts identified in the change of conditions form submitted to OFM in August 2016.

The BFO lease costs (object E) will decrease by \$116,565 each year, starting in July 2017, and ongoing. This is based on current lease agreements and estimated amounts identified in OFM's approved pre-design forms. Funds are from a variety of accounts.

Decision Package Justification and Impacts

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

This request supports Goal 3: Sustainable Energy & a Clean Environment by better matching our facilities with Ecology's current needs and goals, Ecology will be in a better position to assist the different regional and county entities that surround Bellingham and Vancouver who partner with us to implement Ecology's mission to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations.

Performance Measure detail:

Activity: A002 Administration		Incremental Change FY 2018	Incremental Change FY 2019	Incremental Change FY 2020	Incremental Change FY 2021
001655	Measures Refer to Narrative Justification	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fully describe and quantify expected impacts on state residents and specific populations served.

N/A

What are other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Impact(s) To:		Identify / Explanation
Regional/County impacts?	Yes	By better matching our facilities with Ecology's current needs and goals, we will be in a better position to assist the regional and county entities that surround Bellingham and Vancouver.
Other local gov't impacts?	No	
Tribal gov't impacts?	No	
Other state agency impacts?	No	
Responds to specific task force, report, mandate or exec order?	No	
Does request contain a compensation change?	No	
Does request require a change to a collective bargaining agreement?	No	
Facility/workplace needs or impacts?	Yes	These moves are included in Ecology's 2015-21 Six-Year Facilities Plan
Capital Budget Impacts?	No	
Is change required to existing statutes, rules or contracts?	No	
Is the request related to or a result of litigation?	No	
Is the request related to Puget Sound recovery?	No	
Identify other important connections		

Please provide a detailed discussion of connections/impacts identified above.

The VFO and BFO moves are included in the 2015-21 Six-Year Facilities Plan, and in Ecology's 2015-2017 Legislative Budget Proviso Facilities Plan. Both plans support the agency's efforts to increase space efficiency and to improve service delivery and address building conditions. In both VFO and BFO the intent is to move into space that will better suit Ecology's business needs and maximize efficiency for field office operations. The new locations will include specialized space for storing field gear and research equipment, spill response vehicles and boats, laboratory samples, and chain of custody. Right now Ecology's spill response equipment is located a few miles from the office locations, which lengthens emergency response time. The SPPR Program has increased operations in both locations and needs specialized space and storage capacity for response equipment and vehicles.

What alternatives were explored by the agency and why was this option chosen?

Ecology has chosen these options because they increase our effectiveness within Vancouver, Bellingham, and the surrounding areas, while at the same time decreasing overall costs to the state. The new facilities will increase Ecology's efficiencies by streamlining the work space and aligning the facilities with current and future needs.

Before finalizing any leases, Ecology will work closely and get approval from OFM Facilities Oversight and the Department of Enterprise Services Real Estate Services to ensure the best choices are made.

What are the consequences of not funding this request?

If Ecology doesn't receive an appropriation for the VFO lease cost increase, we would have to cover the expenses from existing funding, which could result in other facility projects and/or maintenance work being delayed. This could also have implications to Ecology's programs and environmental work, because facility costs are allocated to Ecology's programs based on their use of square footage. Ecology could also be forced to stay in the current facilities, with new lease costs that most likely would be increased from the current expiring leases. In addition, the facilities would continue to not meet Ecology's current business needs for storing field gear and research equipment, spill response vehicle and boats, laboratory samples, chain of custody, and emergency response timeliness as previously discussed.

If Ecology doesn't receive an appropriation reduction for the BFO lease, we would apply the efficiency savings to our facility maintenance backlog and to other facilities that may have future cost increases.

How has or can the agency address the issue or need in its current appropriation level?

This request is a net reduction in facility lease costs and it will reduce Ecology's current appropriation level.

Information technology: Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, services (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?

No

**2017-19 Biennium Budget
Decision Package**

Agency: 461 Department of Ecology

Decision Package Code/Title: RA New or Increased Fee Requests

Budget Period: 2017-19

Budget Level: Performance Level

Agency Recommendation Summary Text:

Ecology will increase the following authorized fees in the 2017-19 Biennium: Wastewater Discharge Permit Fee, Underground Storage Tank Fee, Hazardous Waste Generation Fee, Hazardous Waste Planner Fee, and the Air Contaminant Source Registration Fee. These fees create dedicated revenue for specific environmental protection purposes and are paid by parties requesting the service.

Fiscal Summary:

Revenue						
<u>Account</u>		<u>Source</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
176-1 - Water Quality Permit		0286	741,376	1,463,828	1,463,828	1,463,828
182-1 - Underground Storage Tank		0299	63,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
207-1 - Hazardous Waste Assistance		0294	26,180	52,360	52,360	52,360
207-1 - Hazardous Waste Assistance		0294	25,279	50,877	50,877	50,877
216-1 - Air Pollution Control		0299		329,414	329,414	329,414
	Total Revenue		855,835	2,021,479	2,021,479	2,021,479

Package Description:

Ecology manages about 50 different fund sources with a multitude of fee-funded programs. The Office of Financial Management encourages agencies, where feasible, to adjust fees on an annual or biennial basis to ensure revenue covers the cost of running the program. Ecology will increase the following five fees in the 2017-19 Biennium to cover inflationary costs like increases in salary, benefits, and central service expenditures. Revenue for these fees is included in this request. No additional expenditure authority is needed at this time.

1) WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT FEE

1. Fee Name: Wastewater Discharge Permit Fee

2. Current Tax or Fee Amount: The fee rates are based on various factors, dependent on permit fee category, as outlined in chapter 173-224 WAC.

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: The overall impact is approximately a 3.49 percent increase in total fee revenue. The rate structure in place in Fiscal Year 2017 will be carried over to Fiscal Year 2018 and increased by 4.08 percent, or the Fiscal Growth Factor (FGF), in most fee categories. The municipal wastewater fee category will not be increased, because of the limitation based in statute, RCW 90.48.465.

FY 2019: The overall impact is approximately a 3.3 percent increase in total fee revenue. The rate structure in place in Fiscal Year 2018 will be carried over to Fiscal Year 2019 and increased by 3.82 percent in most fee categories. The municipal wastewater fee category will not be increased because of the limitation based in RCW 90.48.465.

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: The incremental change is an additional 4.08 percent for most categories.

FY 2019: The incremental change is an additional 3.82 percent for most categories.

5. Expected Implementation Date: July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: Fiscal Year 2017 revenue from permit fees is projected to be \$21,263,614 based on revenue collected in Fiscal Year 2015. Of this amount, \$18,170,977 is from permittees other than municipal wastewater that are subject to the cap in RCW 90.48.465.

Fiscal Year 2018 additional revenue from 4.08 percent increase in fees applied to most revenue sources will be \$741,376 over the Fiscal Year 2017 revenue projection, as calculated:
 $\$18,170,977 \times 0.0408 = \$741,376$

Fiscal Year 2018 Total Revenue: $\$22,004,990 = \$21,263,614 + \$741,376$
Formula: Fiscal Year 2018 = Amount from previous year + 4.08 percent increase impact (net 3.49 percent increase).

FY 2019: Fiscal Year 2019 additional revenue from 3.82 percent increase in fees applied to most revenue sources will be \$722,452 over Fiscal Year 2018 revenue, as calculated:
 $(\$18,170,977 + \$741,376) \times 0.0382 = \$722,452$

Fiscal Year 2019 Total Revenue: $\$22,727,442 = \$22,004,990 + \$722,452$
Formula: Fiscal Year 2019 = Amount from previous year + 3.82 percent increase impact (net 3.28 percent increase).

Total increase for 2017-19 Biennium = \$2,205,204
Fiscal Year 2018 \$741,376 plus Fiscal Year 2019 \$1,463,828 ($\$741,376 + \$722,452$) = \$2,205,204

7. Justification: This request is necessary to continue core services to administer Ecology's Water Quality Permit Program. Permit fees support staff writing permits that set pollution limits, staff providing technical support for solving pollution problems, and inspectors monitoring compliance through site visits.

If we do not have adequate revenue to cover our appropriation, the cash and fund balances in fund 176 would decline to the point where cuts in appropriations and services would be required. Permit backlog rates would not improve. Fewer inspections and regulatory oversight would be conducted, diminishing on-the-ground environmental protection. Ecology's ability to respond to permittees, stakeholders, and other government agencies' needs would be compromised.

8. Changes in Who Pays: None

9. Changes in Methodology: For permit holders in fee categories that are not restrained by a limit on fee amount (capped), we are proposing to increase fees by the FGF (4.08 percent in Fiscal Year 2018 and 3.82 percent in Fiscal Year 2019). Between 2009-11 and 2011-13, only fee categories that were underpaying and not covering the cost of permit administration, were increased annually by the FGF. Municipalities are an underpaying fee category whose fee is restrained in statute at 18 cents per residential equivalent per month.

In 2015-17, to ensure a positive fund balance in the account, Ecology increased fees for all non-capped fee categories by the FGF. Underpaying categories were increased by 5.31 percent in Fiscal Year 2016 and 5.27 percent in Fiscal Year 2017. Overpaying categories were increased by 3.25 percent in Fiscal Year 2016 and 3.21 percent in Fiscal Year 2017. The net impact of the increase aligned with the FGF of 4.22 percent in Fiscal Year 2016 and 4.19 percent in Fiscal Year 2017.

10. Alternatives: A number of alternatives have been considered. For 2015-17, Ecology considered both an across-the-board FGF increase, and increasing only the underpaying categories by enough to ensure a positive fund balance. In the end, Ecology implemented the equivalent of an across-the-board FGF increase, adjusted slightly for over- and underpaying categories.

In previous years, Ecology pursued legislative support to eliminate the municipal fee cap. This approach did not get any traction from legislators or stakeholders. Ecology has also considered options such as applying a selective, larger percentage increase on fee categories not paying for current service levels, or setting a minimum fee. So far, these options have not received support from stakeholders either.

Based on these factors, implementing the FGF to keep up with inflation is the only alternative that makes sense at this time.

11. Statutory Change Required? No statutory changes are required. Chapter 173-224 WAC will be revised to implement the fee changes. Regular revisions to chapter 173-224 WAC to adjust permit fees are already included in the program plan.

Agency Contact for Wastewater Discharge Permit Fee:

Garret Ward
360-407-7544
gwar461@ecy.wa.gov

2) UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FEE

1. Fee Name: Underground Storage Tank (UST) Fee

2. Current Tax or Fee Amount: The current fee is \$160.00 per tank, in effect since Fiscal Year 2011. The last tank fee increase, from \$140.00 to \$160.00 per tank, occurred on July 1, 2010 as established in RCW 90.76.090. Ecology submitted a fee increase justification for the 2015-17 biennium, but because of the 15 month notification process required by statute, the fee has not yet been increased. Ecology is required to give public notification of the fee increase by March 1st before the year for which the new fee is effective. In order to increase the UST fee effective July 1, 2017, Ecology provided notice in March 2016 to the UST owners and published the new fee in the Washington State Register.

3. Proposed Amount:
FY 2018: \$166.99 per tank

FY 2019: \$173.80 per tank

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:
FY 2018: Fiscal growth factor (FGF) of 4.37 percent or \$6.99 per tank. Ecology uses the FGF for the next fiscal year after the public notification process when increasing the UST fee.

FY 2019: FGF of 4.08 percent or \$6.81 per tank

5. Expected Implementation Date: July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:
FY 2018: Estimated revenue is based on applying the FGF to the current tank fee. ($\$160 \times 1.0437 = \166.99)

Ecology estimates the proposed fee increase will generate \$63,000 in new revenue for Fiscal Year 2018. This estimate is calculated by using the projected number of tank renewals for Fiscal Year 2018 based on a six year average of tank renewals (9,045 tanks averaged during 2010-2015).

9,045 tanks x \$166.99 tank fee = \$1,510,000 (rounded to 000s)
9,045 tanks x \$160.00 tank fee = \$1,447,000 (rounded to 000s)
Estimated Revenue Increase = \$63,000

FY 2019: Estimated revenue is based on applying the FGF to the proposed Fiscal Year 2018 tank fee. ($\$166.99 \times 1.0408 = \173.80)

Ecology estimates the proposed fee increase will generate \$125,000 in new revenue for Fiscal Year 2019. This estimate is calculated by using the projected number of tank renewals for Fiscal Year 2019 based on a six year average of tank renewals (9,045 tanks averaged during 2010-2015).

9,045 tanks x \$173.80 tank fee = \$1,572,000
9,045 tanks x \$160.00 tank fee = \$1,447,000
Estimated Revenue Increase = \$125,000

Total increase for 2017-19 biennium = \$188,000
Fiscal Year 2018 \$63,000 plus Fiscal Year 2019 \$125,000 = \$188,000

For 2017-19, the total estimated revenue is less than multiplying the number of regulated tanks by the tank fee for reasons such as:

- Non-compliant tank owners not paying fees when tanks are in temporary closure status. A tank license is needed to receive fuel; if a site is temporarily closed, owners may not pay tank fees.
- The number of tanks fluctuates as tanks close and new tanks are installed.
- A tank origination is billed, but the fee can be prorated if a tank endorsement is added to an existing business license. The intent is all endorsements at all locations are aligned to the one, overriding business license expiration date. This proration is unpredictable, and the origination numbers vary from year to year. For this reason, projections have been based on renewals only.

A tank fee increase of 4.37 percent in Fiscal Year 2018 and 4.08 percent in Fiscal Year 2019 is needed to maintain an estimated ending 2017-19 UST Account fund balance of less than \$100,000. A two-to-three month minimum fund balance based on the current appropriation authority would equal \$447,000.

7. Justification: Ecology's Underground Storage Tank (UST) program regulates more than 9,300 underground storage tanks used to store petroleum products. It is a federally delegated program from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The program provides preventative inspections, technical assistance, and seeks to have all UST systems installed, managed, and monitored to prevent releases of toxics into the environment.

Tank fees were implemented in 1998 to fund the UST regulatory program. Right now, the fees do not cover the entire cost of the program, which is funded by a combination of federal grants, State Toxics Control Account (STCA) funding, and the per tank fee. Over time, federal cuts to EPA's budget have resulted in reductions in grant funding for USTs and cleaning up leaking tanks. Fortunately Fiscal Year 2017's grant amount is the same as Fiscal Year 2016. But the past reductions created a funding gap in the UST program. At the same time, operational costs continued to increase, for instance state mandated salary increases, health care benefits, and legal services. STCA funding helps bridge the funding gap and provides state match for the federal grant. This gap will continue to grow if UST fees remain at their current level.

RCW 90.76.090 gives Ecology authority to increase the tank fee according to the FGF each year. By continuing to increase the tank fee each year by the FGF, the funding gap will gradually diminish. If this gap continues to grow, funds would have to be diverted from other important state funded programs to cover the cost of regulating USTs, or the program would have to be cut back.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No change

9. Changes in Methodology: No change

10. Alternatives: Without a fee increase, Ecology would consider its options for managing the regulatory program. These options may include reducing the program or spending the UST Account fund balance down to less than one-month of operating balance at the end of the 2017-19 Biennium.

11. Statutory Change Required? No statutory changes are required. Ecology has authority in RCW 90.76.090 to increase the fee up to the FGF each year.

Agency Contact for Underground Storage Tank Fee:
Angie Wirkkala
360-407-7219
angie.wirkkala@ecy.wa.gov

3) HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION FEE

1. Fee Name: Hazardous Waste Generation Fee

2. Current Tax or Fee Amount: A fee is imposed for the privilege of generating hazardous waste in the state. The current fee is \$49 per year for each facility (approximately 34,000 facilities) that generates hazardous waste. This rate was implemented in Fiscal Year 2016. But Ecology only receives approximately 77 percent of what is billed, due to delays in payments or businesses being exempted or waived from the fee. Ecology assumes this adjusted rate in its revenue projections for this account, and is anticipating \$1,282,820 in fee revenue for Fiscal Year 2017.

3. Proposed Amount:
FY 2018: \$50/year

FY 2019: \$51/year

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: Ecology's implementation approach for RCW 70.95E.040 is set in chapter 173-305 WAC. In November of each year, the fee must be multiplied by a factor equal to the most current quarterly price deflator available (Ecology uses the National Gross Domestic Product Indicator (GDPI) for state and local government purchases)¹ divided by the price deflator used in the numerator the previous year. In this instance, the November 2015 price deflator for Fiscal Year 2015 Quarter IV = 112.435; the numerator for Fiscal Year 2014

¹ Bureau of Economic Analysis Table 1.1.9. Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product, State and Local Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=9&step=1#reqid=9&step=3&isuri=1&903=13>; as of November 2015.

Quarter IV = 111.035 (112.435/111.035 = 1.0126 Fiscal Year 2016 multiplier). Ecology rounds the published fees to the nearest dollar. Because the final GDP quarterly rates for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 have not yet been determined, the estimates below use the rate determined for Fiscal Year 2016. The Bureau of Economic Analysis updates the GDPs frequently. Ecology will use the GDP rates in effect in November each year to determine the final multiplier.

FY 2018: Incremental change would be \$1.00 ($\$49 \times 1.0126 = \49.61 rounded to \$50; $\$50 - \$49 = \$1.00$)

FY 2019: Incremental change would be \$2.00 (FY 2018 increase of \$1 plus: $\$50 \times 1.0126 = \50.63 rounded to \$51; $\$51 - \$50 = \$1.00$)

5. Expected Implementation Date: July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: Ecology estimates the proposed 2 percent fee increase will generate \$26,180 in new revenue for Fiscal Year 2018. (34,000 facilities \times \$1.00 = \$34,000 \times 0.77* = \$26,180)

FY 2019: Ecology estimates the proposed 2 percent fee increase will generate \$52,360 in new revenue in Fiscal Year 2019. (34,000 facilities \times \$2.00 (increase in FY 2018 plus increase in FY 2019) = \$68,000 \times 0.77* = \$52,360)

*= Adjusted rate due to delay in payments from fee payers, or businesses waived from the fee.

7. Justification: Ecology's Hazardous Waste Generation Fee is imposed on 34,000 businesses statewide for the privilege of generating hazardous waste. An annual fee is assessed to facilities that generate any amount of hazardous waste. The fee is set in RCW 70.95E.020. Right now, total annual revenue from Hazardous Waste Generation Fee covers only 94 percent of the program costs because operational costs like state mandated salary increases, health care benefits, and legal services continue to increase at a pace that exceeds the annual price deflator adjustment authorized by RCW 70.95E.040. The GDP reflects the health of the state and local economy at the national level, and does not necessarily reflect the economic health or inflationary costs of Washington State. Increasing the fee annually will help keep the gap of revenue-to-expenditures from growing much larger.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No change, clientele remains the same.

9. Changes in Methodology: None.

10. Alternatives: No other alternative was explored. Without a fee increase, Ecology would have to consider its options for managing the Hazardous Waste Generation Fee, which could include reducing core environmental activities supported by this revenue.

11. Statutory Change Required? No statutory changes are required.

Agency Contact:

Vince Chavez

360-407-6561

vcha461@ecy.wa.gov

4) HAZARDOUS WASTE PLANNER FEE

1. Fee Name: Hazardous Waste Planner Fee

2. Current Tax or Fee Amount: Pounds of hazardous waste are reported by business facilities. Total fees from all facilities cannot exceed the 2016 annual cap of \$2,006,282, and fees collected from an individual facility cannot exceed the 2016 cap of \$20,063. The total pounds are adjusted for facilities who exceed the individual cap. The total maximum revenue is divided by the adjusted reported pounds of hazardous waste to get a per pound rate. Each facility applies that rate to its adjusted reported pounds of waste. Current per pound rate is .08092. (Adjusted reported pounds of hazardous waste \times per pound rate = calculated fee).

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: \$2,031,561 (\$2,006,282 plus net increase of \$25,279- see below)

FY 2019: \$2,057,159 (\$2,006,282 plus net increase of \$50,877- see below)

4. Incremental Change for Each Year: Ecology's implementation approach for RCW 70.95E.040 is set in WAC 173-305-220. In November of each year, the fee must be multiplied by a factor equal to the most current quarterly price deflator available (Ecology uses

the National Gross Domestic Product Indicator (GDPI) for state and local government purchases)² divided by the price deflator used in the numerator the previous year. In this instance, the November 2015 price deflator for Fiscal Year 2015 Quarter IV = 112.435; the numerator for Fiscal Year 2014 Quarter IV = 111.035 (112.435/111.035 = 1.0126 Fiscal Year 2016 multiplier). Ecology rounds the published fees to the nearest dollar. Because the final GDPI quarterly rates for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 have not yet been determined, the estimates below use the rate determined for Fiscal Year 2016. The Bureau of Economic Analysis updates the GDPIs frequently. Ecology will use the GDPI rates in effect in November each year to determine the final multiplier.

FY 2018: Incremental change of \$25,279 ($\$2,006,282 \times 1.0126 = \$2,031,561$; difference of **\$25,279**)

FY 2019: Incremental change of \$50,877 ($\$2,031,561$ FY 2018 base amount $\times 1.0126 = \$2,057,159$; difference of \$25,598 plus \$25,279 from FY 2018 = **\$50,877**)

5. Expected Implementation Date: July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:

FY 2018: \$25,279

FY 2019: \$50,877

7. Justification: Ecology's Hazardous Waste Planner Fee is charged to over 500 businesses statewide for the privilege of generating hazardous waste. Right now, total annual revenue from Hazardous Waste Planner Fee covers only 94 percent of the program costs because operational costs like state mandated salary increases, health care benefits, and legal services continue to increase at a pace that exceeds the annual price deflator adjustment authorized by RCW 70.95E.040. The GDPI reflects the health of the state and local economy at the national level, and does not necessarily reflect the economic health or inflationary costs of Washington State. Increasing the fee annually will help keep the gap of revenue-to-expenditures from growing much larger.

8. Changes in Who Pays: No change, fee payers remain the same.

9. Changes in Methodology: None.

10. Alternatives: No other alternative was explored. Without a fee increase, Ecology would have to consider its options for managing the Hazardous Waste Planner Fee, which could include reducing core environmental activities supported by this revenue.

11. Statutory Change Required? No statutory changes are required.

Agency Contact:

Vince Chavez

360-407-6561

vcha461@ecy.wa.gov

5) AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCE REGISTRATION FEE

1. Fee Name: Air Contaminant Source Registration Fee

2. Current Tax or Fee Amount: Fees are intended to cover the cost of the registration and compliance program for commercial and smaller industrial air pollution sources. Rates are based on various factors, including type of pollutant, complexity of the facility, and tons of emissions per year. The fee currently generates approximately \$285,000 per year.

3. Proposed Amount:

FY 2018: No Change

FY 2019: Up to \$614,414 based on a preliminary workload model (Proposed Amount = Maintenance Level Revenue + Estimated Additional Revenue).

4. Incremental Change for Each Year:

FY 2018: No Change

² Bureau of Economic Analysis Table 1.1.9. Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product, State and Local Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment <http://www.bea.gov/ITable/ITable.cfm?ReqID=9&step=1#reqid=9&step=3&isuri=1&903=13>; as of November 2015.

FY 2019: Will vary depending on the outcome of rulemaking / stakeholder process and program cost estimated by the final workload model during rulemaking.

5. Expected Implementation Date: July 1, 2018

6. Estimated Additional Revenue Generated by Increase:
FY 2018: No Change

FY 2019: Up to \$329,414 based on a preliminary workload model.

7. Justification: RCW 70.94.151 allows for collecting a fee from air contaminant sources that are required to register under the registration and compliance program for commercial and smaller industrial air pollution sources. The total of these fees may not exceed the cost of administering the program. According to statute, administration includes initial registration, staff review, on-site inspections, data systems, reporting, and administrative support. A preliminary workload model using current cost levels indicates that current fee levels only recover half of the cost of the program. With dwindling other sources to support this work, and projected negative fund balances in the Air Pollution Control Account (where this fee is deposited), it is imperative that the registration program move closer to being fully fee supported.

8. Changes in Who Pays: Unknown. Right now, there are approximately 100 sources included in the program that are not required to pay a fee. Rulemaking could determine that these sources that create a workload for the program need to be included in the fee structure to better recover the full cost of the program, and provide for equity among fee payers.

9. Changes in Methodology: Unknown. Rulemaking is set to begin in the fall of 2016. It will determine if a simple rate change is needed or if a fee calculation change is required to ensure and maintain equity among fee payers.

10. Alternatives: Without a fee increase, Ecology could register fewer sources, but this would risk high polluters being unregulated, because there would be no assurance of compliance – and this would risk public health. This situation would also exacerbate inequity between sources within or across sectors, because some would be regulated and some would not. There would be legal risk to Ecology because the Air Quality Program would have to decide which sources need to register (or not register), and those decisions could be challenged.

Ecology could elect to fund this work with other sources, such as the General Fund or one of the Model Toxics Control Act accounts. But this would threaten other essential programs and force general tax dollars to be spent on a program that was intended to and has the mechanism for self-funding.

11. Statutory Change Required: No

Agency Contact:
Matthew Vandrush-Borgacz
360-407-6646
mvan461@ecy.wa.gov

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab D	Other Reports	
	1. Summarized Revenue by Account & Source.....	327
	2. Revenue Descriptions	335
	3. Proposed Fee Changes	351
	4. Working Capital Reserve	353
	5. Federal Funding Estimates & State Match Summary	357
	6. Federal Funding Reduction Summary	363
	7. Puget Sound Action Agenda List, Operating	367
	8. Fund Transfers List	369

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

9/8/2016
2:16PM

Budget Period: 2017-19
Dollars in thousands
461 - Department of Ecology
Agency Level
BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
001 - General Fund							
Total - 0253 - Motor Vehicle Lic - S	2,300	2,100			2,300	2,100	4,400
Total - 0271 - Sewage Trmt Op Fee - S	69	69			69	69	138
Total - 0285 - Water Resources Fees - S	300	303			300	303	603
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	830	830			830	830	1,660
Total - 0311 - Dept of Commerce - F	7,373	7,373			7,373	7,373	14,746
Total - 0315 - Dept of Interior - F	12,558	12,558			12,558	12,558	25,116
Total - 0355 - Fed Rev Non-Assist - F	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	2,000
Total - 0366 - Environ Protection A - F	39,177	39,177			39,177	39,177	78,354
Total - 0381 - Dept of Energy - F	3,713	3,713			3,713	3,713	7,426
Total - 0397 - Homeland Security - F	857	857			857	857	1,714
Total - 0409 - Interest Income - S	16	5			16	5	21
Total - 0416 - Sale of Prop/Other - S	5	5			5	5	10
Total - 0541 - Contributions Grants - P/L	2,700	2,733			2,700	2,733	5,433
Total - 0546 - Federal Revenue - P/L	220	231			220	231	451
0597 - Reimburs Contracts - P/L	8,023	8,538					
AI - Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog			(76)	(76)			
Total - 0597 - Reimburs Contracts - P/L	8,023	8,538	(76)	(76)	7,947	8,462	16,409
Total - 0866 - Loan Principal Repay - S	255	161			255	161	416
001 - General Fund - State	3,775	3,473			3,775	3,473	7,248
001 - General Fund - Federal	64,678	64,678			64,678	64,678	129,356
001 - General Fund - Private/Local	10,943	11,502	(76)	(76)	10,867	11,426	22,293

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

9/8/2016
2:16PM

Budget Period: 2017-19
Dollars in thousands
461 - Department of Ecology
Agency Level
BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
Total - 001 - General Fund	79,396	79,653	(76)	(76)	79,320	79,577	158,897
027 - Reclamation Account							
Total - 0266 - Power Licenses - S	810	810			810	810	1,620
Total - 0287 - Well Const And Licen - S	850	900			850	900	1,750
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	3	3			3	3	6
027 - Reclamation Account - State	1,663	1,713			1,663	1,713	3,376
Total - 027 - Reclamation Account	1,663	1,713			1,663	1,713	3,376
05W - State Drought Prep							
Total - 0499 - Other Revenue - S	1	1			1	1	2
Total - 0866 - Loan Principal Repay - S	1	1			1	1	2
05W - State Drought Prep - State	2	2			2	2	4
Total - 05W - State Drought Prep	2	2			2	2	4
072 - Improv-Water Supply							
Total - 0866 - Loan Principal Repay - S	1	1			1	1	2
072 - Improv-Water Supply - State	1	1			1	1	2
Total - 072 - Improv-Water Supply	1	1			1	1	2
07C - Vessel Response Acct							
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	10	10			10	10	20
07C - Vessel Response Acct - State	10	10			10	10	20

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

9/8/2016
2:16PM

Budget Period: 2017-19
 Dollars in thousands
 461 - Department of Ecology
 Agency Level
 BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
 Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
Total - 07C - Vessel Response Acct	10	10			10	10	20
10G - Water Rights T Acct							
Total - 0285 - Water Resources Fees - S	67	68			67	68	135
10G - Water Rights T Acct - State							
Total - 10G - Water Rights T Acct	67	68	67	68	67	68	135
116 - Basic Data Account							
Total - 0427 - Property/Resc Mgmt - S	65	65			65	65	130
116 - Basic Data Account - State							
Total - 116 - Basic Data Account	65	65	65	65	65	65	130
11J - Electronic Recycling							
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	357	357			357	357	714
11J - Electronic Recycling - State							
Total - 11J - Electronic Recycling	357	357	357	357	357	357	714
16T - Product Stewardship							
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	170	170			170	170	340
16T - Product Stewardship - State							
Total - 16T - Product Stewardship	170	170	170	170	170	170	340
16V - Water Rights Process							
Total - 0285 - Water Resources Fees - S	35	35			35	35	70
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	5	5			5	5	10

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

9/8/2016
2:16PM

Budget Period: 2017-19
Dollars in thousands
461 - Department of Ecology
Agency Level
BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
16V - Water Rights Process - State							
Total - 16V - Water Rights Process	40	40	40	40	40	40	80
	40	40			40	40	80
173 - State Toxics Control							
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	156	156			156	156	312
Total - 0409 - Interest Income - S	26	26			26	26	52
Total - 0434 - Hazard Waste Cleanup - S	5,172	5,198			5,172	5,198	10,370
Total - 0597 - Reimburs Contracts - P/L	251	248			251	248	499
173 - State Toxics Control - State	5,354	5,380			5,354	5,380	10,734
173 - State Toxics Control - Private/Local	251	248			251	248	499
Total - 173 - State Toxics Control	5,605	5,628			5,605	5,628	11,233
176 - Water Quality Permit							
0286 - Water Quality Fees - S	21,263	21,263	741	1,464	22,004	22,727	44,731
RA - New or Increased Fee Requests			741	1,464			
Total - 0286 - Water Quality Fees - S	21,263	21,263	741	1,464	22,004	22,727	44,731
Total - 0409 - Interest Income - S	2	2			2	2	4
176 - Water Quality Permit - State	21,265	21,265	741	1,464	22,006	22,729	44,735
Total - 176 - Water Quality Permit	21,265	21,265	741	1,464	22,006	22,729	44,735
182 - Underground Storage							
0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	1,447	1,447	63	125	1,510	1,572	3,082
RA - New or Increased Fee Requests			63	125			
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	1,447	1,447	63	125	1,510	1,572	3,082
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	30	30			30	30	60

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
182 - Underground Storage - State	1,477	1,477	63	125	1,540	1,602	3,142
Total - 182 - Underground Storage	1,477	1,477	63	125	1,540	1,602	3,142
199 - Biosolids Permit Acc	1,038	1,038			1,038	1,038	2,076
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S							
199 - Biosolids Permit Acc - State	1,038	1,038			1,038	1,038	2,076
Total - 199 - Biosolids Permit Acc	1,038	1,038			1,038	1,038	2,076
207 - Hazardous Waste	2,872	2,904					
0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S			51	103			
RA - New or Increased Fee Requests			51	103			
Total - 0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S	2,872	2,904	51	103	2,923	3,007	5,930
Total - 0409 - Interest Income - S	3	3			3	3	6
207 - Hazardous Waste - State	2,875	2,907	51	103	2,926	3,010	5,936
Total - 207 - Hazardous Waste	2,875	2,907	51	103	2,926	3,010	5,936
20R - Radioactive MW Acct	8,086	8,086					
0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S			(1)	(1)			
AE - Field Office Lease Adjustments			107	107			
AJ - Hanford Compliance Inspections			436	436			
AK - Hanford Dangerous Waste Permitting			62	80			
AL - ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System			604	622			
Total - 0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S	8,086	8,086	604	622	8,690	8,708	17,398
20R - Radioactive MW Acct - State	8,086	8,086	604	622	8,690	8,708	17,398
Total - 20R - Radioactive MW Acct	8,086	8,086	604	622	8,690	8,708	17,398
216 - Air Pollution Ctl Ac							

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

9/8/2016
2:16PM

Budget Period: 2017-19
Dollars in thousands
461 - Department of Ecology
Agency Level
BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
Total - 0225 - Burning Permit Fees - S	300	300			300	300	600
0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	830	835		329			
RA - New or Increased Fee Requests				329			
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	830	835		329	830	1,164	1,994
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	90	90			90	90	180
216 - Air Pollution Ctl Ac - State	1,220	1,225		329	1,220	1,554	2,774
Total - 216 - Air Pollution Ctl Ac	1,220	1,225		329	1,220	1,554	2,774
219 - Air Operating Perm A							
0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	1,687	1,510	253	253			
AD - Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs			253	253			
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S	1,687	1,510	253	253	1,940	1,763	3,703
219 - Air Operating Perm A - State	1,687	1,510	253	253	1,940	1,763	3,703
Total - 219 - Air Operating Perm A	1,687	1,510	253	253	1,940	1,763	3,703
223 - Oil Spill Resp							
Total - 0434 - Hazard Waste Cleanup - S	50	50			50	50	100
223 - Oil Spill Resp - State	50	50			50	50	100
Total - 223 - Oil Spill Resp	50	50			50	50	100
296 - Col River Bas Wtr Su							
Total - 0285 - Water Resources Fees - S	825	850			825	850	1,675
296 - Col River Bas Wtr Su - State	825	850			825	850	1,675
Total - 296 - Col River Bas Wtr Su	825	850			825	850	1,675
408 - Coastal Protec Acct							

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

Budget Period: 2017-19
 Dollars in thousands
 461 - Department of Ecology
 Agency Level
 BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
 Supporting Text Excluded

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
Total - 0405 - Fines, Forfeits - S	300	300			300	300	600
Total - 0499 - Other Revenue - S	60	60			60	60	120
408 - Coastal Protec Acct - State	360	360			360	360	720
Total - 408 - Coastal Protec Acct	360	360			360	360	720
500 - Perpetual Surv/Maint							
0427 - Property/Resc Mgmt - S	48	48	(48)	(48)			
AI - Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog			(48)	(48)			
Total - 0427 - Property/Resc Mgmt - S	48	48	(48)	(48)			
500 - Perpetual Surv/Maint - State	48	48	(48)	(48)	0	0	0
Total - 500 - Perpetual Surv/Maint	48	48	(48)	(48)	0	0	0
564 - Water Pollution Cont							
Total - 0420 - Charges for Services - S	1,219	1,338			1,219	1,338	2,557
564 - Water Pollution Cont - State	1,219	1,338			1,219	1,338	2,557
Total - 564 - Water Pollution Cont	1,219	1,338			1,219	1,338	2,557
727 - Water Pollution Cont							
0366 - Environ Protection A - F	63,840	63,742	(510)	(510)			
AA - State Revolving Fund Administration			108	141			
AL - ECY Integrated Revenue Mgmt System			(402)	(369)			
Total - 0366 - Environ Protection A - F	63,840	63,742	(402)	(369)	63,438	63,373	126,811
Total - 0409 - Interest Income - S	16,703	17,084			16,703	17,084	33,787
Total - 0866 - Loan Principal Repay - S	54,813	60,196			54,813	60,196	115,009
727 - Water Pollution Cont - State	71,516	77,280			71,516	77,280	148,796
727 - Water Pollution Cont - Federal	63,840	63,742	(402)	(369)	63,438	63,373	126,811

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

Budget Period: 2017-19
 Dollars in thousands
 461 - Department of Ecology
 Agency Level
 BI - Biennial 17-19 Initial
 Supporting Text Excluded

9/8/2016
 2:16PM

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	FY2018	FY2019	
Total - 727 - Water Pollution Cont	135,356	141,022	(402)	(369)	134,954	140,653	275,607
746 - Hanford Econ Invest							
0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S	179	179	(179)	(179)			
AI - Low Level Radioactive Waste Prog							
Total - 0294 - Hazardous Waste Fees - S	179	179	(179)	(179)			
746 - Hanford Econ Invest - State	179	179	(179)	(179)	0	0	0
Total - 746 - Hanford Econ Invest	179	179	(179)	(179)	0	0	0
461 - Department of Ecology - State	123,349	128,892	1,485	2,669	124,834	131,561	256,395
461 - Department of Ecology - Federal	128,518	128,420	(402)	(369)	128,116	128,051	256,167
461 - Department of Ecology - Private/Local	11,194	11,750	(76)	(76)	11,118	11,674	22,792
Total - 461 - Department of Ecology	263,061	269,062	1,007	2,224	264,068	271,286	535,354

REVENUE DESCRIPTIONS

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Motor Vehicle Licenses (Emission Fees)
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 53

Chapter 70.120.170(4) RCW authorizes the vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program. Fees are charged to those motorists whose vehicles require tests. Fees are collected at test stations. Surplus dollars collected from test fees over the amount due the contractor are deposited in the general fund.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Sewage Treatment Plant Operator Licenses (Operator Certification)
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 71

RCW 70.95B authorizes the Department of Ecology to establish rules for the collection of fees for the issuance and renewal of sewage treatment plant operator licenses. Revenue estimates are based on the number of new and renewal of applications multiplied by the rates (\$50/new and \$30/renewal).

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Water Resource Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 85

Chapter 90.03 RCW allows the Department of Ecology to levy a charge based upon the amount of water proposed to be appropriated from state waters, and to charge a fee for engineering plan review and inspection of dams. Chapter 90.03 RCW directs that eighty percent of the fee will be deposited into General Fund State while the remaining twenty percent will be deposited into the Water Rights Tracking System Account.

1. Dam Safety Fee (000009): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy fees for the review of plans and specification of dams. Ecology can charge the facility owner the actual cost of the review of plans and specifications of storage dams. Fee for review of plans and specifications are established by 173-175 WAC and are adjusted annually by the fiscal growth factor per chapter 43.135 RCW.
2. Water Rights Tracking System Fee (000011): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy a fee based upon the amount of water proposed to be appropriated from state waters, and to charge a fee for engineering plan reviews of dams.
3. Dam Safety Inspection Fee (000012): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy fees for the inspection of hydraulic works to assure safety. Ecology can charge the facility owner the actual cost of the inspection. The review of periodic inspection fees are established in 173-175 WAC and are adjusted annually by the fiscal growth factor per chapter 43.135 RCW.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

1. Laboratory Certification Fees (000030): Chapter 43.21A RCW authorizes the Department of Ecology to design a laboratory certification program for those entities which conduct tests or prepare data for submittal to the department. It also authorizes the department to charge fees sufficient to defer the cost of the certification process. Approximately 470 laboratories are certified. Fees are based on a sliding scale determined by type and complexity of analyses performed.
2. Incinerator and Landfill Operator Certification Fees (000045): Chapter 70.95D RCW authorizes an Incinerator and Landfill Operator Certification program. Certification fees are as follows: application fee \$50, training materials \$200 for landfill and \$160 for incinerator, and \$200 for a three-year period. It is estimated that we would have 25 new operator certifications each year along with (on average) 50 re-certifications each year. There is no direct link between the generation of these revenues and their use. Costs of staff time spent providing technical assistance to solid waste facilities exceed revenue by over an order of magnitude.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Federal Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 03
SOURCE: 01-99

All federal revenue estimates are based upon historical data as well as current ongoing negotiations. Currently including Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Homeland Security, and Federal Assistance-Other.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Federal Revenue Non-Assistance
MAJOR SOURCE: 03
SOURCE: 55

Federal non-grant revenue is included here. The WCC program contracts with Federal agencies to perform environmental restoration work, primarily the US Forest Service, National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service. This reimbursement, while Federal, is not a grant and is recognized in this source.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

The Department of Ecology is authorized, through various state laws, to levy fines on individuals and/or entities that do not comply with specific legislation. It is estimated that future revenue will remain at current levels, (e.g. Water Resources and Spills [RCW 88.46.090] penalties).

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Interest Income (Local investment)
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Water Quality Account Loans: Chapter 70.146 RCW authorized the department to loan grant funds from the Water Quality Account. As of July 1, 2009, the Water Quality Account was abolished and all revenue is now deposited into the State General Fund. Revenue estimates are derived from outstanding loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Sale of Property - Other
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 16

Surplus Autos (AUTOSS): Revenue generated from the sale of vehicles that the Department of Ecology sends to the Department of Enterprise Services for surplus.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Other Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 99

Miscellaneous revenue from various sources and programs across the Department of Ecology that changes biennium to biennium.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Private/Local Contributions and Grants
MAJOR SOURCE: 05
SOURCE: 41

Contributions and grants from nonfederal sources external to the state. Similar to federal grants, the expenditure of these private/local contribution and grant revenues are restricted by contract or agreement. This source could also include donations to Ecology facilities and programs. Revenue from this source is not estimated, budgeted, or allotted because it is small and infrequent.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Federal Revenue – Pass Through
MAJOR SOURCE: 05
SOURCE: 46

General Fund Private/Local Pass through Federal Revenue is comprised of federal revenue that is passed through to Ecology via private or local organizations. Revenue estimates are based upon historical data.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Reimbursable Contracts (Reimbursable P/L Contributions)
MAJOR SOURCE: 05
SOURCE: 97

General Fund private/local reimbursable contracts revenue source is comprised of the following:

1. Hanford Sublease Rent (000052): The State of Washington leases 100 acres of the Hanford Reservation from the U.S. Department of Energy. The Department of Ecology subleases the 100 acres to US Ecology Inc. for operation of a commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. The sublease rate is adjusted every three years based on the consumer price index.
2. Washington Conservation Corps Revenues (Various): Revenues from services provided to local governments by Washington Conservation Corps crews.
3. Cost Reimbursements (CR0000): Voluntary cost-reimbursement monies will be collected under cost-recovery law to reimburse for permitting activities.
4. Other Private Local (OTH000): Other reimbursable contracts with private and local entities for environmental review and other activities.

ACCOUNT: 001 - General Fund
TITLE: Loan Principal Repayment
MAJOR SOURCE: 08
SOURCE: 66

Water Quality Account Loans: Chapter 70.146 RCW authorized the department to loan grant funds from the Water Quality Account. As of July 1, 2009, the Water Quality Account was abolished and all revenue is now deposited into the State General Fund. Revenue estimates are derived from outstanding loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 027 - Reclamation Account
TITLE: Power Licenses
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 66

Power License Fees (000001, 000002): Chapter 90.16.050 RCW authorizes the department to charge users of water for power development an annual fee based upon the theoretical waterpower that they will produce in horsepower.

ACCOUNT: 027 - Reclamation Account
TITLE: Well Construction and Licensing
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 87

1. Water Well Operator's License Fee (000103): RCW 18.104.040, 18.104.070 and 173-162-070; a \$75 application fee is charged for each new operator or training license. An existing license is renewable for two years upon payment of a \$75 fee. Chapter 18.104 RCW authorizes Ecology to

collect well drilling licensing fee and fees associated with the drilling of all wells. It is anticipated that 850 licenses will be issued or renewed each year during the biennium. It is also assumed that 6,000 wells per year will be installed during the biennium.

2. Well Construction & Inspection Fee (000100-102; 000104-109): RCW 18.104.055 authorizes the Department of Ecology to collect well drilling licensing fees and fees associated with the construction of all water wells. Fee is due per occurrence. Counties may receive portion of fee generated revenue to cover partial cost of delegated inspection authority. Chapter 18.104 RCW authorizes Ecology to collect well drilling licensing fee and fees associated with the drilling of all wells. It is anticipated that 850 licenses will be issued or renewed each year during the biennium. It is also assumed that 6,000 wells per year will be installed during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 027 - Reclamation Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Well Driller Penalties (000051): Ecology can levee penalties for violation of the well construction laws and rules.

ACCOUNT: 032 - State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account
TITLE: Local Investment Interest
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan grant funds from the State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Fund.

ACCOUNT: 032 - State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Account
TITLE: Loan Principal Repayment
MAJOR SOURCE: 08
SOURCE: 66

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan/grant funds from the State Emergency Water Projects Revolving Fund.

ACCOUNT: 03K – Industrial Insurance Premium Refund Account
TITLE: Other Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 99

Industrial insurance premium refund received as part of the Retrospective Rating Refund in accordance with a 1990 legislative change (HB2362).

ACCOUNT: 044 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures (Litter Control Revenue)
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

RCW 70.93.070 authorizes the collection of penalties for violations of the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act. Revenue from this source is not estimated, budgeted, or allotted because it is small and infrequent.

ACCOUNT: 05W - State Drought Preparedness Account
TITLE: Emergency Drought Well Mitigation
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 93

RCW 43.83B.430 creates the State Drought Preparedness Account in the State treasury. Section 933 of the enacted 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget authorizes that for the 2015-2017 biennium, the account may also accept revenue collected from emergency drought well-related water service contracts and may be used for drought response. Only applicable during drought declaration where emergency groundwater wells are authorized to be used and that mitigation for the additional groundwater withdrawals are required.

ACCOUNT: 05W - State Drought Preparedness Account
TITLE: Local Investment Interest
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan/grant funds from the State Drought Preparedness Account. Revenue estimates are derived from the outstanding loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 05W - State Drought Preparedness Account
TITLE: State Charges & Misc. Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 99

ESHB 1092 Chapter 520, Laws of 2007 – 2007-09 Capital Budget proviso directs the department to recover all costs from participating domestic water users (cabin owners) for the costs of securing a water right or rights (in WRIA 37, 38 & 39 that have a surface water right with a priority date later than May 10, 1905) associated with the annual operational costs owed to the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Funds recovered for this purpose are to be deposited to the State Drought Preparedness Account.

ACCOUNT: 05W - State Drought Preparedness Account
TITLE: Loan Principal Repayment
MAJOR SOURCE: 08
SOURCE: 66

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan/grant funds from the State Drought Preparedness Account. Revenue estimates were derived from the outstanding loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 072 - State & Local Improvements Revolving Account (Water Supply Facilities)
TITLE: Local Investment Interest
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan/grant funds from the State and Local Improvements Revolving Account - Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38). Revenue estimates are derived from the outstanding loan/grant interest payments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 072 - State & Local Improvements Revolving Account (Water Supply Facilities)
TITLE: Loan Principal Repayment
MAJOR SOURCE: 08
SOURCE: 66

Chapter 43.83B RCW authorizes the department to loan/grant funds from the State and Local Improvements Revolving Account Water Supply Facilities (Referendum 38). Revenue estimates are derived from the outstanding loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 07C - Vessel Response Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Oil in Water - Vessels (000053): Oil spill penalties assessed against ships under RCW 90.56.330 and 90.48.144 shall be deposited into the account as well as grants, gifts, and federal funds. Revenue estimates are based on historical data on penalties assessed against ships that have been collected.

ACCOUNT: 10G - Water Rights Tracking System Account
TITLE: Water Resource Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 85

Chapter 90.03 RCW allows the Department of Ecology to levy a charge based upon the amount of water proposed to be appropriated from state waters, and to charge a fee for engineering plan review and inspection of dams. Chapter 90.03 RCW directs that eighty percent of the fee will be deposited into General Fund State while the remaining twenty percent will be deposited into the Water Rights Tracking System Account.

1. Dam Safety Fee (000009): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy fees for the review of plans and specification of dams. Ecology can charge the facility owner the actual cost of the review of plans and specifications of storage dams. Fee for review of plans and specifications are established by 173-175 WAC and are adjusted annually by the fiscal growth factor per chapter 43.135 RCW.
2. Water Rights Tracking System Fee (000011): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy a fee based upon the amount of water proposed to be appropriated from state waters, and to charge a fee for engineering plan reviews of dams.
3. Dam Safety Inspection Fee (000012): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy fees for the inspection of hydraulic works to assure safety. Ecology can charge the facility owner the actual cost of the inspection. The review of periodic inspection fees are established in 173-175 WAC and are adjusted annually by the fiscal growth factor per chapter 43.135 RCW.

ACCOUNT: 116 - Basic Data Account
TITLE: Property and Resources Management (Basic Data)
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 27

Chapters 43.21 RCW authorizes the department to accept contributions from persons and entities who require information regarding stream flow, ground water and water quality data, or other hydrographic information. Revenue estimates are based upon future information needs and historic trends.

ACCOUNT: 11J - Electronic Products Recycling Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Registration/Renewal Fee (000001): RCW 70.95N.130 creates the Electronic Products Recycling Account, to fund Ecology oversight of electronic products recovery. Ecology is directed to charge fees to cover the costs of the program. Revenue is based on Ecology's authorized spending level for administering the program; fees are calculated based upon market share to create the needed revenue. Collection is approximately \$357,000 per fiscal year.

ACCOUNT: 11J - Electronic Products Recycling Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Electronic Products Recycling Penalty (000061): Electronic products recycling penalties authorized under chapter 70.95N.260 may be assessed against manufacturers that do not comply with the manufacturer registration requirements under RCW 70.95N.040 and deposited into the account. No revenue is estimated for this source as collection is uncommon and unpredictable.

ACCOUNT: 15H – Cleanup Settlement Account
TITLE: Other Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 99

RCW 70.105D, Model Toxics Control Act, provides authority for the State to enter into settlement agreements with potentially liable parties for payment of funds to be used in future remedial actions or natural resource restoration at sites where the parties are responsible for these actions. In the 2008 Legislative Session, SB 6722 established Fund 15H, Cleanup Settlement Account, to receive these payments of funds to be used for future remedial actions or natural resource restoration.

ACCOUNT: 16T- Product Stewardship Programs Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Mercury Light Generation Fee (000025): In the 2010 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed ESSB 5543, which established the Product Stewardship Programs Account (16T), and authorized Ecology to charge a fee to be paid by producers of mercury-containing lights that are sold in or into Washington State. In 2014, the Legislature passed ESHB 2246 which updated the original RCW 70.275 allowing the Product Stewardship Organization (PSO) to apply an Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) to each bulb sold. The PSO, using funds from the EHC, will pay \$5,000 per participating producer to Ecology to cover the program’s administration and enforcement costs.

ACCOUNT: 16V - Water Rights Processing Account
TITLE: Water Resources Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 85

Expedited Water Right Processing Fee (000013): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes the department to process surface water applications using expedited processing of applications within the same water source. This would allow Ecology staff to recover costs of processing applications for those that participate.

ACCOUNT: 16V - Water Rights Processing Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Certified Water Right Examiner Fees (000813): Chapter 90.03 RCW authorizes the department to establish and collect fees for the examination, certification, and renewal of certification of water right examiners. Fees may be adjusted by rule.

ACCOUNT: 173 - State Toxics Control Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

HW/TCP Penalty (000043): Chapter 70.105B provides penalty provisions for the department. Revenue estimates are based upon historical data.

ACCOUNT: 173 - State Toxics Control Account
TITLE: Local Investment Interest
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

TCP Interest-Cost Recovery (ECYINT): Chapter 70.105B allows the department to charge interest on the costs associated with cleaning up a hazardous waste site. Revenue estimates are based upon historical data.

ACCOUNT: 173 - State Toxics Control
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Recoveries
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 34

1. Cost Recovery (ECY000, CP0020, CP0022, RCRA00, CP0021, ECK00): Chapter 70.105B allows the department to recover costs associated with the cost of cleaning up a hazardous waste site. Revenues are based on historical data for funds recovered from hazardous waste cleanup activities.
2. Voluntary Cleanup (005001): In order to provide additional incentives for Potentially Liable Parties (PLP) to initiate independent cleanups, the Toxics Cleanup Program is authorized by Chapter 70.105D RCW to provide informal advice and assistance to persons conducting or otherwise interested in independent remedial actions. The department may charge fees in order to recoup the costs of providing this service. Revenues are based on historical data.

ACCOUNT: 173 - State Toxics Control
TITLE: Reimbursable Private/Local Contracts
MAJOR SOURCE: 05
SOURCE: 97

Recovered LUST (00009B): State Toxics private local contributions are comprised of expenditures of recovered LUST funds. Revenues are based on historical data.

ACCOUNT: 176 - Water Quality Permit Account
TITLE: Water Quality Fees (Permit)
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 86

Ecology establishes fees to recover expenses for issuing and administering wastewater discharge permits under RCW 90.48.465. Fees are based on factors relating to the complexity of permit issuance and compliance. The Water Quality program will administer approximately 6,000 discharge permits.

ACCOUNT: 176 – Water Quality Permit Account
TITLE: State Charges & Miscellaneous Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Chapter 90.48.465 RCW authorizes the department to administer wastewater discharge permits. This source represents various miscellaneous contributions to the fund (e.g. revenue from surcharge on delinquent permits transferred to collection agencies; revenue from application fee; and recovery of revenue from prior time period). Revenue estimates are derived using prior time period actuals.

ACCOUNT: 182 - Underground Storage Tank Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Underground Storage Tank Licenses (000033): Chapter 90.76 RCW authorizes the department to develop an underground storage tank program. It also authorizes the department to charge a per tank fee. The fee is currently set at \$160 per tank. Revenue estimates were derived from the current underground storage tank database, actual receipts, and tank removals and tank installations.

ACCOUNT: 182 - Underground Storage Tank Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Underground Storage Tank Penalties (000039): Chapter 90.76 RCW authorizes the department to issue penalties for infractions discovered during periodic inspections of Underground Storage Tank systems. These penalties vary in amount, depending on the severity of the infractions.

ACCOUNT: 199 - Biosolids Permit Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Biosolids Permit (000095): RCW 70.95J.025 authorizes the department to collect permit fees to support permitting and inspecting biosolids generation facilities and application sites. Revenue collection is stable, and is based upon the amount generated or used. Collections are expected to be approximately \$841,000 per fiscal year.

ACCOUNT: 199 - Biosolids Permit Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Biosolids Penalty (000052): Biosolids penalties of up to five thousand dollars a day for each violation authorized under chapter 70.95J.070 shall be deposited into the account. Revenue is not estimated for penalties as they are rare and difficult to predict.

ACCOUNT: 207 - Hazardous Waste Assistance Account
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 94

Hazardous Waste Generation and Planning Fees (000024, 000025): Chapter 70.95E RCW authorizes the Department to collect fees from hazardous waste generators to conduct a program to reduce such waste. The fees are collected annually and consist of two parts, a hazardous waste generation fee and a planning fee. The \$49 hazardous waste generation fee is applied to about 34,000 potential waste generators. The fee is adjusted annually for inflation if the adjustment is at least a \$1 increment. The planning fee varies by amount of waste generated and was capped at a base amount of \$10,000 per facility in 1992 and adjusted annually for inflation which currently puts the cap at \$20,063 per facility. The overall cap for the planning fee is also adjusted annually for inflation and is currently capped at \$2,006,282. The planning fee is applied to about 450 firms.

ACCOUNT: 207 - Hazardous Waste Assistance Account
TITLE: State Charges & Misc. Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

Hazardous Waste Generation and Planning Fee Interest (000024): In administration of Chapter 70.95E for the enforcement and collection of fees from hazardous waste generators, the department may apply RCW 43.17.240 which allows the department to charge interest on the costs associated with conducting a program to reduce such waste.

ACCOUNT: 20R – Radioactive Mixed Waste Account
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 94

Mixed Waste Fees (000300-304): Chapter 70.105.280 RCW authorizes the department to assess the Mixed Waste Management Fee for regulation of radioactive mixed waste facilities. The Nuclear Waste Program bills the US Department of Energy at Hanford and three other mixed waste facilities. The Mixed Waste Management Fee is adjusted annually to fund program costs to implement 70.105 RCW and WAC 173-303 at radioactive mixed waste facilities.

ACCOUNT: 216 - Air Pollution Control Account
TITLE: Agricultural Burning Permit Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 25

Agricultural Burning Permit Fees (000037): Chapter 70.94.6528 RCW allows for collection of fees for agricultural burning permits. Fees are assessed at the statutory cap of \$3.75 per acre for field stubble burning and \$1.00 per ton for agricultural pile burning. The fees collected will cover the costs of the agricultural burn program and are divided between local administration, research, and smoke management.

ACCOUNT: 216 - Air Pollution Control Account
TITLE: Facility Permit Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

1. Air Fees (000404): Chapter 70.94 RCW allows for fees to be collected to cover the cost of certain agency air quality permitting activities, including New Source Review, Notice of Construction, and Control Technology reviews.
2. Air Contaminate Source Registration Fee (000800): Chapter 70.94.151 RCW allows for the collection of fees from certain small to mid-sized air emission sources. Annual fees are set in rule based on a workload model and vary per source based on pollutants and annual emissions.
3. Greenhouse Gas Reporting Fee (000811): Chapter 70.94.151 RCW allows Ecology to collect annual fees from facilities and suppliers required to report greenhouse gas emissions. The fees cover the administrative costs of the greenhouse gas reporting program.

ACCOUNT: 216 - Air Pollution Control Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Air Penalty (000041): Chapter 70.94 RCW authorizes Ecology to levy fines on individuals and/or entities that do not comply with Clean Air legislation.

ACCOUNT: 217 - Oil Spill Prevention Account
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Recoveries
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 34

Spills/Oil Related Cost Recovery (CP0022): Chapter 90.56 RCW authorizes the department to recover costs relating to the unlawful discharge of oil into waters of the state.

ACCOUNT: 219 - Air Operating Permit Account
TITLE: Other Licenses, Permits and Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 99

Air Operating Fees (000803, 000807): RCW 70.94.162 authorizes Ecology to collect fees to administer an Air Operating Permit Program for large industrial sources. Fees established are based on a sliding scale and cover all direct and indirect program costs.

ACCOUNT: 223 - Oil Spill Response Account
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Recoveries
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 34

Spills/Oil Related Cost Recovery (CP0022): Chapter 90.56 RCW authorizes the department to recover costs relating to the unlawful discharge of oil into waters of the state. Revenue estimates were derived from historical data.

ACCOUNT: 277 - State Agency Parking Account
TITLE: Income from Property
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 02

The Department is authorized to assess employee parking fees which are deposited into this account to pay for commute trip reduction incentives per RCW 43.01.240.

ACCOUNT: 296 - Columbia River Basin Water Supp Rev Recovery Account
TITLE: Water Resource Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 85

Columbia Basin Water Supply Permit Recovery (KGHOSP, LAKROS, SULLAK, WWALLA): Chapter 90.90.100 RCW authorizes the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account. Revenue to this account includes all receipts from direct appropriations from the legislature, moneys directed to the account pursuant to RCW 90.90.020 (Allocation and Development of Water Supplies) and 90.90.030 (Voluntary Regional Agreements), revenue from water service contracts described in this chapter, or moneys directed into the account from any other sources. Revenue from 90.90.020 and 90.90.030 RCW are collected from entities paying fees from receiving water developed from the Columbia River Program through permitting or contracting of the newly developed water.

ACCOUNT: 408 - Coastal Protection Account
TITLE: Fines, Forfeits and Seizures
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 05

Spills and Water Quality Penalties (000044, 000046): Chapter 90.48 RCW authorizes the department to recover costs relating to the unlawful discharge of oil into waters of the state, as well as providing for penalties. Revenue estimates are derived from historical data.

ACCOUNT: 408 - Coastal Protection Account
TITLE: Other Revenue
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 99

Resource Damage Assessments (RDAC00, RDAN00, RDAS00): Chapter 90.48 and 90.56 RCW authorize charging a fee for resource damage assessment. Revenue estimates are derived from historical data.

ACCOUNT: 500 - Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Account
TITLE: Property and Resource Management
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 27

Perpetual Surveillance and Maintenance Surcharge (000023): The department shall impose and collect fees from parties disposing of radioactive wastes for waste management purposes. The department collects a charge per cubic foot of waste received by US Ecology (a private corporation). Revenue estimates are based on a projection of the annual volume of waste to be disposed at the facility.

ACCOUNT: 564 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Administration Account
TITLE: Charge for Services
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 20

Chapter 90.50A RCW authorizes an administrative charge as a portion of the debt service for loans issued under the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program. 1% of the outstanding loan balances are collected when loan payments are made for each loan in repayment. The 1% administrative charge is deposited into fund 564. Funds can be used for conducting application processes, managing loan agreements, collecting loan payments, managing funds, providing technical assistance, and meeting state and federal reporting requirements as well as information and data system costs associated with loan tracking and fund management.

ACCOUNT: 727 – Water Pollution Control Revolving Account
TITLE: Environmental Protection Agency
MAJOR SOURCE: 03
SOURCE: 66

The Department receives funds from the Environmental Protection Agency to provide capitalization grants. EPA policies allow disbursement of grant funds on a cost-reimbursement basis.

ACCOUNT: 727 - Water Pollution Control Revolving Account
TITLE: Local Investment Interest
MAJOR SOURCE: 04
SOURCE: 09

The Department is authorized to loan/grant funds from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account. Revenue estimates are derived from outstanding loan/grant interest payments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 727 - Water Pollution Control Revolving Account
TITLE: Loan Principal Repayment
MAJOR SOURCE: 08
SOURCE: 66

The department is authorized to loan/grant funds from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account. Revenue estimates are derived from loan repayments due during the biennium.

ACCOUNT: 746 - Hanford Area Economic Investment Account
TITLE: Hazardous Waste Fees
MAJOR SOURCE: 02
SOURCE: 94

Radioactive Waste Surcharge (000023): The Department deposits a surcharge into the Hanford Area Economic Investment Account per cubic foot of low level radioactive waste disposed at Hanford. Revenue estimates are based on the amount of cubic feet being received annually. A surcharge of \$6.50 is collected for each cubic foot of radioactive waste received at the disposal facility. Benton County receives \$2.00 for each cubic foot of waste and the remaining \$4.50 is deposited into the Hanford Area Economic Investment Account. Revenue estimates are based on a projection of the annual volume of waste to be disposed at the facility.

**State of Washington
Request for Fees
2017-19 Biennium**

	Title
AGENCY	Department of Ecology
Code	461

Agy #	Agency Name	Fee Code	Name of Fee	Is a bill required?	Z-Draft # (or Pending)	New, Increased, Continued?	Incremental Revenue Dollars in Thousands			Tied to Expenditure Change?	Fee Payer Position	Explanation of Change
							FY 2018	FY 2019	Other Funds			
461	Ecology	B002	Air Contaminant Source Registration Fee	No	No Legislation	Increased			329	No See PL RA	Unknown. During rulemaking, which is set to begin in the fall of 2016, stakeholders will have the opportunity to comment and influence the new fee structure. A preliminary workload model using current cost levels indicates that current fee levels only recover half of the cost of the program. With dwindling other sources to support this work and projected negative fund balances it is imperative that the registration program move closer to being fully fee supported. Rulemaking along with stakeholder input will determine which changes are necessary to accomplish this change.	
461	Ecology	B003	Air Operating Permit Fee	No	No Legislation	Increased		253	253	Yes See PL AD	By federal law industrial facilities that emit large amounts of air pollution are required to comply with and pay the full costs of the program. This increase is due to additional federal requirements and three additional facilities requiring permits. Fees are based on workload estimates and charged to sources based on a formula, as described in the Washington Administrative Code. Fees range from \$1,800 to \$202,000 depending on permit complexity and annual tons of emissions. This increase does not include a change in methodology.	
461	Ecology	M001	Hazardous Waste Generation Fee	No	No Legislation	Increased		26	52	No See PL RA	RCW 70.95E.040 gives Ecology authority to increase the Generation Fee according to the national Gross Domestic Product Indicator (GDP) in order to help keep the gap of revenue-to-expenditures from growing much larger. The annual fee is adjusted by multiplying it by the most current quarterly "price deflator" available and divided by the "price deflator" used in the numerator the previous year. WAC 173-305-040 (1).	
461	Ecology	M002	Hazardous Waste Planning Fee	No	No Legislation	Increased		25	51	No See PL RA	RCW 70.95E.040 gives Ecology authority to increase the Planning Fee according to the national Gross Domestic Product Indicator (GDP) in order to help keep the gap of revenue-to-expenditures from growing much larger. The annual fee for a facility or set of interrelated facilities is equal to the rate per risk pound of hazardous and extremely hazardous waste and emissions. The maximum total fees collected is determined based on the maximum total fee for the previous year, multiplied by the most current price deflator, and divided by the price deflator used in the numerator for the previous year. WAC 173-305-220 (3)(a).	

		Incremental Revenue Dollars in Thousands					New, Increased, Continued?	Z-Draft # (or Pending)	Is a bill required?	Name of Fee	Fee Code	Agency Name	Agy #	Tied to Expenditure Change?	Fee Payer Position	Explanation of Change
		GF-S	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019										
461	Ecology				604	622	No Legislation	No	Mixed Waste Management Fee	K003			Yes See PL AJ, PL AK, PL AE and PL AL	Agency initiated increase. USDOE acknowledges increase and basis for it.	Increase amount is based on higher cost for new positions to support additional Hanford permit work per PL AK and increased compliance work per PL AJ, as well as field office lease changes per PL AE and an Ecology integrated revenue management system per PL AL. The radioactive mixed waste management fee is intended to fully fund Hazardous Waste Management Act work at mixed waste facilities. This increase is associated with Hanford permit work and the fee increase will be to US Department of Energy.	
461	Ecology				63	125	No Legislation	No	Underground Storage Tank Fee	J001			No See PL RA	This is an agency initiated request. The proposed fee request was shared at the Washington State Oil Marketers annual conference in 2014, 2015 and 2016. No feedback regarding the increase has been received by Ecology since these conferences. In March 2016, information on the proposed fee request was posted on Ecology's website, mailed to underground storage tank owners and published in the Washington State Register. No feedback regarding the increase has been received by Ecology since this information was made public.	RCW 90.76.030 gives Ecology authority to increase the tank fee according to the Fiscal Growth Factor each year. The current fee is \$160.00 per tank in effect since FY 2011. The last tank fee increase, from \$140.00 to \$160.00 per tank, occurred on July 1, 2010 as established in the statute. The proposed fee amount is \$166.99 in FY 2018 and \$173.80 in FY 2019. This is an increase by the Fiscal Growth Factor of 4.37 percent or \$6.99 in FY 2018 and 4.08 percent or \$6.81 in FY 2019. Currently the Underground Storage Tank Program is not fully self-supporting and the State Toxics Control Account (STCA) helps bridge the funding gap and provides state match for the federal grant. By continuing to increase the tank fee each year by the FGF, the funding gap between the fee and STCA will gradually diminish.	
461	Ecology				741	1,464	No Legislation	No	Wastewater Discharge Permit Fee	F004			No See PL RA	Ecology has regularly convened stakeholder task force meetings to provide advice on potential options and alternatives to fee structures. The stakeholder group is composed of representatives from municipal, construction, and industrial permit sectors and members of the Water Quality Partnership. Ecology met with this group Ecology 4-21-16 to inform them that based on a one-time fund adjustment in the 2016 supplemental operating budget that shifted \$2.4 million in 15-17 expenditures from the State Toxics Control Account (STCA) to the Water Quality Permit Account, it will be necessary to apply 17-19 fee increases to all non-restricted fee categories; including currently overpaying categories. Stakeholders understand the importance of the program as well as the projected deficit by the end of the 2017-19 biennium without these changes. They are not supportive of fee increases to currently overpaying fee categories, but understand that fee increases for all non-restricted categories is needed to ensure a positive fund balance next biennium.	Ecology is proposing to increase fees by the state's Fiscal Growth Factor (FGF) (4.08 percent in Fiscal Year 2018 and 3.82 percent in Fiscal Year 2019) for permit holders in fee categories that are not restrained by a limit on fee amounts. Between 09-11 and 11-13, only fee categories that were underpaying, not covering the cost of permit administration, were increased annually by the FGF. Municipalities are an underpaying fee category whose fee is restrained in statute at 18 cents per residential equivalent per month. In 15-17, to ensure a positive fund balance in the account, Ecology increased fees for all non-capped fee categories by the FGF. Underpaying categories were increased by 5.31 percent in fiscal year 2016 and 5.27 percent in fiscal year 2017. Overpaying categories were increased by 3.25 percent in fiscal year 2016 and 3.21 percent in fiscal year 2017. The net impact of the increase aligned with the FGF of 4.22 percent in fiscal year 2016 and 4.19% in fiscal year 2017. This request is necessary to continue core services to administer Ecology's Water Quality Permit Program. Permit fees support the work of staff writing permits that set pollution limits, staff who provide technical support for solving pollution problems, and inspectors who monitor compliance through site visits.	
Additional Comments																

Working Capital Reserve

Budget Period: 2017-19 08/17/2016
Agency: 461 Department of Ecology 2:45:37PM
Version: BI Biennial 17-19 Initial Page: 1

		FUND ADMINISTRATOR AGENCY ONLY	FUND ADMINISTRATOR AGENCY ONLY
		RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE	RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE
FUND	FUND TITLE	Current Biennium	Ensuing Biennium
027	Reclamation Account	100,000	100,000
032	St Emergency Water Projects Revolv	3,000	3,000
044	Waste Reduct/Recycle/Litter Control	1,000,000	1,300,000
05W	State Drought Preparedness Account	1,000	1,000
072	St/Loc Impr Rev Acct Water Sup Fac	25,000	25,000
10A	Aquatic Algae Control Account	30,000	30,000
10G	Water Rights Tracking System Acct	5,000	5,000
10P	Columbia River Basin Water Supply	250,000	100,000
11J	Electronic Products Recycling Acct	50,000	60,000
160	Wood Stove Education/Enforcement	30,000	30,000
16T	Product Stewardship Programs Acct	25,000	20,000

Working Capital Reserve

Budget Period: 2017-19
Agency: 461 Department of Ecology
Version: BI Biennial 17-19 Initial

08/17/2016
 2:45:37PM
 Page: 2

FUND	FUND TITLE	FUND ADMINISTRATOR AGENCY ONLY	
		RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE	RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE
		Current Biennium	Ensuing Biennium
173	State Toxics Control Account	3,000,000	3,000,000
174	Local Toxics Control Account	1,000,000	1,000,000
176	Water Quality Permit Account	2,600,000	3,300,000
18B	Col River Basin Tax Bond W/tr Sup	100,000	100,000
199	Biosolids Permit Account	125,000	160,000
19G	Environ Legacy Stewardship Account	2,900,000	2,900,000
207	Hazardous Waste Assistance Account	350,000	350,000
20R	Radioactive Mixed Waste Acct	2,000,000	2,000,000
216	Air Pollution Control Account	200,000	200,000
217	Oil Spill Prevention Account	2,000,000	1,000,000
219	Air Operating Permit Account	400,000	300,000

Working Capital Reserve

Budget Period: 2017-19 08/17/2016
Agency: 461 Department of Ecology 2:45:37PM
Version: BI Biennial 17-19 Initial Page: 3

		FUND ADMINISTRATOR AGENCY ONLY	FUND ADMINISTRATOR AGENCY ONLY
		RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE	RECOMMENDED ENDING FUND BALANCE
FUND	FUND TITLE	Current Biennium	Ensuing Biennium
222	Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account	70,000	70,000
564	Water Pollution Control Revol Admin	150,000	150,000
727	Water Pollution Control Revolving	2,000,000	2,000,000

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
	Agency Total				
	FY 2016	92,421,179	92,421,179	25,959,651	
	FY 2017	59,594,796	59,594,796	26,242,653	
	FY 2018	57,707,487	57,707,487	25,594,794	
	FY 2019	57,537,504	57,537,504	25,391,725	
11.419	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Zone Management Sections 306, 309, 310 Activity A036				
	FY 2016	2,631,000	2,631,000	2,125,000	173
	FY 2017	2,583,000	2,583,000	2,125,000	173, 057
	FY 2018	2,583,000	2,583,000	2,125,000	173, 057
	FY 2019	2,583,000	2,583,000	2,125,000	173, 057
11.420	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Zone Management Section 315 Activity A042				
	FY 2016	620,267	620,267	215,498	001
	FY 2017	934,792	934,792	0	001
	FY 2018	934,792	934,792	0	001
	FY 2019	934,792	934,792	0	001
11.420	U.S. Department of Commerce Coastal Zone Management - Estuarine Research Reserves (Capital) Activity A042				
	FY 2016	117,113	117,113	0	001
	FY 2017	0	0	0	001
	FY 2018	0	0	0	001
	FY 2019	0	0	0	001
12.107	US Army Corps of Engineers Washington Conservation Corps/US ACE Walla Walla Activity A036				
	FY 2016	6,144	6,144	0	n/a
	FY 2017	13,856	13,856	0	n/a
	FY 2018	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2019	0	0	0	n/a
12.300	Department of Defense - Office of Naval Research Basic and Applied Scientific Research Activity A005				
	FY 2016	359,257	359,257	0	n/a
	FY 2017	212,932	212,932	0	n/a
	FY 2018	212,932	212,932	0	n/a
	FY 2019	212,932	212,932	0	n/a
15.231	U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management Washington Conservation Corps/BLM Spokane Activity A056				
	FY 2016	10,724	10,724	3,575	173
	FY 2017	47,619	47,619	15,873	173
	FY 2018	47,619	47,619	15,873	173
	FY 2019	47,619	47,619	15,873	173

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
15.608	U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Washington Conservation Corps/Nisqually Wildlife Refuge Activity A056				
	FY 2016	125,050	125,050	43,683	173
	FY 2017	125,050	125,050	43,683	173
	FY 2018	125,050	125,050	43,683	173
	FY 2019	125,050	125,050	43,683	173
15.614	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Coastal Wetland Conservation (Capital) Activity A038				
	FY 2016	3,906,957	3,906,957	0	n/a
	FY 2017	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	n/a
	FY 2018	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	n/a
	FY 2019	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	n/a
15.808	U.S. Geological Survey Studies of Morphology and Habitat Activity A036				
	FY 2016	42,249	42,249	0	n/a
	FY 2017	37,000	37,000	0	n/a
	FY 2018	37,000	37,000	0	n/a
	FY 2019	37,000	37,000	0	n/a
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service Washington Conservation Corps/North Cascades Activity A056				
	FY 2016	86,263	86,263	13,725	173
	FY 2017	144,907	144,907	13,582	173
	FY 2018	85,000	85,000	28,333	173
	FY 2019	85,000	85,000	28,333	173
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service Washington Conservation Corps/Olympic National Park Activity A056				
	FY 2016	118,228	118,228	63,596	n/a
	FY 2017	215,050	215,050	71,683	n/a
	FY 2018	125,050	125,050	41,683	n/a
	FY 2019	125,050	125,050	41,683	n/a
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service Washington Conservation Corps/Mount Rainier National Park Activity A056				
	FY 2016	47,326	47,326	0	173
	FY 2017	81,000	81,000	15,000	173
	FY 2018	60,000	60,000	20,000	173
	FY 2019	60,000	60,000	20,000	173
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency Surveys, Studies, Investigations & Special Purpose Rel to Clean Air Act / Near Road Activity A025				
	FY 2016	200,000	200,000	0	n/a
	FY 2017	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2018	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2019	0	0	0	n/a

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Surveys, Studies, Investigations & Special Purpose Rel to Clean Air Act / NATTs				
	Activity A025				
	FY 2016	57,041	57,041	0	n/a
	FY 2017	57,041	57,041	0	n/a
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Surveys, Studies, Investigations & Special Purpose Rel to Clean Air Act / PM 2.5				
	Activity A025				
	FY 2016	645,022	645,022	0	n/a
	FY 2017	645,022	645,022	0	n/a
66.040	Environmental Protection Agency				
	National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance / DERA				
	Activity A051				
	FY 2016	212,067	212,067	140,911	19G
	FY 2017	327,908	327,908	218,605	19G
66.123	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Puget Sound Action Agenda: Technical Investigations and Implementation Assistance Program				
	Activity A008				
	FY 2016				
	FY 2017	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	173, 727
66.419	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Monitoring Strategies Grant				
	Activity A027				
	FY 2016	240,000	240,000	0	n/a
	FY 2017	240,000	240,000	0	n/a
66.454	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Water Quality Management & Planning CWA 604(b)				
	Activity A006				
	FY 2016	245,000	245,000	0	n/a
	FY 2017	235,000	235,000	0	n/a
66.456	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Puget Sound National Estuary Program				
	Activity A042				
	FY 2016	1,967,786	1,967,786	0	173, 727
	FY 2017	0	0	0	n/a

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
66.460	Environmental Protection Agency Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants 319 (h) Activity A006, A049, A043, A027				
	FY 2016	2,887,900	2,887,900	1,925,300	173, 19G, 057
	FY 2017	2,985,000	2,985,000	1,990,000	173, 19G, 057
	FY 2018	2,907,000	2,907,000	1,938,000	173, 19G, 057
	FY 2019	2,907,000	2,907,000	1,938,000	173, 19G, 057
66.461	Environmental Protection Agency Regional Wetland Development grants Activity A038				
	FY 2016	57,692	57,692	13,522	173
	FY 2017	150,000	150,000	50,000	173
	FY 2018	150,000	150,000	50,000	173
	FY 2019	150,000	150,000	50,000	173
66.505	Environmental Protection Agency Water Pollution Control Activity A043				
	FY 2016	62,032,570	62,032,570	10,359,439	355
	FY 2017	23,235,000	23,235,000	4,647,000	355
	FY 2018	23,235,000	23,235,000	4,647,000	355
	FY 2019	23,235,000	23,235,000	4,647,000	355
66.605	Environmental Protection Agency Performance Partnership Grant Activity A007, A027, A034, A043, A049				
	FY 2016	9,119,267	9,119,267	10,662,926	001, 173, 19G, 160
	FY 2017	9,138,967	9,138,967	10,662,926	001, 173, 19G, 160
	FY 2018	9,129,000	9,129,000	10,663,000	001, 173, 19G, 160
	FY 2019	9,129,000	9,129,000	10,663,000	001, 173, 19G, 160
66.605	Environmental Protection Agency Performance Partnership Grant Activity A037				
	FY 2016	96,577	96,577	0	n/a
	FY 2017	103,315	103,315	0	n/a
	FY 2018	103,315	103,315	0	n/a
	FY 2019	103,315	103,315	0	n/a
66.608	Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program & Related Assistance Activity A006, A049				
	FY 2016				n/a
	FY 2017	293,654	293,654	0	n/a
	FY 2018	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2019	0	0	0	n/a
66.708	Environmental Protection Agency Pollution Prevention Grants Program - P2 Grant Activity A052, A065				
	FY 2016	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2017	93,069	93,069	93,069	173
	FY 2018	93,069	93,069	93,069	173
	FY 2019	0	0	0	n/a

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
66.708	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Pollution Prevention Grants Program - PPIN Grant				
	Activity A052				
	FY 2016	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2017	110,000	110,000	110,000	173
66.801	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support				
	Activity A019, A021, A022, A031				
	FY 2016	0	0	0	n/a
	FY 2017	1,818,868	1,818,868	606,289	173
66.802	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Superfund State, Political Subdivision & Indian Tribe Site Specific Coop Agreement				
	Activity A005				
	FY 2016	508,975	508,975	0	n/a
	FY 2017	518,929	518,929	0	n/a
66.804	Environmental Protection Agency				
	State & Tribal Underground Storage Tank Program (LUST Prevention & STAG)				
	Activity A023				
	FY 2016	439,475	439,475	146,492	173
	FY 2017	440,000	440,000	146,666	173
66.805	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund Program (LUST)				
	Activity A023				
	FY 2016	736,000	736,000	81,777	173
	FY 2017	736,000	736,000	81,777	173
66.809	Environmental Protection Agency				
	Superfund State and Indian Tribe Core Program Cooperative Agreements (CORE)				
	Activity A005				
	FY 2016	112,500	112,500	12,500	173
	FY 2017	112,500	112,500	12,500	173
66.817	Environmental Protection Agency				
	State & Tribal Response Program Grants (STRP)				
	Activity A005				
	FY 2016	988,000	988,000	0	n/a
	FY 2017	988,000	988,000	0	n/a

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary

8/22/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	Federal Fiscal Year	State Fiscal Year	State Match Amounts	State Match Source Account Code
81.104	US Department of Energy Oversight of CERCLA practices at the Hanford Site. Activity A014				
	FY 2016	3,374,946	3,374,946	0	n/a
	FY 2017	3,387,317	3,387,317	0	n/a
	FY 2018	3,303,248	3,303,248	0	n/a
	FY 2019	3,402,344	3,402,344	0	n/a
97.023	Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Program - Community Assistance Program Activity A040				
	FY 2016	210,828	210,828	52,707	02P
	FY 2017	160,000	160,000	40,000	02P
	FY 2018	160,000	160,000	40,000	02P
	FY 2019	160,000	160,000	40,000	02P
97.041	Federal Emergency Management Agency National Dam Safety Activity A011				
	FY 2016	99,000	99,000	99,000	001
	FY 2017	99,000	99,000	99,000	001
	FY 2018	101,000	101,000	101,000	001
	FY 2019	101,000	101,000	101,000	001
97.045	Federal Emergency Management Agency Cooperating Technical Partners Activity A040				
	FY 2016	119,955	119,955	0	n/a
	FY 2017	125,000	125,000	0	n/a
	FY 2018	125,000	125,000	0	n/a
	FY 2019	125,000	125,000	0	n/a

AGENCY	Code	Title
	461	Department of Ecology

PROPOSED 2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary for RCW 43.88.096

9/8/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	A) Federal Fiscal Year	B) State Fiscal Year	C) Federal Funds % of Agency Budget for State FY	D) Federal Grant Projections Under a 5% Reduction from FY 2017	E) Federal Grant Projections Under a 25% Reduction from FY 2017	F) Probability Grant Will be Subject to Reduction (1 to 5)	G) Agency Plans to Implement Reduction (Categories 1 to 5)	Comments
Agency Total									
		FY 2016	92,421,179	92,421,179	10.3%				
		FY 2017	59,594,796	59,594,796	6.6%	56,615,056	44,696,097		
		FY 2018	57,707,487	57,707,487	5.6%	54,822,113	43,280,615		
		FY 2019	57,537,504	57,537,504	5.6%	54,660,629	43,153,128		
11.419	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration								
		FY 2016	2,631,000	2,631,000	0.29%				
		FY 2017	2,583,000	2,583,000	0.29%	2,453,850	1,937,250	1	3
		FY 2018	2,583,000	2,583,000	0.25%	2,453,850	1,937,250	1	3
		FY 2019	2,583,000	2,583,000	0.25%	2,453,850	1,937,250	1	3
11.420	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration								
		FY 2016	620,267	620,267	0.07%				
		FY 2017	934,792	934,792	0.10%	888,052	701,094	1	3
		FY 2018	934,792	934,792	0.09%	888,052	701,094	1	3
		FY 2019	934,792	934,792	0.09%	888,052	701,094	1	3
11.420	U.S. Department of Commerce								
		FY 2016	117,113	117,113	0.01%				
		FY 2017	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a
		FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a
		FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a
12.107	US Army Corps of Engineers								
		FY 2016	6,144	6,144	0.00%				
		FY 2017	13,856	13,856	0.00%	13,163	10,392	1	4
		FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a
		FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a
12.300	Department of Defense - Office of Naval Research								
		FY 2016	359,257	359,257	0.04%				
		FY 2017	212,932	212,932	0.02%	202,285	159,699	1	4
		FY 2018	212,932	212,932	0.02%	202,285	159,699	1	4
		FY 2019	212,932	212,932	0.02%	202,285	159,699	1	4
15.231	U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management								
		FY 2016	10,724	10,724	0.00%				
		FY 2017	47,619	47,619	0.01%	45,238	35,714	1	4
		FY 2018	47,619	47,619	0.00%	45,238	35,714	1	4
		FY 2019	47,619	47,619	0.00%	45,238	35,714	1	4
15.608	U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service								
		FY 2016	125,050	125,050	0.01%				
		FY 2017	125,050	125,050	0.01%	118,798	93,788	1	4
		FY 2018	125,050	125,050	0.01%	118,798	93,788	1	4
		FY 2019	125,050	125,050	0.01%	118,798	93,788	1	4
15.614	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service								
		FY 2016	3,906,957	3,906,957	0.43%				
		FY 2017	4,000,000	4,000,000	0.45%	3,800,000	3,000,000	1	2, 3
		FY 2018	4,000,000	4,000,000	0.39%	3,800,000	3,000,000	1	2, 3
		FY 2019	4,000,000	4,000,000	0.39%	3,800,000	3,000,000	1	2, 3
15.808	U.S. Geological Survey								
		FY 2016	42,249	42,249	0.00%				
		FY 2017	37,000	37,000	0.00%	35,150	27,750	1	3
		FY 2018	37,000	37,000	0.00%	35,150	27,750	1	3
		FY 2019	37,000	37,000	0.00%	35,150	27,750	1	3

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

PROPOSED 2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary for RCW 43.88.096

9/8/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	A) Federal Fiscal Year	B) State Fiscal Year	C) Federal Funds % of Agency Budget for State FY	D) Federal Grant Projections Under a 5% Reduction from FY 2017	E) Federal Grant Projections Under a 25% Reduction from FY 2017	F) Probability Grant Will be Subject to Reduction (1 to 5)	G) Agency Plans to Implement Reduction (Categories 1 to 5)	Comments
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service								
	FY 2016	86,263	86,263	0.01%					
	FY 2017	144,907	144,907	0.02%	137,662	108,680	1	4	Comment: WCC North Cascades. Project employees would be placed on other projects.
	FY 2018	85,000	85,000	0.01%	80,750	63,750	1	4	
	FY 2019	85,000	85,000	0.01%	80,750	63,750	1	4	
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service								
	FY 2016	118,228	118,228	0.01%					
	FY 2017	215,050	215,050	0.02%	204,298	161,288	1	4	Comment: WCC Olympic National Park. Project employees would be placed on other projects.
	FY 2018	125,050	125,050	0.01%	118,798	93,788	1	4	
	FY 2019	125,050	125,050	0.01%	118,798	93,788	1	4	
15.931	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service								
	FY 2016	47,326	47,326	0.01%					
	FY 2017	81,000	81,000	0.01%	76,950	60,750	1	4	Comment: WCC Mt. Rainier National Park. Project employees would be placed on other projects.
	FY 2018	60,000	60,000	0.01%	57,000	45,000	1	4	
	FY 2019	60,000	60,000	0.01%	57,000	45,000	1	4	
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	200,000	200,000	0.02%					
	FY 2017	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	Comment: Near Road
	FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	57,041	57,041	0.01%					
	FY 2017	57,041	57,041	0.01%	54,189	42,781	n/a	n/a	Comment: NATTs
	FY 2018	57,041	57,041	0.01%	54,189	42,781	1	4,5	
	FY 2019	57,041	57,041	0.01%	54,189	42,781	1	4,5	
66.034	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	645,022	645,022	0.07%					
	FY 2017	645,022	645,022	0.07%	612,771	483,767	n/a	n/a	Comment: PM 2.5
	FY 2018	645,022	645,022	0.06%	612,771	483,767	3	2,4	
	FY 2019	645,022	645,022	0.06%	612,771	483,767	3	2,4	
66.040	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	212,067	212,067	0.02%					
	FY 2017	327,908	327,908	0.04%	311,513	245,931	n/a	n/a	Comment:
	FY 2018	655,816	655,816	0.06%	623,025	491,862	2	2,4	
	FY 2019	655,816	655,816	0.06%	623,025	491,862	2	2,4	
66.123	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016			0.00%					
	FY 2017	5,200,000	5,200,000	0.58%	4,940,000	3,900,000	n/a	n/a	Comment: Ecy received its first incremental award for the new NEP Stormwater Strategic Initiative (SI) grant. We anticipate similar incremental awards over the next 5 years (6/1/16 - 6/30/21).
	FY 2018	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.49%	4,750,000	3,750,000	1	1,2	
	FY 2019	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.49%	4,750,000	3,750,000	1	1,2	
66.419	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	240,000	240,000	0.03%					
	FY 2017	240,000	240,000	0.03%	228,000	180,000	1	1	Comment:
	FY 2018	355,000	355,000	0.03%	337,250	266,250	1	1	
	FY 2019	344,000	344,000	0.03%	326,800	258,000	1	1	
66.454	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	245,000	245,000	0.03%					
	FY 2017	235,000	235,000	0.03%	223,250	176,250	n/a	n/a	Comment: Grant has remained stable for a number of years. May fluctuate between \$230,000 and \$250,000 per year.
	FY 2018	235,000	235,000	0.02%	223,250	176,250	2	1	
	FY 2019	235,000	235,000	0.02%	223,250	176,250	2	1	

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

PROPOSED 2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary for RCW 43.88.096

9/8/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	A) Federal Fiscal Year	B) State Fiscal Year	C) Federal Funds % of Agency Budget for State FY	D) Federal Grant Projections Under a 5% Reduction from FY 2017	E) Federal Grant Projections Under a 25% Reduction from FY 2017	F) Probability Grant Will be Subject to Reduction (1 to 5)	G) Agency Plans to Implement Reduction (Categories 1 to 5)	Comments
66.456	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	1,967,786	1,967,786	0.22%					
	FY 2017	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	Comment: Ecy doesn't expect additional awards.
	FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
66.460	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	2,887,900	2,887,900	0.32%					
	FY 2017	2,985,000	2,985,000	0.33%	2,835,750	2,238,750	n/a	n/a	Comment: Grant has been relatively stable. Ecy expects a similar award during the 17-19 biennium.
	FY 2018	2,907,000	2,907,000	0.28%	2,761,650	2,180,250	1	1,2	
	FY 2019	2,907,000	2,907,000	0.28%	2,761,650	2,180,250	1	1,2	
66.461	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	57,692	57,692	0.01%					
	FY 2017	150,000	150,000	0.02%	142,500	112,500	2	3, 4	Comment: This grant supports approximately 1.5 state employees every fiscal year.
	FY 2018	150,000	150,000	0.01%	142,500	112,500	2	3, 4	
	FY 2019	150,000	150,000	0.01%	142,500	112,500	2	3, 4	
66.505	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	62,032,570	62,032,570	6.90%					
	FY 2017	23,235,000	23,235,000	2.59%	22,073,250	17,426,250	1	2	Comment:
	FY 2018	23,235,000	23,235,000	2.26%	22,073,250	17,426,250	3	2	
	FY 2019	23,235,000	23,235,000	2.26%	22,073,250	17,426,250	3	2	
66.605	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	9,119,267	9,119,267	1.01%					
	FY 2017	9,138,967	9,138,967	1.02%	8,682,019	6,854,225	n/a	n/a	Comment: Grant has been relatively stable through the years. Ecy expects a similar award during the 17-19 biennium.
	FY 2018	9,129,000	9,129,000	0.89%	8,672,550	6,846,750	1	1	
	FY 2019	9,129,000	9,129,000	0.89%	8,672,550	6,846,750	1	1	
66.605	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	96,577	96,577	0.01%					
	FY 2017	103,315	103,315	0.01%	98,149	77,486	1	3	Comment: This grant supports approximately 0.90 state employees every fiscal year.
	FY 2018	103,315	103,315	0.01%	98,149	77,486	1	3	There are no other expenditures supported by this grant.
	FY 2019	103,315	103,315	0.01%	98,149	77,486	1	3	
66.608	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	0	0	0.00%					
	FY 2017	293,654	293,654	0.03%	278,971	220,241	n/a	n/a	Comment: Ecy should receive this grant funding early FY17.
	FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	5	5	Funding is available to be spent over a 3-year period, but will be awarded at one-time, in FY17.
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	5	5	
66.708	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	0	0	0.00%					
	FY 2017	93,069	93,069	0.01%	88,416	69,802	2	1	Comment: Grant decreased - 18.8% from FY 2016 level.
	FY 2018	93,069	93,069	0.01%	88,416	69,802	2	1	Moved to a 2-yr grant award format. No indication of potential reduction.
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	2	1	
66.708	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	0	0	0.00%					
	FY 2017	110,000	110,000	0.01%	104,500	82,500	1	1	Comment: No indication of potential reduction.
	FY 2018	110,000	110,000	0.01%	104,500	82,500	1	1	
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
66.801	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	0	0	0.00%					
	FY 2017	1,818,868	1,818,868	0.20%	1,727,925	1,364,151	2	1	Comment: Grant subject to -1% decrease from prior year.
	FY 2018	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	
	FY 2019	0	0	0.00%	0	0	n/a	n/a	

	Code	Title
AGENCY	461	Department of Ecology

PROPOSED 2017-19 Federal Funding Estimates Summary for RCW 43.88.096

9/8/2016

CFDA NO.*	Agency	A) Federal Fiscal Year	B) State Fiscal Year	C) Federal Funds % of Agency Budget for State FY	D) Federal Grant Projections Under a 5% Reduction from FY 2017	E) Federal Grant Projections Under a 25% Reduction from FY 2017	F) Probability Grant Will be Subject to Reduction (1 to 5)	G) Agency Plans to Implement Reduction (Categories 1 to 5)	Comments
66.802	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	508,975	508,975	0.06%					
	FY 2017	518,929	518,929	0.06%	492,983	389,197	n/a	n/a	Comment: Three agreements include Upper Columbia, Commencement Bay and Multi-Site.
	FY 2018	856,033	856,033	0.08%	813,231	642,025	1	4	
	FY 2019	801,023	801,023	0.08%	760,972	600,767	1	4	
66.804	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	439,475	439,475	0.05%					
	FY 2017	440,000	440,000	0.05%	418,000	330,000	n/a	n/a	Comment: Two agreements include LUST Prevention and STAG.
	FY 2018	440,000	440,000	0.04%	418,000	330,000	3	1,4	
	FY 2019	440,000	440,000	0.04%	418,000	330,000	3	1,4	
66.805	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	736,000	736,000	0.08%					
	FY 2017	736,000	736,000	0.08%	699,200	552,000	n/a	n/a	Comment:
	FY 2018	736,000	736,000	0.07%	699,200	552,000	3	1,4	
	FY 2019	736,000	736,000	0.07%	699,200	552,000	3	1,4	
66.809	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	112,500	112,500	0.01%					
	FY 2017	112,500	112,500	0.01%	106,875	84,375	n/a	n/a	Comment:
	FY 2018	112,500	112,500	0.01%	106,875	84,375	1	1,4	
	FY 2019	112,500	112,500	0.01%	106,875	84,375	1	1,4	
66.817	Environmental Protection Agency								
	FY 2016	988,000	988,000	0.11%					
	FY 2017	988,000	988,000	0.11%	938,600	741,000	n/a	n/a	Comment:
	FY 2018	988,000	988,000	0.10%	938,600	741,000	2	1,4	
	FY 2019	988,000	988,000	0.10%	938,600	741,000	2	1,4	
81.104	US Department of Energy								
	FY 2016	3,374,946	3,374,946	0.38%					
	FY 2017	3,387,317	3,387,317	0.38%	3,217,951	2,540,488	1	1	Comment: Grant amount reduction is due to lower workload, and not due to federal funding reduction.
	FY 2018	3,303,248	3,303,248	0.32%	3,138,086	2,477,436	1	1	
	FY 2019	3,402,344	3,402,344	0.33%	3,232,227	2,551,758	1	1	
97.023	Federal Emergency Management Agency								
	FY 2016	210,828	210,828	0.02%					
	FY 2017	160,000	160,000	0.02%	152,000	120,000	1	3	Comment: This grant support approximately 1.6 state employees every fiscal year. There are no other expenditures.
	FY 2018	160,000	160,000	0.02%	152,000	120,000	1	3	
	FY 2019	160,000	160,000	0.02%	152,000	120,000	1	3	
97.041	Federal Emergency Management Agency								
	FY 2016	99,000	99,000	0.01%					
	FY 2017	99,000	99,000	0.01%	94,050	74,250	1	1	Comment:
	FY 2018	101,000	101,000	0.01%	95,950	75,750	1	1	
	FY 2019	101,000	101,000	0.01%	95,950	75,750	1	1	
97.045	Federal Emergency Management Agency								
	FY 2016	119,955	119,955	0.01%					
	FY 2017	125,000	125,000	0.01%	118,750	93,750	1	3	Comment: This grant supports approximately 1.0 state employee every fiscal year. There are no other expenditures.
	FY 2018	125,000	125,000	0.01%	118,750	93,750	1	3	
	FY 2019	125,000	125,000	0.01%	118,750	93,750	1	3	

* Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

2017-19 Operating Budget Requests Supporting the Puget Sound Action Agenda

September 7, 2016

Decision Package	Sub-strategy	Ongoing Program	Regional Priorities	Biennial Science Workplan Action	Near-term action	Puget Sound Dollars	Total Dollars
1. PL AB Funding Oil Spills Program	20.1 Prevent and reduce the risk of oil spills	Small Oil Spills Program—Washington Sea Grant. Regional Oil Spill Planning- Department of Ecology (lead), Puget Sound Partnership, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pacific State/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force, Puget Sound Harbor Safety Committee.	20.1-1: Promote and coordinate the proactive use of maritime risk assessments.	Update the 2010 Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Risk Assessment Final Report to emphasize recent changes and impacts to vessel traffic due to oil shifting transportation through the Puget Sound Region			
2. PL AA State Revolving Fund Administration	10.1 Manage urban runoff at the basin and watershed scale	Puget Sound Watershed Characterization Assessment-Ecology	10.1-1, 10.1-2, 10.1-3			\$301,878	\$541,000
	13.3 Improve and expand funding for small and local onsite sewage systems	Septic Systems Improvement Loan Program-Department of Ecology Onsite Sewage Financial Assistance- Department of Ecology, Regional Onsite Sewage system Loan Program- Department of Ecology.	Tier 1 Sub-Strategy for Shellfish. All Tier 1 Sub-Strategies are considered to be addressing the regional priorities identified by the Shellfish Strategic Initiative Transition Teams including "Prevent and control fecal pollution from humans (OSS) and animals (livestock).			\$19,476	
	11.1 Target voluntary and incentive-based programs that help working farms contribute to Puget Sound recovery	Nutrient Management plans, technical assistance, local conservation districts				\$3,246	
3. PL AH Mercury Switch Removal Program	9.1 Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound ecosystem	Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program, Local Source Control, Dangerous Waste and Pollution prevention Plan (Pollution Prevention) - Department of Ecology (lead), 25 other local jurisdictions.	9.1-1: Create and implement chemical action plans (specific to Mercury)			\$79,000	\$185,894
4. PL AF Low Impact Development (LID) Training	10.5 Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance.	Stormwater Education Program - Multiple: Ecology, Puget Sound Partnership, Washington State University Extension, nongovernmental organizations	10.5-1: Design, develop, and implement innovative stormwater education programs that target residents and businesses. 10.5-2: Promote stormwater education programs that are designed to be replicated across Puget Sound.		2016-0336	-\$1,981,000	-\$1,981,000
Total Operating Requests in Support of the Puget Sound Action Agenda						-\$1,577,400	

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

2017-19 Fund Transfers

Department of Ecology

September 2016

Purpose: This table summarizes Treasurer fund transfers identified by Ecology for inclusion in the 2017-19 Biennium Budget, including Items 1-7. The remaining items (8 and 9) are appropriations or other transactions made to achieve a transfer or repayment of funds.

Item	Budget Reference	Account From	Account To	FY 18 Amt	FY 19 Amt	Bien Total	Explanation & Statutory Citation
1	Capital Project 30000710	State Taxable Building Construction Account (355)	Water Pollution Control State Revolving Account – Federal (72Z)	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$10 million	The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (SRF), established under Chapter 90.50A RCW , implements the state's loan program to provide low- interest loans to public entities for high priority water quality projects statewide. Twenty percent state match toward federal capitalization dollars is required. The state provides the match funds as federal dollars are actually spent. Ecology bases the \$10 million requested match on the full 20 percent match needed for new appropriations and reappropriations of federal SRF loans and including the carry-forward match from the 2015-17 Biennium budget. For the 2017-19 Biennium, a total of \$50 million is the basis for the required 20 percent state match.
2	Operating	State General Fund (001)	Flood Control Assistance Account - FCAA (02P)	\$4 million	\$0	\$4 million	According to RCW 86.26.007 , the state treasurer is required to transfer \$4 million from the General Fund to the Flood Control Assistance Account each biennium. Ecology requests the transfer be made early in the biennium.

Item	Budget Reference	Account From	Account To	FY 18 Amt	FY 19 Amt	Bien Total	Explanation & Statutory Citation
3	2012 Supplemental Capital Budget - DNR Project 91000065 (Point Ruston Sediment Capping and Shoreline Restoration Stabilization Loan Repayment)	State Toxics Control Account (173) and Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (02R)	Cleanup Settlement Account (15H)	\$1.244 million	\$1.244 million	\$2.488 million	In the 2012 Supplemental Capital Budget, the Legislature appropriated \$7.2 million to complete sediment capping and shoreline stabilization on aquatic lands adjacent to the ASARCO cleanup site in Commencement Bay. The appropriation was from the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) and structured by the Legislature as an eight-year loan to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). It must be paid back, with interest, from DNR's Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (\$3.6 million) and the State Toxics Control Account (STCA) (\$3.6 million). This request is for a Treasurer's Transfer each fiscal year of \$1,244,000 from each account to fulfill the second two years of the eight-year STCA loan repayment requirement.
4	Capital	Waste Tire Removal Account (08R)	Motor Vehicle Account (108)	\$7 million	\$0	\$7 million	RCW 70.95.532 statute allows for any cash balance over \$1M on September of odd numbered years to be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Account. Ecology's estimate is based on the ending fund balance.
5	2011 Supplemental Operating Budget	State General Fund (001)	Cleanup Settlement Account (15H)	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$10 million	\$39.480 million was transferred from the Cleanup Settlement Account to the State Efficiency Restructuring Account in the 2011 Supplemental Operating Budget (Sec.1705). The initial repayment of the fund transfer was made in a GF-S appropriation to OFM from the 2011-13 biennial Operating Budget (Sec 717). The amounts are based on the Washington State Treasurer's repayment schedule.

Item	Budget Reference	Account From	Account To	FY 18 Amt	FY 19 Amt	Bien Total	Explanation & Statutory Citation
6		State General Fund (001)	Site Closure Account (125)	\$1.104 million	\$1.126 million	\$2.23 million	In the 2003-05 Biennium, the Legislature transferred \$13.8 million from the Site Closure Account to the general fund. Beginning July 1, 2008, and each July 1st thereafter, the treasurer shall transfer from the state general fund to the site closure account the sum of nine hundred sixty-six thousand dollars. The nine hundred sixty-six thousand dollars transferred on July 1, 2009, and thereafter shall be adjusted to a level equal to the percentage increase in the United States implicit price deflator for personal consumption. The amount shown is based on an assumed 2% increase from July 1, 2016 transfer of \$1,082,638. (RCW 43.200.080 3(a), (b))
7	2016 Supplemental Budget (s. 6015(2)).	Local Toxics Control Account (174)	Cleanup Settlement Account (15H)	\$8.0 million	\$8.0 million	\$8.0 million	As directed by the department of ecology in consultation with the office of financial management, the state treasurer shall transfer amounts from the cleanup settlement account established in RCW 70.105D.130 to the state toxics control account, the local toxics control account or the environmental legacy stewardship account to maintain positive account balances up to an amount not to exceed \$23,000,000 that must be considered an inter fund loan that must be repaid with interest to the cleanup settlement account in three equal repayments in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021. This amount is based on the repayment schedule.

Item	Budget Reference	Account From	Account To	FY 18 Amt	FY 19 Amt	Bien Total	Explanation & Statutory Citation
8		Columbia River Water Delivery Account (15K)	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation				<p>RCW 90.90.060 outlines provisions whereby the state and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians agree to support additional releases of water from Lake Roosevelt. The state also agrees to share a portion of the benefits derived from Lake Roosevelt water releases, and to mitigate for any impacts such releases may have upon the tribes. Enacted budgets include the benefit in the back of the budget section titled State Revenues For Distribution. The Columbia River Water Delivery Account (Account 15K) is administered by Ecology, but is an administrative account of the State General Fund. Amounts are defined per RCW 90.90.070.</p>
9		Columbia River Water Delivery Account (15K)	Spokane Tribe of Indians				See note above.

**Department of Ecology
2017-2019 Operating Budget**

Table of Contents

Tab E	Specified Documents	
	1. Central Service Agency Fund Splits	375
	2. Enterprise Risk Management Update	376
	3. Electronic Decision Package Confirmation	377

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***

Central Service Fund Splits 2017-19 Biennium

September 2, 2016

461-Department of Ecology

Agency	Account and Approp Title	Auditor	AttGen	OAH	Facilities & Services Only	CTS	Debt Services	Workers' Comp	All Other Services
Percent Totals (only applies when one agency chosen)									
461-Department of Ecology	001-1 General Fund-State	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
461-Department of Ecology	044-1 Waste Reduct/Recycle/Litter Control-State	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%
461-Department of Ecology	173-1 State Toxics Control Account-State	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
461-Department of Ecology	174-1 Local Toxics Control Account-State	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%	38.30%
461-Department of Ecology	176-1 Water Quality Permit Account-State	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
461-Department of Ecology	182-1 Underground Storage Tank Account-State	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%	15.10%
461-Department of Ecology	19G-1 Environmental Legacy Stewardship-State	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
461-Department of Ecology	207-1 Hazardous Waste Assistance Account-State	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%
461-Department of Ecology	20R-1 Radioactive Mixed Waste Account-State	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%
461-Department of Ecology	216-1 Air Pollution Control Account-State	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%
461-Department of Ecology	217-1 Oil Spill Prevention Account-State	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
461-Department of Ecology	219-1 Air Operating Permit Account-State	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
461-Department of Ecology		1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Enterprise Risk Management and Safety Update
2017-19 Biennium

Description:

Three major risks that could impact Ecology’s ability to achieve its strategic objectives/goals on time and any existing or proposed initiatives the agency has to address these risks.

Ecology’s Mission:

Protect, preserve and enhance Washington’s environment for current and future generations.

Strategic Goals:

- Protect and restore land, air and water
- Prevent pollution
- Promote healthy communities and natural resources
- Deliver efficient and effective services

Strategic Priorities:

- Reduce and prepare for climate impacts
- Prevent and reduce toxic threats
- Deliver integrated water solutions
- Protect and restore Puget Sound

Enterprise Risk Management at Ecology:

Ecology has complied with [Executive Order 16-06: State Agency Enterprise Risk Management](#) by creating an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) policy and Risk Register that were submitted to the DES Office of Risk Management (ORM). Ecology actively addresses risk on an ongoing basis, and will provide annual updates to ORM as required by EO 16-06. Three major risks identified in Ecology’s Risk Register are shown in the table below.

Risk Description	Current Controls	Proposed Initiatives
Hanford Site: If Congress does not appropriate adequate funds to the Department of Energy and maintain key laws, cleanup could be delayed or stalled, leaving us with a problematic legacy of contamination and no way to address it.	State has lobbyist presence in Washington, D.C. that works as a liaison to Congress on issues related to Hanford.	Risks are addressed on an ongoing basis. Ecology is currently in the process of updating ERM plans and procedures agency-wide. Specific ERM initiatives will be determined in FY 2017-18.
If Ecology has budget cuts and revenue losses (i.e. MTCA), it would diminish our ability to achieve environmental and health results and deliver public services.	Monitor Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) revenue forecast, plan for budget reductions across the agency.	
Growing demand for public records combined with an inadequate system could result in incomplete records, frustrated staff, inefficient operations and penalties against the agency.	Increase Public Records Act compliance and internal governance. Agency is currently working on ECM strategy and funding to implement.	

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL CONFIRMATION FORM

Agency Number: 461

Agency Name: Ecology

Agencies are required to provide electronic access to each decision package in their budget request as part of the submittal process. Confirm Option 1 or 2 below:

Option 1:

This agency posts all decision packages for our 2017-19 budget request to our public facing website at the following URL:

URL: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/fs/17-19budget.html>

Option 2:

This agency does not post decision packages and has forwarded copies via e-mail to OFM.Budget@ofm.wa.gov.

These decision packages conform to our agency's ADA accessibility compliance standards.

Agency Contact: Valerie Pearson, Executive Assistant to the Chief Financial Officer

Contact Phone: 360/407-6985

Contact E-mail: Valerie.Pearson@ecy.wa.gov

Date: Sept-12-2016

*** *This page intentionally blank.* ***