

Operating	2019-21 Biennium Budget Request				
	10/01/2018 \$ in thousands - Biennialized FTEs	FTE	GF-State	Other	Total
2019-21 Carryforward Base Budget		1,662.5	47,320	479,808	527,128
Maintenance Level Changes					
1. Streamflow Restoration Program		11.5	4,758		4,758
2. DES Vehicle Fleet Costs			93	683	776
3. Manchester Lab Facility Costs				150	150
4. Minimum Wage Increases - Facilities			13	95	108
5. DES Training Admin Fee Increase			11	83	94
6. Lease Adjustments < 20,000 sq. ft.				17	17
7. Richland Field Office Costs				12	12
8. Public Participation Grants				(53)	(53)
Policy Level Changes					
Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts					
9. GHG Reporting Workload Changes		0.6		184	184
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats					
10. Litter Control and Waste Reduction		3.5		6,000	6,000
11. Responding to the Recycling Crisis*		1.1		-	-
12. Expanded Cleanup Site Capacity		6.9		2,094	2,094
13. Chemical Action Plan Implementation		11.4		4,482	4,482
14. Local Source Control Program				3,000	3,000
15. Enhanced Product Testing		7.6		2,882	2,882
16. Support Voluntary Cleanups		6.9		2,074	2,074
17. Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs		2.1		624	624
18. Woodstove Standards and Fees		0.8		192	192
19. Efficient Biosolids Permitting		1.2		534	534
20. Hanford Air Permit and Compliance		0.6		168	168
21. Emissions Check Program Sunset		(8.5)		(1,706)	(1,706)
Deliver Integrated Water Solutions					
22. Office of Chehalis Basin		5.1	1,464		1,464
23. Water Right Adjudication Options		1.2	592		592
24. Flood Resilient Communities		0.4		2,000	2,000
25. Lower Yakima Valley GWMA Monitoring		1.5	350		350
26. Floodplains by Design Rulemaking		0.9	168		168
Protect and Restore Puget Sound					
27. Puget Sound WQ Observation Network		4.6	1,907		1,907
28. Water Quality Nonpoint Specialists		6.9	1,414		1,414
Other					
29. Shift MTCA-funded Work Back to GF-S			64,230	(64,230)	-
30. Records Management Using ECM		9.2	680	5,318	5,998
31. NWRO Relocation			558	4,090	4,648
32. Integrated Grant and Revenue System		4.7	527	3,868	4,395
33. WCC 75/25 Cost-Share Model				1,723	1,723
34. Public Disclosure Management		5.8	151	1,109	1,260
35. Improving Complex SEPA Reviews		2.3	578	64	642
36. Ecology Security Upgrades			180	1,320	1,500
37. Enhancing Environmental Mapping		2.3	76	552	628
Total Changes		90.6	77,750	(22,671)	55,079
Total Proposed Operating Budget Request		1,753.1	125,070	457,137	582,207

*Ecology is proposing 2019 legislation that, if passed, will use \$1.9 million of the \$6 million Litter Control and Waste Reduction request (item #10) and fund 4.6 FTEs instead of 3.5. This line item includes only the net increase in FTEs between the two requests.

Protecting the Environment | Ensuring Public Health | Supporting Economic Growth & Jobs

As the state's lead environmental agency, Ecology is dedicated to addressing many challenges facing our natural resources. We're tackling challenges that are unique to our times and require us to take a broad and holistic approach to our work that focuses not only on *what* we do, but *how* we do it. 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.

Ecology's Operating Budget request totals \$57 million. The request is supported primarily by dedicated environmental funds and direct charges to customers for services provided that:

- Restore capacity for dedicated environmental accounts for toxics cleanup, prevention, and management.
- Tackle solid waste head-on and find solutions to the recycling crisis.
- Improve water quality.
- Deliver water for fish, farms, and people.
- Address air toxics and public health issues.
- Reduce flood risks and improve long-term community flood resilience.

Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Funding

The price of crude oil began dropping after the summer of 2014, which resulted in a correlated and significant decrease in Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) revenue, the primary funding source for the MTCA accounts. Prior to the downward plunge in oil prices, MTCA revenue collections were around \$200 million a year from 2012 through 2014. Collections dropped to \$113 million in 2016, and \$124 million in 2017, but are beginning to recover and are projected to be around \$159 million per year the next three years.

In addition to the issues caused by oil prices, the pressure on operating funds during the Great Recession resulted in multiple fund shifts. Enacted budgets permanently shifted \$75 million of General Fund-State (GF-S) work in state agencies' operating budgets to MTCA accounts. Although these fund shifts preserved some core environmental work, they also further eroded MTCA funding capacity for toxics management, prevention, and cleanup work, particularly in the capital budget.

Ecology is requesting to shift specific operating activities back to GF-S funding to allow MTCA funds to be used for vital capital projects statewide. A \$64.2 million shift will help address the ongoing funding shortfalls in two of the MTCA accounts (State Toxics Control Account (STCA) and Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account (ELSA)) and allow funding for capital projects. Our priority for any freed up MTCA funding is to exchange it for the capital bond funding being requested in toxic site cleanup projects like the Remedial Action Grant program. Reinstating MTCA capital budget capacity will lessen demands on limited state bond dollars.

Ecology also requires ongoing transfer provisions between the three MTCA accounts because, with the \$140 million-a-year HST revenue cap in the STCA and Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA), there is not enough revenue to cover base carryforward appropriations in STCA and ELSA.

Fixing Recycling and Fighting Litter

New Chinese government regulations went into effect January 1, 2018, that ban low-grade post-consumer plastics (plastic codes 3-7) and unsorted paper (mixed waste paper) imports. They also imposed a strict 0.5 percent limit on the amount of contamination allowed in imported recyclables. The new restrictions have had worldwide repercussions, but the effects are being felt especially hard in Washington.

Our state has been a national leader in recycling, with overall recycling rates approaching 50 percent. Because of our proximity and ease of shipping, China is an even more important destination for our recyclable commodities than it is for other parts of the country. Ecology and partner agencies across Washington are working to identify ways to improve commingled recycling in our state and reduce contamination. Ecology is proposing 2019 agency request legislation to tackle this issue head-on and find solutions to the recycling crisis.

Critical Information Technology, Records Management, and Public Disclosure Upgrades

During the Great Recession, Ecology put off several information technology needs that are now creating significant risks in the way we do business:

- Outdated financial systems are expensive and inefficient to support, and are at high risk of system failure. We must replace these aging systems to meet business needs, reduce the risk of audit findings, increase the quality and security of data, and gain efficiencies through standardizing processes.
- Records management is antiquated, costly, time-consuming, and creates legal risks with public records laws. We need to modernize records management by using proven content management solutions.
- Centralizing Ecology's public disclosure case management will greatly streamline the response process for requests, improve response quality, and mitigate risks related to Public Records Act violations.

The following summarizes each request. The numbers for each item correspond with the numbers in the spreadsheet at the beginning of this section.

Maintenance Level

- 1. Streamflow Restoration Program. \$4,758,000, 11.5 FTEs.** Ecology is requesting new appropriation to continue implementing the Streamflow Restoration Program as envisioned in the 2018 legislation passed in Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6091 (ESSB 6091), Water Availability. This request will fund the difference between the amount identified in the ESSB 6091 fiscal note and the amount provided to Ecology in the 2019-21 base carryforward budget. Funding will provide additional infrastructure to implement the local watershed planning process that identifies projects that will improve instream flows statewide. With this request, Ecology will be able to deliver additional water supplies to meet the water needs for growing communities and improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. These investments will help meet priority needs of water users statewide. (General Fund State (GF-S))
- 2. DES Vehicle Fleet Costs. \$776,000.** Ecology's vehicle costs have increased considerably since the agency's fleet merged with the Department of Enterprise Services (DES), beginning in Fiscal Year 2014. DES fleet vehicles are charged on a fee for service basis, and are excluded from the allocation funding provided to state agencies through the central service model. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation authority for the 2019-21 Biennium to cover the cost increases incurred between the last two closed biennia, 2013-15 and 2015-17. (Multiple funds)

3. **Manchester Lab Facility Costs. \$150,000.** Ecology shares space with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at their Manchester Environmental Laboratory in Kitsap County. Ecology has been notified by EPA that costs for the facility have increased as of January 2018. This request is for a maintenance level increase to cover the additional costs to ensure that core environmental laboratory analysis will continue to inform Ecology's important environmental work and the work of other state agencies, tribes, and local partners. This work helps protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations. (STCA, Water Quality Permit Account)
4. **Minimum Wage Increases – Facilities. \$108,000.** Washington State passed incremental, annual minimum wage increases starting in January of 2017 to 2020, and mandatory paid sick leave. The wage started at \$9.47 an hour in 2016 and will increase incrementally each year until it reaches \$13.50 in 2020. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover the costs for increases to minimum wage, mandatory sick leave, and prevailing wage in existing service and maintenance contracts for Ecology facilities. (Multiple funds)
5. **DES Training Admin Fee Increase. \$94,000.** The Department of Enterprise Services (DES) has reassessed the administrative fee they charge for in-person training classes. This has resulted in a cost increase of \$350 per class from \$150 per class in the 2015-17 Biennium, to \$500 for 2019-21 Biennium. Ecology is requesting a maintenance level increase in appropriation to cover the cost increases associated with this reassessment. (Multiple funds)
6. **Lease Adjustments < 20,000 sq. ft. \$17,000.** This request is for a maintenance level lease increase for the Environmental Assessment Program's Operations Center in Thurston County. The work done at this facility benefits other state agencies, tribes, and local partners and helps protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations. (STCA, Water Quality Permit Account)
7. **Richland Field Office Costs. \$12,000.** Lease costs for Ecology's Richland field office will increase in the 2019-21 Biennium. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to ensure core environmental work is not reduced to cover this unavoidable increase in operating costs. (GF-Federal, Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)
8. **Public Participation Grants. (\$53,000).** 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; carry out waste management education projects; and promote or improve state or local solid waste or hazardous waste management plans. Ecology is requesting a maintenance level reduction of \$53,000 to keep PPG funding aligned with the mandated level of one percent of moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Pollution Tax. (Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account)

Policy Level

Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts

9. **GHG Reporting Workload Changes. \$184,000, 0.6 FTE.** To meet its statutory obligations for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Ecology requests additional appropriation to increase data verification, quality assurance, emissions tracking, data analysis, and compliance activities. RCW 70.94.151 authorizes Ecology to collect annual fees from facilities and suppliers required to report greenhouse gas emissions. The fees cover the administrative costs of the program as outlined in statute. Existing greenhouse gas reporting program revenues have not been sufficient to ensure data accuracy and adequate technical assistance to entities covered by the program. Ecology is requesting increased staffing and expenditure authority to fund the additional workload for the program. (Air Pollution Control Account)

Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats

- 10. Litter Control and Waste Reduction. \$6,000,000, 3.5 FTEs.** The litter tax was created in 1971 to prevent and pick up litter, and to develop waste reduction and recycling programs in Washington State. Revenue from the tax is deposited in the Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA). Since the 2005-07 Biennium, diversions from WRRLCA to the State General Fund and State Parks have resulted in Ecology staff reductions and cuts to essential programs that support waste reduction and fight littering. Ecology's appropriation was reduced, but is fully restored in the 2019-21 carryforward budget. In addition to the carryforward budget, Ecology is requesting \$6 million from the WRRLCA fund balance to address litter prevention and recycling programs previously cut, and to begin addressing the recycling crisis brought on by new Chinese government restrictions on the import of recyclable materials. These restrictions have cut off the state's largest export market for recyclable materials. Additionally, plastic pollution is at an all-time high, especially in marine environments. Washington needs to restore funding to base recycling programs in order to reduce contamination in recycling, and create new waste reduction and recycling programs, including programs for problematic disposable plastics. (WRRLCA)
- 11. Responding to the Recycling Crisis. \$1,944,000, 4.6 FTEs.** Recycling in Washington is approaching a crisis. New restrictions from the Chinese government have limited the state's largest export market for recyclable materials, and some paper and plastics are now being thrown away. Additionally, plastic pollution is at an all-time high – especially in the marine environment. Washington needs to invest in reducing contamination in the recycling waste stream and develop new markets for recyclable materials. Ecology is proposing 2019 agency request legislation to address the urgent needs facing recycling, and this request is for the costs associated with implementing the bill. Note: If the legislation is passed, the costs for the bill should be reduced from the "Litter Control and Waste Reduction" request. (Waste Reduction Recycling and Litter Control Account)
- 12. Expanded Cleanup Site Capacity. \$2,094,000, 6.9 FTEs.** With more than 5,900 contaminated sites awaiting final cleanup, and 200 to 300 new sites discovered and reported each year, Ecology is facing an increasingly tough challenge to effectively balance a growing number of cleanup sites with limited and over-subscribed site management staff. Large, complex Puget Sound cleanup sites are ready to proceed; recent capital budget decisions returned initial investigation responsibility to Ecology; and new contaminants and cleanup opportunities are emerging. Ecology needs increased site management cleanup capacity to expeditiously address these backlogs so sites are cleaned up and put back into use, protecting and improving public health and the environment. Related to Puget Sound Action Agenda (PSAA) implementation. (STCA)
- 13. Chemical Action Plan Implementation. \$4,482,000, 11.4 FTEs.** Ecology addresses impacts from Washington's most problematic chemicals through Chemical Action Plans (CAPs). CAPs identify uses, releases, and sources of exposure to persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals and recommend steps to reduce and eliminate future releases. Ecology and the Department of Health (DOH) have completed five CAPs (three on toxic chemicals and two on heavy metals). The agencies recently released interim recommendations for a sixth CAP, addressing PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances) contamination in drinking water and sources of that contamination. Ecology is requesting funding to develop and implement CAP recommendations. Washington residents are being exposed to PFAS, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), lead, and other toxics because preventable releases of these chemicals have not been addressed. This request is for funding to implement CAP recommendations, accelerate development and implementation of future CAPs, and CAP implementation monitoring. Related to PSAA implementation. (STCA)

- 14. Local Source Control Program. \$3,000,000.** The Local Source Control (LSC) Partnership allows local governments to offer hands-on technical and regulatory assistance to small businesses that otherwise would not be visited by Ecology inspectors since we focus inspections on larger businesses. These small businesses typically have limited experience with hazardous waste regulations or stormwater management best practices. But because there are so many of these small businesses, they can collectively pose as much of a risk to the environment as larger, more heavily regulated businesses. Ecology contracts with local governments to offer small businesses assistance on managing chemicals and hazardous waste to prevent spills, protect stormwater from pollution, and prevent injuries to employees. This request adds capacity for additional local partners to help address stormwater permit requirements and provide assistance to small businesses. Related to PSAA implementation. (Local Toxics Control Account)
- 15. Enhanced Product Testing. \$2,882,000, 7.6 FTEs.** Ordinary products like carpet and furniture can contain toxic chemicals. Those chemicals can affect the health of children and damage the environment. Collectively, they represent our biggest source of toxic pollution in Washington. Washington State has passed laws on toxics in products to address these threats. Product testing is the tool Ecology uses to enforce these laws, identify emerging chemicals of concern, and help manufacturers find safer alternatives. There is increasing demand and a growing backlog of work for these services. To meet that demand, Ecology is requesting staff and laboratory costs to double the number of product testing studies it conducts each year. Related to PSAA implementation. (STCA)
- 16. Support Voluntary Cleanups. \$2,074,000, 6.9 FTEs.** Washington’s cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCa), allows owners of contaminated properties to perform cleanups and achieve regulatory closure either independently or under Ecology’s supervision. Through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), Ecology provides technical assistance and opinions on the sufficiency of independent cleanups to owners of contaminated properties. Over the last several years, VCP funding has not kept pace with the demand for VCP services, which has delayed or discouraged many voluntary cleanups. This request will allow Ecology to provide timely assistance and regulatory closure to people who voluntarily clean up contaminated properties. Funding is also requested for costs associated with Ecology’s 2019 agency request legislation to develop the process for expediting reviews of real estate development cleanups. This will support VCP’s purpose to encourage cleanup and facilitate redevelopment of contaminated properties in Washington that are essential to the economic prosperity and public health of our communities. Related to PSAA implementation. (STCA)
- 17. Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs. \$624,000, 2.1 FTEs.** Federal and state laws define the scope and content of the Air Operating Permit (AOP) Program. Under these laws, industrial facilities that emit large amounts of air pollution are required to pay the full costs of the program. State law defines and requires Ecology to use a workload analysis model to determine the budget necessary to administer the program each biennium. In February 2018, Ecology published the workload analysis for the 2019-21 Biennium, based on current costs and workload projections. Ecology is requesting additional spending authority from the AOP Account to match the workload analysis. (AOP Account)
- 18. Woodstove Standards and Fees. \$192,000, 0.8 FTE.** Fine particle pollution from wood heating devices poses a significant health threat for millions of Washington residents; especially those with existing heart or lung disease, the elderly, and small children. Ecology is proposing legislative changes that will improve woodstove performance standards and support public woodstove education programs through a woodstove retail sales fee increase. Chapters 173-455 and 173-433 WAC reference language in Chapter 70.94 RCW that Ecology is proposing to change through agency request legislation in the 2019 Legislative Session. This request is for dedicated funding to update these rules if the proposed legislation passes. (Woodstove Education and Enforcement Account)

- 19. Efficient Biosolids Permitting. \$534,000, 1.2 FTEs.** The state Biosolids Program provides oversight, permitting, and technical assistance for 374 sewage treatment plants, septage management facilities, and beneficial use facilities that generate, treat, and use biosolids. Biosolids are a product of wastewater treatment and septic tanks, comprised primarily of organic material that may be used to condition soil and enhance plant growth. This request will use existing available fund balances to protect public and environmental health through efficient biosolids permitting, research on potential contaminants found in biosolids, and an increase in technical assistance, outreach, and education to stakeholders. (Biosolids Permit Account)
- 20. Hanford Air Permit and Compliance. \$168,000, 0.6 FTE.** The treatment of Hanford tank waste is the highest cleanup priority for the state associated with the Hanford site. The tank waste treatment complex is being designed, permitted, and constructed to support initial treatment of the first of the tank waste by 2023. This budget request supports work to permit new air emissions sources that support U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) construction and operation of the tank waste treatment complex, as well as implementing new emissions controls required to control tank vapor emissions. Ecology is requesting additional appropriation to cover this federally-funded work so that radioactive waste is appropriately managed, protecting the environment and public health. Costs will be paid for by USDOE because, as the permittee, they are billed to fund Washington's oversight. (Air Pollution Control Account)
- 21. Emission Check Program Sunset. (\$1,706,000), (8.5) FTEs.** The Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program (also known as the I&M or Emission Check Program) is scheduled by state law to sunset on December 31, 2019 (RCW 70.120.170(6), motor vehicle emission inspections). This request will eliminate Ecology's appropriation to run the program and the revenue that will no longer be collected from test fees. (GF-S, STCA)

Deliver Integrated Water Solutions

- 22. Office of Chehalis Basin. \$1,464,000, 5.1 FTEs.** Five of the largest floods in the Chehalis River Basin's history occurred in the last 30 years. Not taking action could cost \$3.5 billion in flood and related damages to Basin families, communities, farms, and businesses over the next 100 years. It could cost even more with climate change impacts. Salmon habitat is degraded, and survival of spring-run chinook populations is severely threatened. In 2016, the Legislature established the Office of Chehalis Basin in Ecology to aggressively pursue and oversee the implementation of an integrated Chehalis Basin Strategy to reduce long-term damages from floods and restore aquatic species habitat in the Basin (House Bill 2856). In line with the fiscal note for the bill, Ecology requests ongoing operating resources to staff the Office of Chehalis Basin. (GF-S)
- 23. Water Right Adjudication Options. \$592,000, 1.2 FTEs.** In many watersheds, there is great uncertainty over the validity and extent of both surface and groundwater rights and claims. Adjudicating water rights will resolve conflict, provide for effective planning and management of water resources, and result in economic and environmental certainty to water users and the state. This request will assess and explore opportunities to resolve water rights uncertainties and disputes through adjudications in critical basins where tribal senior water rights, unquantified claims, and similar uncertainties about the seniority, quantity, and validity of water rights pose an impediment to comprehensive water resource management. (GF-S)
- 24. Flood Resilient Communities. \$2,000,000, 0.4 FTE.** Flooding continues to be the most frequent major natural hazard facing Washington's communities. Flood-related damages can cost millions of dollars, and adversely affect human lives and safety. Ecology requests creating a Community Flood Resilience Grants Program to fund flood-hazard mitigation planning, mitigation projects, and emergency response. According to the National Institute of Building Sciences, every dollar spent on mitigating flood risks saves four to seven dollars in prevented damages. Besides saving money, reduced damage during flood events provides greater safety for our citizens. Related to PSAA implementation. (Flood Control Assistance Account)

- 25. Lower Yakima Valley GWMA Monitoring. \$350,000, 1.5 FTEs.** Groundwater quality in the Lower Yakima Valley is contaminated with elevated concentrations of nitrate exceeding the state drinking water standard. This is a health concern. Alternatives to drinking contaminated water are to buy bottled water, or to install a water treatment system. Both of these are expensive options. A Groundwater Management Area (GWMA) was designated as a way for the community and interested parties to find ways to reduce nitrate concentrations in groundwater. One of the top priorities identified by the GWMA is to develop a long-term groundwater monitoring network to determine which new management practices will work to lower nitrate concentrations. (GF-S)
- 26. Floodplains by Design Rulemaking. \$168,000, 0.9 FTE.** Beginning with the 2013-15 Biennium, the Legislature has appropriated \$121 million for Floodplain by Design projects that reduce flood risks to infrastructure and development, and restore salmon habitat. The projects restore natural floodplain conditions, preserve open spaces, correct problems created by historic flood control actions, and improve long-term community flood resilience. The enacted 2018 Supplemental Budget includes a proviso for Ecology to study the Floodplains by Design program, and to make recommendations for statutory and policy changes. As a result, Ecology is submitting agency request legislation for the 2019 Legislative Session to establish the Floodplains by Design program in law, and recommend rulemaking. Ecology requests one-time funding to develop rules to codify the process and procedures for administering the grant program. (GF-S)

Protect and Restore Puget Sound

- 27. Puget Sound WQ Observation Network. \$1,907,000, 4.6 FTEs.** The Salish Sea is uniquely vulnerable to impacts from climate change, increasing nutrient inputs, and ocean acidification. This request will add important measures of these pressures on Puget Sound to Ecology's water quality monitoring networks. Critical marine and freshwater data gaps exist, and Ecology does not have dedicated resources to assess and track impacts from excess nutrient loading and associated changes in ocean acidification conditions in Puget Sound that affect the food web and commercial shellfish industry. A healthy marine food web is critical to regional efforts to successfully recover salmon and Southern Resident Killer Whale populations. Related to PSAA implementation. (GF-S)
- 28. Water Quality Nonpoint Specialists. \$1,414,000 6.9 FTEs.** Nonpoint sources of water pollution, such as runoff from streets, farms, forestlands, and other sources, continue to pollute Washington's waters, and now represent one of the largest remaining challenges to achieving clean water in our state. Key to addressing this challenge is having focused field staff that can carry out the state's Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) Program. Ecology is requesting ongoing funding to support six new Nonpoint Water Quality Specialists needed to work with landowners and local governments to promote voluntary compliance, implement best management practices, and support the completion of water quality cleanup plans. Related to PSAA implementation. (GF-S)

Other

- 29. Shift MTCA-funded Work Back to GF-S. \$64,230,000.** To address significant budget deficits during the Great Recession, final enacted budgets shifted Ecology operating activities from GF-S to MTCA. From the 2011-13 Biennium through the 2017-19 Biennium, \$64.2 million in operating activities have been shifted to MTCA funding. Ecology is requesting to shift specific operating activities back to GF-S funding to address stakeholder and taxpayer concerns, restore overall capacity for base environmental and public health work, reduce demand on state bond funds in the capital budget, and allow MTCA funds to be used for priority areas identified in statute for toxics management, prevention, and cleanup projects and work statewide. (GF-S, ELSA, STCA)

- 30. Records Management Using ECM. \$5,998,000, 9.2 FTEs.** Ecology is required by state law to properly preserve its public records and provide access to those records by responding to public records requests. Records management at Ecology is antiquated, costly, and time-consuming. Ecology is proposing to modernize its record management processes and implement an Enterprise Content Management (ECM) solution purchased through the statewide master contract for ECM systems. Additional work will be required to configure the ECM solution and develop the interfaces between the solution and Ecology's current information technology systems. Modernizing and streamlining records management will improve customer service, lower financial risks, and increase efficiency. (Multiple funds)
- 31. NWRO Relocation. \$4,648,000.** Ecology's lease expires June 30, 2021, for the Northwest Regional Office (NWRO) facility in Bellevue. It is identified in the Office of Financial Management's Six Year Facility Plan to relocate into the Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Shoreline facility in Fiscal Year 2022. Both agencies are finalizing the business operational requirements and space required to validate the collocation early in Fiscal Year 2019. Funding was provided to WSDOT in the transportation budget to begin the work to assess space and renovation needs for collocation. This request is for Ecology's projected costs to complete the facility setup and move, and the increased lease costs related to this coordinated effort. (Multiple funds)
- 32. Integrated Grant and Revenue System. \$4,395,000, 4.7 FTEs.** Ecology's ability to fulfill its mission depends on our ability to efficiently and effectively manage federal grant receivables, recover costs associated with cleanup activities, and administer over \$900 million in pass-through funding to local partners for work in local communities throughout the state. Ecology currently uses two custom built systems and one commercial off-the-shelf system to provide subsidiary ledger functions and interface with the statewide accounting system, AFRS. These systems are outdated, expensive, and inefficient to support. They also have significant and high risk of system failure. Ecology is requesting funds to replace these aging systems to meet business needs, reduce the risk of audit findings, increase the quality and security of data, and gain efficiencies through standardizing processes. (Multiple funds)
- 33. WCC 75/25 Cost-Share Model. \$1,723,000.** The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) collaborates with organizations to complete environmental restoration and enhancement projects statewide. WCC is experiencing higher than normal cost increases. Without additional state support in the 2019-21 Biennium, WCC will be unable to continue to operate the program at current levels. Ecology requests state funding to maintain the cost of 388.5 Corps members and staff with the WCC's cost-share model, where partners provide 75 percent, and Ecology provides match with a mix of state appropriation and AmeriCorps grant funds at 25 percent of the funding required to operate crews. (STCA)
- 34. Public Disclosure Management. \$1,260,000, 5.8 FTEs.** Ecology currently has one of the highest public record requests per FTE in state government. The agency does not have adequate resources for processing and responding to the 4,200 annual public record requests per year that we receive. This has resulted in numerous settlements or awards over the history of the agency. Ecology is also required to report to the Joint Legislative Audit Review Committee (JLARC) on several public disclosure management metrics that will benefit from these investments. Increasing resources and centralizing all public disclosure case management will improve response quality and ensure we meet the requirements of the Public Records Act. Providing these additional resources will streamline the process, reduce risks to the agency and state, and result in better responses to customers asking for this information. (Multiple funds)

- 35. Improving Complex SEPA Reviews. \$642,000, 2.3 FTEs.** With Washington’s economy on the rise and many new big energy projects emerging, Ecology expects increased demands to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for new proposals. State rules require Ecology to be the lead agency for the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review on complex proposals related to big energy projects, such as oil and natural gas. SEPA rules also designate Ecology as lead agency based on either permitting decisions or Ecology’s role in planning or administering funding. Ecology needs dedicated staff to oversee this increased workload. Timely EIS preparation and review facilitates overall permit review and decisions, and protection of environmental and public health. (GF-S, GF-Private/Local)
- 36. Ecology Security Upgrades. \$1,500,000.** Key card access and security systems at Ecology facilities lack features to address security and system management concerns. These systems also rely on obsolete software that must be replaced. This request includes replacing the existing key card access system with new software and hardware, migrating the card holder database, and training for system uses. Security system upgrades include features that enable employee notifications and facility lockdown. Camera systems will be added to monitor the public entrances of Ecology facilities to improve security and provide situational awareness to law enforcement during a security incident. This request will help keep staff and visitors at Ecology facilities safe. (Multiple funds)
- 37. Enhancing Environmental Mapping. \$628,000, 2.3 FTEs.** Geographic data and web mapping applications are increasingly relied upon to provide essential decision-making information to protect Washington’s land, air, and water. Over the last 15 years, the number of public mapping applications, web services, and the use of this technology at Ecology has significantly grown, while staff levels have remained static. Ecology is requesting two additional developer positions to provide an appropriate level of service so the agency can continue to develop new, and maintain existing, applications while advancing our technological capabilities for web geographic information systems (GIS). (Multiple funds)

Capital 9/10/18 \$ in thousands		2019-21 Biennium Budget Request			
		SBCA	MTCA	Other	Total
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats					
1	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	9,637			9,637
2	Remedial Action Grants	58,089	27,000		85,089
3	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA)		28,200		28,200
4	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	12,110			12,110
5	Healthy Housing Remediation Program	10,035			10,035
6	Reducing Toxic Diesel Emissions	5,000			5,000
7	Reducing Toxic Wood Stove Emissions	4,000			4,000
8	ASARCO Cleanup			6,800	6,800
9	Swift Creek Natural Asbestos Flood Control & Cleanup	2,400			2,400
10	Chemical Action Plan Implementation		3,704		3,704
11	Waste Tire Pile Cleanup and Prevention			1,000	1,000
12	Mercury Switch Removal		250		250
Deliver Integrated Water Solutions					
13	Water Pollution Control Revolving Program			216,000	216,000
14	Centennial Clean Water Program	60,000			60,000
15	Floodplains by Design	70,000			70,000
16	Stormwater Financial Assistance Program	60,000			60,000
17	Columbia River Water Supply Development Program	27,100		12,900	40,000
18	Chehalis Basin Strategy	72,000			72,000
19	Streamflow Restoration Program			40,000	40,000
20	Yakima River Basin Water Supply	42,000			42,000
21	Drought & Climate Preparedness and Response	10,000			10,000
22	Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conserv	4,234			4,234
23	State Match - Water Pollution Control Revolving Program			12,000	12,000
24	2015 Drought Authority			669	669
Protect and Restore Puget Sound					
25	Clean Up Toxics Sites Puget Sound	10,225	250		10,475
Facilities Related					
26	Lacey HQ Roof Replacement	3,089			3,089
27	Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation	1,600			1,600
28	Eastern Regional Office Improvements and Stormwater Treatment	1,966			1,966
29	Lacey HQ Building Envelope Repairs	1,000			1,000
30	Zosel Dam Preservation			217	217
31	Lacey HQ Facility Preservation Project-Minor Works	250			250
32	Padilla Bay Federal Capital Projects			500	500
Total Proposed Capital Budget Request		464,735	59,404	290,086	814,225

Protecting the Environment | Ensuring Public Health | Supporting Economic Growth & Jobs

Ecology's Capital Budget request totals \$814 million. This budget reflects a recovering economy and the need to redirect dedicated environmental funds from helping to fill General Fund deficits, back to critical environmental work. It addresses major facility needs that were put off during the Great Recession. We are requesting resources to implement streamflow restoration legislation passed earlier this year, address the emerging solid waste management and recycling crisis, implement the Chehalis Basin Strategy, and fund priority water quality, water availability, and toxics cleanup, management, and prevention projects.

The requests are supported primarily by dedicated environmental funds, federal funds, or state bonds for capital projects that:

- Improve water quality
- Deliver water for fish, farms, and people
- Reduce flood risks and restore habitat
- Address air toxics and public health issues
- Protect or restore state owned facilities
- Create jobs

Preparing for Drought

Each year, Ecology assesses the need for emergency drought funding to assist local government. While the water year begins November 1st 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. The continued drier than normal conditions produce considerable water supply impacts affecting both instream and out-of-stream users. Ecology will closely monitor precipitation and snowpack levels through the 2018/2019 winter to identify early drought related impacts.

The potential need for drought funding is normally highlighted in Ecology's budget submittal, as no base appropriations exist in the agency budget to implement drought response activities. Ecology is requesting \$10.0 million in 2019-21 to implement a Drought and Climate Preparedness and Response Program to fund preparations for long-term climate change conditions and to address immediate drought impacts.

Ecology is also submitting agency request legislation to modernize existing drought statutes and statewide drought response processes. Should agency request legislation be enacted, Ecology will adopt permanent funding program guidance as part of the drought rule update that will begin in July 2019.

Columbia River Water Supply

In 2006, at the direction of the Legislature, Ecology established the Office of Columbia River to lead the Columbia River Water Management Program and to implement a \$200 million dedicated bond authorization to provide water for fish, farms, and communities. The program continues to find solutions to decades-old conflict over water use in the Columbia River Basin. Ecology is submitting 2019 agency request legislation to authorize an additional \$300 million in dedicated bond authority to continue progress in finding water supply solutions throughout Eastern Washington. Our related budget request for \$40 million for the next phase of funding for Columbia River Basin projects can be appropriated from the dedicated bond reauthorization instead of the State Building Construction Account if the Legislature passes this essential water supply legislation.

Creating Affordable Housing

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. Responding to a 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget proviso, Ecology, in collaboration with the

Department of Commerce, is proposing a new, competitive grant program for public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing entities intending to remediate contaminated property to develop affordable housing in support of the Governor’s priorities on housing and homelessness.

The following summarizes each request. The numbers for each item correspond with the numbers in the spreadsheet at the beginning of this section.

Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats

- 1. Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies. \$9.6 million.** At Superfund-financed sites, or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, the state has financial responsibility for cleanup costs. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cleans up a site in Washington, the state enters a State Superfund Contract. It binds Washington to pay for ten percent of the cleanup construction costs, and 100 percent of the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the cleanup remedy. When Washington assumes responsibility for a cleanup site—like after a bankruptcy, or when a site is orphaned or abandoned—protecting the remedy requires ongoing investment. This request will provide funding to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure. Related to PSAA implementation. (State Building Construction Account (SBCA))
- 2. Remedial Action Grants. \$85.1 million.** Ecology manages the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) program to help local governments clean up contaminated sites in Washington. This request will fund pass-through grants for ready-to-proceed projects and actual spending requirements for the 2019-21 Biennium. RAGs support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state, and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. This grant funding will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, promote economic redevelopment by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped, and leverage local match funding for this work. Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA, Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA))
- 3. Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance. \$28.2 million.** The Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) program supports essential programs that implement required local solid and hazardous waste management plans and resource conservation through waste reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. It also provides enforcement grants to help ensure compliant solid waste facilities to protect human health and the environment and reduce human exposure to toxins. Ecology is requesting grant funding for local government’s solid waste management programs and enforcement activities, and to help address the recycling crisis. (LTCA)
- 4. Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative. \$12.1 million.** There are properties in Eastern Washington contaminated with hazardous wastes that have been abandoned or have owners unwilling or unable to pay for site investigation and cleanup. Without cleanup, these sites pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources. Cleaning up these sites protects public and environmental health, creates jobs, and promotes economic growth as the sites are redeveloped. This funding will continue the initiative to have a statewide cleanup program by making investments outside of the Puget Sound Basin and Western Washington. (SBCA)
- 5. Healthy Housing Remediation Program. \$10.0 million.** Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. The 2017 Annual Report of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board notes that housing supply and affordability affect all Washington communities, and rents are growing faster than low and middle incomes. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. This request will respond to 2018 legislative direction by funding public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing developers’ cleanup costs. Funding the program will invest in a social good (housing) beyond the traditional economic good of redeveloping contaminated properties for commercial and industrial purposes. Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA)

- 6. Reducing Toxic Diesel Emissions. \$5 million.** Ecology has identified diesel exhaust as the toxic air pollutant most harmful to public health. An Ecology air pollution cancer risk study shows that diesel exhaust causes or contributes up to 70 percent of the airborne cancer risk in Washington. It makes healthy people more at risk for respiratory disease, and worsens the health of people with asthma, heart disease, and lung disease. Tens of thousands of older, high-polluting diesel vehicles and equipment operate in Washington. For the 2019-21 Biennium, this pass-through grant program will install idle reduction technology on school buses, emergency response vehicles, construction equipment, and on-road trucks; and scrap and replace the oldest and highest-polluting vehicles, equipment, and engines statewide (projects ineligible for Volkswagen Settlement funding). Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA)
- 7. Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions. \$4 million.** Smoke from wood burning stoves causes asthma, lung disease, heart disease, stroke, and premature death. This program reduces emissions from old, high-polluting wood stoves in communities facing significant public health threats from wood smoke. Funds will be used to replace wood stoves with cleaner home heating options and deploy cleaner burning emission control solutions. Priority will be given to communities at high risk of violating national ambient air quality standards to prevent violations and avoid significant economic, environmental, and public health consequences. Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA)
- 8. ASARCO Cleanup. \$6.8 million.** This request continues cleanup work related to the ASARCO smelter site in Tacoma. ASARCO operated a smelter in Tacoma that released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air. The pollution settled down to earth in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. The smelter operated from 1890 to 1986 and contaminated over 1,000 square miles in the lower Puget Sound. This request will protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development by allowing contaminated properties to be redeveloped. Related to PSAA implementation. (Cleanup Settlement Account)
- 9. Swift Creek Natural Asbestos Flood Control and Cleanup. \$2.4 million.** For 80 years, a slow-moving landslide from Sumas Mountain in the Swift Creek watershed has carried large volumes of slide debris into the stream and floodplain below. This material—contaminated with naturally occurring asbestos and heavy metals—fills and chokes the stream channel, causing serious flooding and sediment deposits in surrounding settled and agricultural areas. Ecology received partial funding of \$4 million in the 2018 Legislative Session to support the state’s commitment to a Joint Agency Agreement with EPA and Whatcom County focused on resolving this long-standing and chronic threat to public safety, property, human health, and the environment. The funding will be used to start a series of flood control and sediment management projects and related property acquisition. Ecology requires an additional \$2.4 million to complete the work planned for the 2019-21 Biennium. (SBCA)
- 10. Chemical Action Plan Implementation. \$3.7 million.** Ecology addresses impacts from Washington’s most problematic chemicals through Chemical Action Plans (CAPs), and is requesting funding to implement CAP recommendations (see related operating items 12 and 13). This request will fund removal and replacement of CAP chemicals present in select consumer and commercial products or technologies before they get into the environment. Ecology will partner with local governments to implement product replacement opportunities like PFAS-containing firefighting foam at local fire departments, PCB-containing light ballasts in schools, and PCB-containing caulk and mercury thermostats in buildings. Related to PSAA implementation. (LTCA)
- 11. Waste Tire Pile Cleanup and Prevention. \$1 million.** Illegally dumped tires in Washington continue to pose public health and environmental threats. Tire piles pose risks for highly toxic fires, pollutant leaching and run-off, and provide habitat for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. Ecology is requesting continued funding to prevent and remove waste tire piles, and enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

- 12. Mercury Switch Removal. \$250,000.** Each year in Washington, thousands of vehicles with electrical switches containing the toxic metal mercury are crushed and shredded at auto recyclers. Once released, mercury can damage human health and the environment, even in very small amounts. Over the last decade, the Legislature has provided \$1.5 million to fund a collection and recovery program for mercury switches in vehicles. In that time, the program has recovered nearly 300,000 switches containing almost 600 pounds of mercury. Ecology is requesting funding to continue the mercury switch removal program through 2022, which is projected to safely recover and recycle an additional 100 pounds of mercury waste. Related to PSAA implementation. (STCA)

Deliver Integrated Water Solutions

- 13. Water Pollution Control Revolving Program. \$216 million.** Congress established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act to capitalize state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The Washington State Water Pollution Control Revolving Account or CWSRF, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts, and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. Ecology uses these funds to finance planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, and improving water pollution control facilities, and for related nonpoint source activities that help meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. Ecology is requesting appropriation to continue essential work through this loan program. Related to PSAA implementation. See item 23 for the related match request. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Account)
- 14. Centennial Clean Water Program. \$60 million.** This request for Ecology's Centennial Clean Water Program (CCWP) will provide grants to public entities to finance construction of water pollution control facilities and plan and implement nonpoint pollution control activities. Ecology distributes the funds through a statewide competitive rating and ranking process. Grant recipients are public entities that use the funds to address high-priority statewide water quality needs. The work done by public entities using these funds is an integral and essential part of the state's strategy to reduce pollution and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA)
- 15. Floodplains by Design. \$70 million.** In Washington, damages from flooding exceed damage by all other natural hazards. Since 1980, flooding has caused more than \$2 billion in damages, with highly populated areas in Western Washington most at risk. Past solutions to address flooding were often out of step with other ecosystem protection or restoration activities. Floodplains by Design is an integrated approach that combines flood-hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, river and habitat restoration, and other public benefits. Floodplains by Design is a public-private partnership between Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, and PSAA implementation. (SBCA)
- 16. Stormwater Financial Assistance Program. \$60 million.** The Stormwater Financial Assistance Program (SFAP) provides grants to public entities to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas throughout the state. Ecology distributes funds through a competitive rating and ranking process to ensure projects provide good water quality value and address problems from existing urban development. This request will fund work by local governments to help reduce toxics and other pollution from entering our waterways and protect our marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers, and groundwater resources. Related to PSAA implementation. (SBCA)
- 17. Columbia River Water Supply Development Program. \$40 million.** Ecology is requesting new appropriation to continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW). This request will fund projects that are in various stages of completion and provide the Office of Columbia River with resources needed to achieve substantial progress in the 2019-21 Biennium. Specifically, these funds will provide an alternative to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa Subarea aquifer; deliver new sources of water supply for pending water right applications; develop a

new, uninterrupted water supply for those presently subject to interruption during times of drought or low flows; develop new municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water throughout the Columbia River Basin; and place one-third of these new water supplies in-stream to meet the flow needs of fish, wildlife, and recreational users. (SBCA, State Taxable Building Construction Account (STBCA), Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

- 18. Chehalis Basin Strategy. \$72 million.** The Chehalis River Basin is at a crossroads. In the last 30 years alone, five of the largest floods in the Basin’s recorded history have occurred. Not taking action could cost families and communities \$3.5 billion in flood and related damages over the next 100 years. It could cost even more with climate change impacts. Also, salmon and other aquatic species habitat has been degraded and survival of spring Chinook salmon populations has been severely threatened. In 2016, the Legislature established the Office of Chehalis Basin in Ecology to aggressively pursue and oversee the implementation of an integrated Chehalis Basin Strategy to reduce long-term flood damage and restore aquatic species habitat in the Basin. Ecology requests funding for ongoing development and implementation of the Chehalis Basin Strategy. (SBCA)
- 19. Streamflow Restoration Program. \$40 million.** Ecology is requesting new appropriation to continue implementing the ESSB 6091 Streamflow Restoration Program that was passed in the 2018 Legislative Session. This request will fund projects that implement local watershed planning process that improve instream flows statewide. The legislation provided \$300 million in bond authorization over 15 years for this work. With this request, Ecology will deliver additional water supplies to improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account, Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Taxable Bond Account)
- 20. Yakima River Basin Water Supply. \$42 million.** Current water resources infrastructure, programs, and policies in the Yakima River Basin have not been able to consistently meet the environmental and economic demands that support basin aquatic resources, fish and wildlife habitat, dry-year irrigation, and municipal water supplies. A diverse set of local stakeholders developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide a comprehensive, long-term water resources and habitat improvement program to address this situation. Ecology is requesting funding to continue implementing this program in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (SBCA)
- 21. Drought & Climate Preparedness and Response. \$10 million.** Ecology is requesting new appropriation to implement the Drought and Climate Preparedness and Response Program. This request will fund preparations for long-term climate change conditions and immediate drought impacts. Funded projects will deliver additional water supplies for agricultural purposes, meet the water needs for growing communities, make existing water uses more efficient, and improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. These investments will help meet priority needs of the water users statewide. (SBCA)
- 22. Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation. \$4.2 million.** USBR manages conservation improvements required by the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima Basin Water Rights Adjudication (State of Washington, Department of Ecology vs. James J. Acquavella, et al.). These are multiyear projects, and Ecology is requesting additional funding to cover our required state match of 17.5 percent of total project costs for the next four or five biennia. The Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (SVID) Phase 2B project cost is estimated at \$80 million, and Ecology’s cost share is \$14 million over a 13 to 15 year construction period. This request is for funding to continue the construction schedule for the state's share of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in the 2019-21 Biennium. (SBCA)
- 23. State Match – Water Pollution Control Revolving Program. \$12 million.** The CWSRF (see item 13) annual federal capitalization grant must be matched with 20 percent state funds. Ecology is requesting \$12

million from STBCA for the 20 percent state match to the \$60 million federal capitalization grant. The match must be deposited directly into the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account based on federal and state accounting and audit requirements. This funding will support the CWSRF loan program capital requests for new and reappropriated projects. Related to PSAA implementation. (STBCA)

- 24. 2015 Drought Authority. \$669,000.** During the 2015 drought, Ecology authorized (in cooperation with the Yakama Nation) the use of emergency groundwater wells to replace surface water irrigation supplies within the Yakima Basin. Emergency well users paid Ecology fees for emergency groundwater wells to replace surface water irrigation supplies within the Yakima Basin. In exchange for using the emergency groundwater wells, Ecology agreed to provide mitigation in the form of other flow improvements that would increase instream flows in later years. Ecology is now ready to implement mitigation projects, and requires appropriation to spend the revenue collected for this purpose. The projects will complete plans that deliver additional water supplies for agricultural purposes, meet the water needs for growing communities, make existing water uses more efficient, and improve stream flow conditions for fish and wildlife. (State Drought Preparedness Account)

Protect and Restore Puget Sound

- 25. Clean Up Toxics Sites Puget Sound. \$10.5 million.** A significant source of pollution to Puget Sound is contaminated sites around the basin and its shorelines. For more than ten years, Ecology has been identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites in the Puget Sound Basin. This emphasis on bay-wide cleanup in Puget Sound and surrounding areas has highlighted a valuable link between toxic site cleanup and habitat restoration. This request will support projects that integrate shoreline habitat restoration opportunities with cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs, and promote economic development. Related to the PSAA implementation. (SBCA)

Facilities Related

- 26. Lacey HQ Roof Replacement. \$3.1 million.** The roof on Ecology's Lacey Headquarters facility has not been replaced since the building was constructed in 1993. The current roof has exceeded its useful life expectancy and needs replaced to preserve the condition of the facility and prevent further water intrusion and structural damage. Facility managers have observed rainwater leaking through the existing roof membrane and there is damage related to the age of the roof and a recent major overhaul of the HVAC system. (SBCA)
- 27. Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation. \$1.6 million.** The parking garage at the Lacey Headquarters facility has undergone regular maintenance and minor repairs since being constructed in 1993; this project is required to preserve the condition of the parking garage and ensure that it can safely accommodate parking for employee and agency fleet vehicles. Specific problems identified by a 2013 Parking Deck Condition Evaluation completed by engineering consultants included deterioration of concrete surfaces, exposed wire mesh on driving and parking surfaces, degraded joints, and cracking of concrete slabs and columns. Water intrusion has contributed to accelerated degradation of the parking structure and has caused damage to vehicles parked on lower levels. The 2013 evaluation provides specific recommendations and cost estimates that were used as a basis for this proposal; this project is expected to take six months to complete. It will preserve the condition of the Lacey Headquarters parking garage and help avoid major repairs. If this project is delayed, further deterioration is likely and repairs will be more costly. (SBCA)
- 28. Eastern Regional Office Improvements and Stormwater Treatment. \$2.0 million.** This request will continue the improvements and stormwater treatment work at Ecology's Eastern Regional Office (ERO) that the Legislature funded in the 2018 Supplemental Budget. Ecology is requesting the next phase of funding identified in the ten-year plan to construct an annex facility. The ERO facility does not have sufficient space to store spill response equipment and field gear, to perform field laboratory work, or for hazardous materials storage. Ecology has been leasing space in different locations throughout Spokane to meet these needs.

Constructing an annex facility will help consolidate business operations and provide space for Ecology activities currently housed off-site. The new request for construction of an annex will consolidate business operations and eliminate off-site leases. (SBCA)

- 29. Lacey HQ Building Envelope Repairs. \$1 million.** Exterior cladding surfaces at Ecology’s Lacey Headquarters facility are predominantly precast concrete, metal panels, and cast-in-place concrete made watertight by joining the components with sealant joints that require major replacement work to preserve the condition of the building envelope. Materials used to seal these concrete and metal panels, and the building’s concrete exterior have exceeded their life expectancy, compromising the integrity of the building envelope, and are in need of replacement. Sealant materials on the south side of the facility were replaced in 2016. This request for \$1,000,000 will replace failed sealant materials on exterior surfaces on the building’s north side, and complete this activity for the entire building. (SBCA)
- 30. Zosel Dam Preservation. \$217,000.** Zosel Dam is a critical piece of state infrastructure owned and operated by Ecology under the authority of RCW 43.21A.450. Ecology is requesting resources to maintain and operate the Zosel Dam facility using best practices designed to protect this state asset. Funding will support several immediate, one-time projects at the facility. These include structural assessment, dredging the channel to restore flow functions, applying rip-rap erosion control, and implementing various preventative maintenance projects. These projects will allow Ecology to protect the dam structure and conform to all applicable state and federal laws related to operating this facility. These investments will help ensure the dam is functioning properly to better protect public safety at the dam site and downstream. (State and Local Improvements Revolving Account)
- 31. Lacey HQ Facility Preservation Project – Minor Works. \$250,000.** This request supports the necessary modifications of the HVAC system in Ecology’s Lacey Headquarters basement to provide a heat source lost as a result of moving data server equipment. (SBCA)
- 32. Padilla Bay Federal Capital Projects. \$500,000.** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers an annual competitive capital grant program for the nation’s federal estuarine reserves. Under NOAA’s Estuarine Reserve Division, Ecology’s Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is eligible to apply for a 70 percent federal grant to be used for facility construction, remodeling, and property acquisition for projects within the scope of the Reserve’s management plan and federal regulations. The other 30 percent match is not state cash, and instead comes from donations, in-kind contributions, and other non-state sources. Ecology is seeking federal capital appropriation so we can spend federal dollars if we successfully secure new NOAA funding. (General Fund-Federal)