

Operating		Governor Inslee's Budget Proposal 12/17/2020				
		FTE	GF-State	MTCA ¹	Other	Total
12/22/2020 \$ in thousands - Biennialized FTEs						
2021-23 Carryforward Base Budget		1,743.2	59,788	248,384	291,445	599,617
Maintenance Level Changes						
1	NWRO Lease Rate Increase		146	710	354	1,210
2	NWRO Relocation Furniture Costs		39	192	97	328
3	eHub System Support & Licensing		104	514	380	998
4	Public Participation Grants			1,289		1,289
5	WCC Member Wages and Benefits			163	328	491
6	Teck Metals Litigation Support			1,334		1,334
7	Hanford Cleanup Litigation				1,600	1,600
8	Lease Adjustments		2	9	3	14
9	Data Center Migration Reduction	(2.3)	(342)	(1,654)	(940)	(2,936)
10	Plastic Bags ²				(265)	(265)
11	Oil Transportation ²			345		345
12	Oil Transportation Safety ²				(228)	(228)
13	Firefighting/Toxic Chemicals ²			(78)		(78)
14	Regulating Antifouling Paint ²				(25)	(25)
15	Nonnative Finfish ²			(6)	(6)	(12)
16	Water Rights Compliance ²		(625)			(625)
17	PFAS Alternatives Assessment ²			135		135
18	Federal Authority Reduction ^{2,3}				(10,000)	(10,000)
19	Workers' Compensation		7	36	22	65
20	Self-Insurance Liability Premium		(86)	(424)	(254)	(764)
21	Pension and DRS Rate Change		(798)	(3,362)	(3,039)	(7,199)
22	Adjust PEB Rate for Use of Reserves		202	820	758	1,780
23	Other ML Changes ⁴		222	431	278	931
Policy Level Changes						
General Fund-State Reduction Options						
24	15% Reduction: Shift GF-S to MTCA		(8,781)	8,781		-
25	Water Resources GF-S Reduction	(1.2)	(178)			(178)
Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts						
26	Implementing GHG Limits Program	0.9		243		243
27	Climate Commitment Act	34.6		9,535	2,709	12,244
28	Clean Transportation Fuel Standards	8.3	2,478		373	2,851
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution						
29	Safer Products for Washington	3.6		1,554		1,554
30	Preventing Federal Nonattainment	1.7		2,062		2,062
31	Expand Product Testing	7.5		2,305		2,305
32	Sustainable Recycling	0.6			620	620
33	Antifouling Paint Technical Review	1.5			377	377
34	Local Solid Waste Assistance			10,000		10,000
35	Biosolids Permitting Efficiencies	1.2			268	268
36	Hanford SEPA Evaluation Support	1.2			268	268
37	Hanford Unauthorized Unit Closures	1.2			338	338
38	Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs	0.7			218	218
39	Shift to Voluntary Cleanup Account			68	344	412
40	Enhanced Product Testing			398		398

Protect and Manage Our State's Waters						
41	Aquaculture Section 401 Permitting	2.9		716		716
42	Federal Waters of the U.S. Rollback	6.9		1,482		1,482
43	Water Right Adjudications	2.3	1,250			1,250
44	Increase Water Cleanup Plans	9.8		3,897		3,897
45	Floodplain Management Grants				1,529	1,529
46	Equipment Cache Grant Delay			242		242
47	OpCert Program Fund Shift ⁵				-	-
48	Move Aquatic Grants to Capital ⁶	(2.4)			(2,034)	(2,034)
49	WCMAC Operating Shift ⁷				150	150
Other						
50	Advancing EJ and Title VI Compliance	1.2		328		328
51	State Public Employee Benefits Rate		(12)	(49)	(47)	(108)
52	WFSE Staff - Planned Furloughs ⁸		(1,349)	(5,579)	(5,124)	(12,052)
53	Non-Represented Staff - Planned Furloughs ⁹		(333)	(1,426)	(1,241)	(3,000)
54	State Rep Employee Benefits Rate		(61)	(244)	(224)	(529)
55	Non-Rep General Wage Increase		(266)		(964)	(1,230)
56	Other PL Changes ⁴		85	1,198	735	2,018
Total Changes		80.2	(8,296)	35,965	(12,642)	15,027
Total Proposed Operating Budget		1,823.3	51,492	284,349	278,803	614,644

Notes

¹ Model Toxics Control Operating Account (23P-1, 23P-7).

² Reflects Maintenance level (ML) adjustments that the Office of Financial Management included in the Governor's proposed 2021-23 Operating Budget, based on information provided by Ecology with its 2021-23 Operating Budget Request. These planned adjustments had been discussed with both OFM and legislative fiscal staff.

³ General Fund-Federal appropriation authority reduction in 2021-23 and ongoing to account for a National Estuary Program Watershed Grant from the Environmental Protection Agency that is ending in 2019-21.

⁴ Reflects seven statewide maintenance level and seven policy level items, including adjustments for legal services, audit services, and central services (OFM, DES, CTS).

⁵ Fund shift of \$552,000 from Water Quality Permit Account (Fund 176-1) to Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certification Account (Fund 21H-1).

⁶ Budget shift of grant program from the Operating to Capital Budget.

⁷ Budget shift from DNR to Ecology for ongoing costs of facilitating operations and meetings of the Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council (WCMAC).

⁸ Reflects savings from planned furlough days for represented staff, based on the tentative collective bargaining agreements for 2021-23.

⁹ Reflects savings from planned furlough days for non-represented staff, in alignment with what is included in the tentative collective bargaining agreements for 2021-23.

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

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

Ecology's strategic goals are to:

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

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

Governor Inslee's 2021-23 operating budget proposal for Ecology totals \$15 million above our carry-forward budget level for next biennium. It includes significant new investments that will:

- Implement the Governor's proposed Climate Commitment Act and Clean Transportation Fuel Standards (dependent on legislation passing).
- Advance Environmental Justice and Title VI compliance.
- Address federal rollbacks and recent court rulings affecting state water quality and the commercial shellfish industry.
- Support our communities through expanded product testing; water right adjudications; new grant funding to prevent violations of federal clean air standards; reduced flood risks and improved long-term planning for such risks; and address solid waste planning and cleanup.
- Improve water quality and provide additional capacity for water cleanup plans.
- Support legal costs related to current and pending litigation.
- Fund key facility and information technology needs.
- Continue implementing enacted legislation from the 2019 and 2020 sessions aimed at greenhouse gas emission reductions, safer consumer products, and sustainable recycling.
- Help meet Hanford permit and cleanup obligations with the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Implement shifts needed to better align ongoing work with the best fund sources and budget options available.

The Governor's operating budget proposal for Ecology is primarily supported by dedicated environmental funds and direct charges to customers for services provided.

The Governor's proposal also reduces overall General Fund-State (GF-S) funding at Ecology by \$8.3 million. This includes savings as part of the required 15 percent reduction options agencies were required

to submit due to COVID-19 economic impacts. No filled positions at Ecology are cut or eliminated as part of this reduction. The budget includes:

- An \$8.8 million fund shift from GF-S to the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Operating Account. While this provides real GF-S savings, it keeps agency funding whole and does not result in any loss of staff positions.
- Holding 1.2 FTEs vacant in the Water Resources Program.

Governor Inslee's Climate Commitment

Governor Inslee is committed to achieving bold, science-based limits on the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are causing our climate to change. Getting the job done will require significant investments across multiple sectors – manufacturing, energy, transportation, the built environment, fuel production and more – to run our economy more efficiently and transition to cleaner sources of energy. In total, the Governor's 2021-23 budget proposals invest almost \$428 million in new clean transportation, clean buildings, and clean energy projects.

As part of that commitment, the Governor is proposing legislation to create a comprehensive climate program. This will meet the statewide GHG limits in RCW 70A.45.020, improve climate resilience, and reduce climate change impacts on communities and ecosystems. The bill establishes a cap on GHG emissions for the state's largest-emitting industries, and the Governor's budget includes \$12.2 million and 34.6 FTEs for Ecology to administer a new program that ensures industries comply through the sale, tracking, and accounting of GHG credits.

The Governor is also supporting legislation to enact a clean fuel standard that would require fuel providers to clean up our fuel supply by reducing the amount of carbon in fuels — a 10 percent reduction by 2028 and 20 percent reduction by 2035, and further reductions needed to meet the 2050 GHG limit. The Governor's 2021-23 proposal provides \$2.85 million and 8.3 FTEs for Ecology to implement a clean fuel standards program.

More details on the Governor's entire climate policy package can be found at:

https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/budget/statebudget/highlights/budget20/2020_CarbonEmissions.pdf.

Impacts of Federal Government Changes and Court Decisions Affecting the Clean Water Act

Enacted by Congress in 1972, the federal Clean Water Act is one of the nation's capstone environmental regulations. The Clean Water Act establishes the basic structure for regulating pollution discharges to waters of the United States and setting water quality standards for U.S. surface waters. Under Section 401 of the Act, proponents seeking permission from a federal agency (permit or license) to undertake a project, action, or activity that could result in a discharge to U.S. waters must request a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the state or tribal government where the discharge would occur.

The Clean Water Act gives states and tribal governments the authority to grant, grant with conditions, deny, or waive requests for Certifications. A federal agency, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, cannot issue a license or permit before the state takes action on a Certification request.

A June 2020 ruling by the U.S. District Court for Western Washington vacated the Army Corps' Nationwide Permit 48 for shellfish aquaculture. This ruling places a significant burden on Washington's shellfish industry, requiring shellfish farmers to submit applications to the Corps for individual permits

and to Ecology for individual 401 Certifications. Over the next two to four years, Ecology anticipates receiving approximately 900 new requests for Section 401 Certifications and Coastal Zone Management federal consistency determinations as a result of the Court's decision. At the same time, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has amended its rules for 401 Certifications, giving states much less time to make decisions on Certification applications.

Also in June, the federal government revised the Clean Water Act, narrowing the definition of "Waters of the United States" to exclude many Washington wetlands and other waters from federal protection. However, the state Water Pollution Control Act still provides protection for all Washington wetlands and waters. Prior to the definitional change, the Army Corps issued permits for projects that could impact these waters. However, now that federal permits are no longer available for certain waters, the state will have to provide a state permit or authorization before projects can proceed.

The Governor's 2021-23 operating budget proposal includes funding for additional staff to support these new workloads and ensure we are responsive to the needs of both the state's shellfish industry and other project proponents looking to conduct work in state waters that are no longer eligible for federal permits.

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

Maintenance Level

- 1. NWRO Lease Rate Increase. \$1,210,000.** Ongoing funding is provided to cover increased lease costs of Ecology's new office location in Shoreline. Ecology received authorization and funding in the 2019-21 Operating Budget to relocate its Northwest Regional Office from its current location in Bellevue to Shoreline, and co-locate with the Washington State Department of Transportation. As part of this relocation project, Ecology worked with the Office of Financial Management's Facilities Oversight Program and the Department of Transportation to negotiate a 20-year lease for its space within the Shoreline facility. (Multiple Funds)
- 2. NWRO Relocation Furniture Costs. \$328,000.** Ecology's Northwest Regional Office is relocating from Bellevue to Shoreline and will co-locate with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). This relocation was approved by the Legislature in the 2019-21 Operating Budget, and a lease has been executed between WSDOT and Ecology with an anticipated move-in date on or before June 30, 2021. Funding authority is provided for a Certificate of Participation (COP) to finance the replacement of decades-old furniture, the current cubicle system, and a high-density filing system when Ecology relocates. (Multiple Funds)
- 3. eHub System Support & Licensing. \$998,000.** Ecology received one-time funding in the 2019-21 Operating Budget to complete a financial systems replacement project designed to modernize and integrate a number of the agency's outdated and failing financial systems into a single application. Funding is provided for the ongoing costs needed to maintain and license the new system. (Multiple Funds)
- 4. Public Participation Grants. \$1,289,000.** The Public Participation Grant Program is a competitive grant program that provides funding to help individuals and not-for-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. A maintenance level adjustment is

provided to keep grant funding aligned with the mandated level of one percent of moneys collected under RCW 82.21.030, Hazardous Substance Tax. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)

5. **WCC Member Wages and Benefits. \$491,000.** The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) collaborates with organizations to complete environmental restoration and recreation enhancement projects statewide. Ongoing appropriation authority is provided to increase the living allowance and benefits package for WCC AmeriCorps members to remain competitive with other opportunities, retain members for their full terms, and allow anyone eligible the opportunity to serve, regardless of socio-economic background. This is an equity adjustment in the living allowance to ensure it is comparable to, and consistent with, the state minimum wage law. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account, General Fund-Federal, General Fund-Private/Local)
6. **Teck Metals Litigation Support. \$1,334,000.** Ecology's request aligns with the Office of the Attorney General's (AGO) budget request for Phase 3 of the Pakootas v. Teck Metals, Ltd. (Teck) litigation, in which Washington and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are co-plaintiffs in federal district court. Phases 1 and 2 of the litigation previously established Teck's liability for releases of metals and other chemicals into the Columbia River from its smelting complex in Canada. Phase 3 of the litigation is needed to recover natural resource injuries and damages as a result of pollution from the smelter operations. One-time funding is provided to support expert and AGO resources needed for Phase 3 of the litigation, which Ecology will then be billed for. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
7. **Hanford Cleanup Litigation. \$1,600,000.** The Attorney General's Office (AGO) requested funding to compel the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) to meet its Hanford cleanup deadlines that USDOE has failed to meet. Specifically, USDOE has failed to meet deadlines in the Washington v. Brouillette (formerly Washington v. Perry) consent decree. Additionally, Ecology may issue a determination requiring USDOE to design new storage tanks as a contingency measure. If so, USDOE will likely appeal that determination. Legal service needs in both situations will entail substantial AGO staff resources and a need to hire specialized experts, which the AGO will then bill Ecology for. One-time funding is provided to cover these increased legal costs. (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)
8. **Lease Adjustments. \$14,000.** Ongoing funding is provided for a lease increase for the Department of Ecology's Bellingham Field Office in Whatcom County. This lease increase was negotiated by Department of Enterprise Services Real Estate Services on behalf of Ecology as part of the initial lease. The work done at this facility benefits the public, other state agencies, tribes, local partners, and helps protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment for current and future generations. (Multiple Funds)
9. **Data Center Migration Reduction. (\$2,936,000), (2.3) FTE.** Ecology is required by RCW 43.105.375 and Office of the Chief Information Officer Policy 184 to migrate out of its agency data center. In the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, Ecology received funding to modernize and migrate the agency's business applications into the State Data Center and/or a cloud environment by June 2021. This project is on schedule to be completed by June 30, 2021, and maintenance level funding is reduced from multiple fund sources for the associated one-time costs of this project. (Multiple Funds)

- 10. Plastic Bags. (\$265,000).** Funding adjustment made to match the 2021-23 funding level identified in Ecology's final fiscal note for Substitute Senate Bill 5323. (Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control Account)
- 11. Oil Transportation. \$345,000.** Funding adjustment made to match the 2021-23 funding level identified in Ecology's final fiscal note for Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1578. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 12. Oil Transportation Safety. (\$228,000).** Funding was provided to implement Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6269 in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget. Funding is adjusted to align with the 2021-23 funding level identified in Ecology's final fiscal note for the bill. (Oil Spill Prevention Account)
- 13. Firefighting/Toxic Chemicals. (\$78,000).** Funding was provided to implement Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6413 in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget. Funding is adjusted to align with the 2021-23 funding level identified in Ecology's final fiscal note for the bill. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 14. Regulating Antifouling Paint. (\$25,000).** Pursuant to Substitute House Bill 2634, funding was provided in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget for Ecology to research safer alternatives to copper-based antifouling paint. Funding was provided only for Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020. (Hazardous Waste Assistance Account)
- 15. Nonnative Finfish. (\$12,000).** Funding was provided to implement Engrossed House Bill 2957 in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget. Funding was provided only for Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account, Water Quality Permit Account)
- 16. Water Rights Compliance. (\$625,000).** Funding was provided in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget for staff to address unpermitted water use. Funding was provided only for Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020. (General Fund-State)
- 17. PFAS Alternatives Assessment. \$135,000.** Pursuant to Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2658, funding was provided in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget for an alternatives assessment of PFAS use in food packaging. Funding is adjusted to align with the 2021-23 funding level identified in Ecology's final fiscal note for the bill. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 18. Federal Authority Reduction. (\$10,000,000).** A National Estuary Program Watershed Grant from the Environmental Protection Agency is ending in 2019-21. General Fund-Federal appropriation authority is reduced for 2021-23 on an ongoing basis. (General Fund-Federal)
- 19. Workers' Compensation. \$65,000.** Adjustments are made to reflect each agency's anticipated share of charges from the Department of Labor and Industries for workers' compensation benefits. (Multiple Funds)
- 20. Self-Insurance Liability Premium. (\$764,000).** Adjustments are made to reflect each agency's share of actuarially projected costs of the Self-Insurance Liability Account. This includes adjustments to existing funding levels as well as enhancements for anticipated liabilities in the 2021-23 biennium. (Multiple Funds)

21. **Pension and DRS Rate Change. (\$7,199,000).** Employer pension contributions are adjusted to reflect the rates adopted by the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF 2 Board. (Multiple Funds)
22. **Adjust PEB Rate for Use of Reserves. \$1,780,000.** Funding is adjusted to reflect the cost of changes to the state employer health insurance rate from the FY 2021 rate of \$976 to a rate of \$1,018 per employee per month. The adjustment reflects the use of a surplus balance that brought the funded rate below the cost of the benefits. (Multiple Funds)
23. **Other Maintenance Level (ML) Changes. \$931,000.** Seven ongoing adjustments are provided for changes in agency-wide costs for items like central services costs, audit and legal services, records management, etc. (Multiple Funds)

Policy Level

General Fund-State Reduction Options

24. **15% Reduction: Shift GF-S to MTCA. \$8,781,000 MTCA-Operating / (\$8,781,000) GF-S.** A mix of one-time and ongoing fund shifts for specific operating budget activities from General Fund-State to the Model Toxics Control Operating Account will reduce the demand on GF-S, while maintaining funding needed for critical environmental and public health work. Many of these activities support state environmental priorities, such as Southern Resident orca recovery and protection, and climate change. (General Fund-State, Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
25. **Water Resources GF-S Reduction. (\$178,000), (1.2) FTE.** To address the revenue shortfall in General Fund-State, Ecology will hold a one FTE vacancy in its Water Resources Program for the 2021-23 biennium. This program is responsible for statewide water resource management activities, which include making decisions on applications for water rights, establishing instream flows, and enforcing the water code. (General Fund-State)

Reduce and Prepare for Climate Impacts

26. **Implementing GHG Limits Program. \$243,000, 0.9 FTE.** In 2020, the Legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2311, updating greenhouse gas (GHG) limits and amending reporting requirements. This legislation amended GHG emission limits to make them consistent with the most recent assessment of climate change science. Ongoing funding is provided for the agency to complete work required under this new law, including tracking progress toward meeting the state's emissions reductions limits, providing technical assistance to state agencies to develop action plans and long-term strategies to meet emissions limits, and updating the agency's own long-term plan to meet emissions limits. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
27. **Climate Commitment Act. \$12,244,000, 34.6 FTE.** To implement the Climate Commitment Act, ongoing funding and staff are provided for oversight and implementation of a new carbon market program, including compliance and enforcement, technical assistance, information technology work, data collection, emitter reporting and market monitoring. One-time bridge funding from the Model Toxics Control Operating Account is provided for carbon market costs

that will be incurred before the Carbon Investment Account has sufficient revenue. (Climate Investment Account, Model Toxics Control Operating Account)

- 28. Clean Transportation Fuel Standards. \$2,851,000, 8.3 FTE.** The transportation sector amounts to almost 45 percent of statewide greenhouse gas emissions. Contingent upon passage of legislation requiring the establishment of clean fuel standards, a combination of one-time and ongoing funding and staff are provided to implement a clean fuel program. This work includes rulemaking, compliance tracking and monitoring with a low-carbon fuel standard, and development of a registration system for affected fuel producers and importers. (Clean Fuels Program Account, General Fund-State)

Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution

- 29. Safer Products for Washington. \$1,554,000, 3.6 FTE.** The Safer Products for Washington Act, passed in 2019, requires Ecology to identify consumer products that are significant sources or uses of hazardous chemicals, determine whether there are safer alternatives, and implement restrictions and reporting requirements as necessary. The long-term human health, environmental, and economic impacts of toxic chemicals are substantial. Removing toxins from products is significantly more efficient than cleanup after use. An ongoing funding level is provided to implement the next phases of the law's five-year regulatory cycle, which includes the evaluations of safer alternatives to priority toxic chemicals in products and, if needed, the development of regulations to restrict their use. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 30. Preventing Federal Nonattainment. \$2,062,000, 1.7 FTE.** When federal air quality standards are violated, both public health and the economy suffer, as federal laws require costly and rigorous regulatory interventions to return communities to clean air status. Currently, 17 communities in Washington are at risk of violating federal air quality standards, especially for fine particle pollution. Ongoing funding will increase grant funding and technical assistance to communities for projects that reduce air pollution in areas at risk of nonattainment (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 31. Expand Product Testing. \$2,305,000, 7.5 FTE.** Washington is a national leader in consumer protection. Ecology's product testing team tests for toxics in consumer products available for retail or online sale. This science helps support regulatory actions against products and manufacturers not in compliance with state laws. There are currently tens of thousands of toxic chemicals in everyday products, and the agency can currently address only a fraction of the projects that need to be completed. A combination of one-time and ongoing funding for additional staff and lab resources needed to double testing capacity for toxics in children's products and other general consumer goods is provided. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 32. Sustainable Recycling. \$620,000, 0.6 FTE.** The Sustainable Recycling Act, passed in 2019, created a Recycling Development Center to research, develop, expand, and incentivize markets for recycled commodities. To continue implementation of the act, additional ongoing funding is provided for Ecology to conduct research and development, marketing, and policy analysis to further the development of revitalized markets for recycled products in Washington as required by law. (Waste Reduction/Recycling/Litter Control Account)

- 33. Antifouling Paint Technical Review. \$377,000, 1.5 FTE.** Antifouling paints or coatings used to protect boats left in water contain toxic chemicals that are released into the water and can have negative effects on critical aquatic species, including salmon. Substitute Senate Bill 6210, passed in 2020, postpones a ban on copper restrictions in antifouling paint, and requires the agency to conduct a technical review of antifouling products. A combination of one-time and ongoing funding is provided to complete work required by the new law, including an analysis of whether new regulatory restrictions on paint ingredients are needed and identification of safer alternatives. (Hazardous Waste Assistance Account)
- 34. Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance. \$10,000,000.** The Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Program supports essential activities to implement required local solid and hazardous waste management plans and resource conservation through waste reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. Funding of financial assistance grants to local governments is increased, one-time, to help clean up solid, hazardous, and infectious waste generated by homeless encampments; implement local recycling contamination reduction and outreach plans; and support other solid waste management and enforcement activities directed by law. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 35. Biosolids Permitting Efficiencies. \$268,000, 1.2 FTE.** The Biosolids Program regulates 375 sewage treatment plants, septage management facilities, and beneficial use facilities that generate, treat, and use biosolids. Ecology protects public and environmental health through efficient biosolids permitting and technical assistance, outreach, and education to permittees and other stakeholders. The agency revised the general permit during the 2019-21 biennium to improve permit coverage and timeliness and increase technical assistance and field visits to meet program demands. Ongoing funding and staff are provided to implement the revised permitting process and provide stakeholder outreach and training. (Biosolids Permit Account)
- 36. Hanford SEPA Evaluation Support. \$268,000, 1.2 FTE.** The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process identifies and analyzes environmental impacts associated with regulatory actions and permit decisions. SEPA evaluations are required for both dangerous waste and air quality regulatory and permitting actions taken by Ecology's Nuclear Waste Program at Hanford. Numerous modifications are required each year to Hanford's dangerous waste permit, and the program does not have the staffing resources or expertise needed to handle the volume of technically complex SEPA evaluations it must complete. Ongoing funding is provided for a dedicated position to support the completion of complex, high-quality SEPA determinations, which will support timely, responsible permit decisions. (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)
- 37. Hanford Unauthorized Unit Closures. \$338,000, 1.2 FTE.** One-time increased expenditure authority is provided for a project position to ensure sufficient staffing resources to develop and issue plans for closing 13 units at the Hanford site. Closing the unauthorized units will resolve an outstanding Environmental Protection Agency enforcement action and an agreed order with Ecology. (Radioactive Mixed Waste Account)
- 38. Meeting Air Operating Permit Needs. \$218,000, 0.7 FTE.** The Air Operating Permit program sets air pollution limits for large industrial facilities. Regulated entities are required by law to pay the full costs of the program. Each biennium, Ecology prepares a workload model, based on current costs and workload projections, to determine the funding necessary to administer the program. Ongoing funding and staff are provided to match the projected workload. (Air Operating Permit Account).

- 39. Shift to Voluntary Cleanup Account. \$412,000 (\$344,000 Voluntary Cleanup Account / \$68,000 MTCA Operating).** Washington's toxics prevention and 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 its Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), Ecology provides owners of contaminated sites with technical assistance and opinions on the sufficiency of independent cleanups. In 2019, Substitute House Bill 1290 authorized an expedited VCP program and created a new dedicated fee and account to support it. An ongoing fund shift from the Model Toxics Control Operating Account to the new Voluntary Cleanup Account is needed to implement the expedited VCP. Funding from the Model Toxics Control Operating Account is also provided so Ecology can complete program development for the expedited VCP program during the 2021-23 biennium. Funding will encourage cleanups and facilitate redevelopment of contaminated properties in Washington, thereby improving public health and spurring economic development. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account, Voluntary Cleanup Account)
- 40. Enhanced Product Testing. \$398,000.** The biggest source of toxic pollution in Washington is toxic chemicals in ordinary consumer products. The 2019-21 Operating Budget increased the number of product testing studies conducted by Ecology each year. Ongoing funding is provided to ensure continued testing at that level. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)

Protect and Manage Our State's Waters

- 41. Aquaculture Section 401 Permitting. \$716,000, 2.9 FTE.** A June 2020 judicial ruling vacated the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Nationwide Permit 48 for the Washington shellfish industry. Shellfish farmers must now seek individual certification from the state. The agency anticipates receiving approximately 900 new requests for Section 401 Water Quality Certifications and Coastal Zone Management federal consistency determinations for Washington's shellfish operations. One-time funding is provided for staff to support this new workload and ensure the state is responsive to the needs of this important state industry. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 42. Federal Waters of the U.S. Rollback. \$1,482,000, 6.9 FTE.** The federal government's definition of waters of the United States now excludes some of Washington wetlands and other waters from federal protection. The state Water Pollution Control Act still provides protection for all Washington wetlands and waters. Now that federal permits for projects that could impact these waters are no longer available, the state will need to provide a state permit or authorization before such projects can proceed. Funding is provided for staff to address the substantial new workload that will result from the increase in state authorizations. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 43. Water Rights Adjudication. \$1,250,000, 2.3 FTE.** In many watersheds, uncertainty exists regarding the validity and extent of both surface and groundwater rights and claims. Adjudicating water rights is a judicial process that resolves conflict, sets the stage for effective planning and management of water resources, and increases economic and environmental certainty for water users and the state. Ongoing funding and staff are provided to begin pre-adjudication work in the Nooksack and Upper Columbia watersheds, including mapping, identification of individuals subject to adjudication, and development of needed data systems. This item also provides Whatcom County pass-through funding for work and contracts for facilitation and mediation services in support of a water rights settlement process. (General Fund-State)

- 44. Increase Water Cleanup Plans. \$3,897,000, 9.8 FTE.** Washington has a growing list of polluted water bodies and is required under federal law to restore water quality to our rivers and lakes. Increased resources to identify pollution sources will allow Ecology to reduce water quality discharge permit limits, where needed, to improve water quality for humans and wildlife. A combination of one-time and ongoing funding is provided for technical staff and resources to create scientifically and legally defensible water cleanup plans that set limits to clean up toxic pollution sources across the state and meet regulatory obligations. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 45. Floodplain Management Grants. \$1,529,000.** State law establishing the Flood Control Assistance Account Program requires that funding be transferred from General Fund-State to the Flood Control Assistance Account each biennium to pay for flood risk reduction activities, including grants to local governments to prepare comprehensive flood control management plans. Ongoing increased appropriation from the Flood Control Assistance Account will allow Ecology to restore the existing grant program to the required level (Flood Control Assistance Account)
- 46. Equipment Cache Grant Delay. \$242,000.** The Equipment Cache Grant program supports a statewide local response network by providing equipment to respond to oil and hazardous materials spills and fires. Due to the delayed issuance of grants resulting from the Tumwater Brewery oil spill, a grant issued to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe for a new response vessel may not be able to be spent by the end of the 2019-21 biennium. One-time contingency funding is provided in case the vessel purchase cannot be completed by the end of the 2019-21 biennium. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)
- 47. Operator Certification Program. \$552,000 Fund 21H / (\$552,000) Fund 176.** Wastewater treatment plants serve an essential function in protecting public health and the environment, including Washington's rivers, lakes, streams, and Puget Sound. The certification of wastewater treatment plant operators helps ensure they are knowledgeable, and that the plants are properly operated and maintained. Ongoing sustainable funding for certifying plant operators is provided by moving the fund source from the Water Quality Permit Account to the newly established Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certification Account. (Water Quality Permit Account, Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certification Account)
- 48. Move Aquatic Grants to Capital. (\$2,034,000), (2.4) FTE.** Funding for the Freshwater Algae and Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant programs is moved from the operating budget to the capital budget, similar to many other pass-through funding programs. Doing so will allow communities more predictable and durable funding for their local projects. A more efficient and effective program will mean fewer toxic algae blooms and aquatic weeds affecting lakes and streams in Washington. (Aquatic Algae Control Account, Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account)
- 49. WCMAC Operating Shift. \$150,000.** The ongoing costs of facilitating operations and meetings of the Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council (WCMAC) is shifted from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Ecology. (Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account)

Other

- 50. Advancing EJ and Title VI Compliance. \$328,000, 1.2 FTE.** Ecology is unable to meet growing federal compliance obligations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Lack of compliance exposes the agency to legal liability and can create barriers to public access, fair

treatment, and meaningful involvement in its programs, particularly for communities of color and limited English speaking populations. Ongoing staff resources are provided for the agency to address requirements for disability access, language coordination, grievance procedures, and sub-recipient accountability. Additionally, staff will work to align agency practices with recommendations from the Environmental Justice Task Force that are critical to advancing nondiscrimination, equity, and environmental justice. (Model Toxics Control Operating Account)

- 51. State Public Employee Benefits Rate. (\$108,000).** Health insurance funding is adjusted for state employees who are not represented by a union, who are covered by a bargaining agreement that is not subject to financial feasibility determination, or who are not part of the coalition of unions for health benefits. The insurance funding rate is \$988 per employee per month for fiscal year 2022 and \$1,018 per employee per month for fiscal year 2023. (Multiple Funds)
- 52. WFSE Staff – Planned Furloughs. (\$12,052,000).** This adjustment reflects the impact of the 2021-23 collective bargaining agreement. (Multiple Funds)
- 53. Non-Represented Staff – Planned Furloughs. (\$3,000,000).** This item reflects savings achieved from temporary layoffs or similar actions. (Multiple Funds)
- 54. State Rep Employee Benefit Rate. (\$529,000).** This provides an adjustment to health insurance funding for the master agreement for employee benefits as part of a coalition of unions. The insurance funding rate is \$988 per employee per month for fiscal year 2022 and \$1,018 per employee per month for fiscal year 2023. (Multiple Funds)
- 55. Non-Rep General Wage Increase. (\$1,230,000).** This reflects savings from the cancellation of the July 1, 2020 general wage increase for some non-represented, non-classified employees. (Multiple Funds)
- 56. Other Policy Level (PL) Changes. \$2,018,000.** Seven ongoing adjustments are provided for changes in agency-wide costs for items like central services costs, audit and legal services, records management, etc. (Multiple Funds)

Capital 12/22/2020 \$ in thousands		Governor Inlee's Budget Proposal 12/17/2020			
		SBCA	MTCA ¹	Other	Total
Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution					
1	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies		11,093		11,093
2	Remedial Action Grant Program		70,944		70,944
3	Healthy Housing Remediation Program		10,161		10,161
4	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative		20,520		20,520
5	PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water ²	750			750
6	Reducing Diesel GHG and Toxic Emissions		15,000		15,000
7	Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions		4,000		4,000
8	ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup		10,814		10,814
9	ASARCO Tacoma Smelter Plume Cleanup			3,000	3,000
10	Product Replacement Program		6,500		6,500
11	Swift Creek Natural Asbestos Flood Control and Cleanup	4,081			4,081
12	Waste Tire Pile Cleanup and Prevention			1,000	1,000
Protect and Manage Our State's Waters					
13	Water Pollution Control Revolving Program			300,000	300,000
14	Centennial Clean Water Program		40,000		40,000
15	Floodplains by Design	70,000			70,000
16	Stormwater Financial Assistance Program		75,000		75,000
17	Columbia River Water Supply Development Program	38,500		1,500	40,000
18	Streamflow Restoration Program			40,000	40,000
19	Yakima River Basin Water Supply	42,000			42,000
20	Chehalis Basin Strategy	70,000			70,000
21	Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation	4,281			4,281
22	State Match - Water Pollution Control Revolving Program			15,000	15,000
23	Coastal Wetlands Federal Funds			8,000	8,000
24	Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program ³			1,700	1,700
25	Freshwater Algae Grant Program ³			730	730
Protect and Restore Puget Sound					
26	Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant Program	9,000			9,000
27	Clean Up Toxics Sites - Puget Sound		5,808		5,808
Facility Related					
28	Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation ⁴	3,797			3,797
Total Proposed Capital Budget		242,409	269,840	370,930	883,179

Notes

¹ Model Toxics Control Capital (23N-1) and Stormwater (23R-1) Accounts.

² Funding is included in project 91000359 PFAS Pilot Project (sec. 3113). \$4.536 million was also provided in the Governor's capital budget to Department of Health for the Lakewood Water District PFAS Treatment Facility (40000052) (sec. 2078).

³ Budget shift of grant program from the Operating to Capital Budget.

⁴ Ecology budget request amount was updated after original budget submittal in September 2020.

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

Governor Inslee's 2021-23 capital budget proposal totals \$883.2 million in new appropriations for environmental and public health work throughout the state. The proposal is supported by dedicated environment funds, federal dollars, and state bonds for projects that:

- Improve water quality.
- Clean up and prevent toxic sites.
- Deliver water for fish, farms, and people.
- Address flood hazards and restore riparian habitat.
- Protect and restore Puget Sound.
- Address air toxics.
- Address local environmental and public health priorities.
- Protect and restore Ecology-owned facilities.
- Create jobs.

Addressing Nutrient Reduction in Puget Sound

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

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

To help address this situation and to meet our legal obligations under the federal Clean Water Act, Ecology is currently developing a nutrient general permit for wastewater treatment facilities discharging to Puget Sound that will establish nutrient discharge limits, optimize operations of the facilities that contribute to nutrient pollution, and plan for future improvements. To help support permit implementation and the changes needed at these facilities, the Governor's 2021-23 capital budget proposal includes funding for a new capital grant program to provide financial assistance to:

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

Continuing to Create Affordable Housing

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. A key factor is land availability. Whether in an urban or rural setting, contamination or suspicion of contamination drives up the costs of housing development. Responding to a 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget proviso, the Governor's 2021-23 capital budget proposal provides funding to continue developing and implementing a competitive grant program for public, nonprofit, or private affordable housing entities. The intent is to remediate

contaminated property to develop affordable housing to support the Governor's priorities on housing and homelessness.

Continuing to Help Local Businesses Remove Toxic Chemicals

Removing toxic chemicals from consumer products before they cause environmental harm is one of the least expensive and most effective ways to help protect Washington's environment, economy, and public health. Ecology's Product Replacement Program is a cutting edge collaboration with local government partners to provide financial incentives to Washington businesses to remove or replace the worst of these chemicals through technology and infrastructure upgrades, best management practices, disposal programs, and the use of safer chemicals. The Governor's 2021-23 capital budget proposal includes funding to continue and expand this program, which began in 2019-21, so we can continue helping businesses throughout the state implement changes that remove toxic chemicals from their facilities and processes, create safer and healthier workplaces for their employees and customers, and protect the environment.

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

New Capital Projects

Prevent and Reduce Toxic Threats and Pollution

- 1. Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies. \$11,093,000.** Funding is provided to meet legal requirements, protect public investments in cleanup, and protect human health and the environment from remedy failure under the Superfund State Contract that provides financial assurance and a legal commitment for the state to share costs. At Superfund financed sites or when Washington assumes liability for a cleanup, Washington State has financial responsibility for costs. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 2. Remedial Action Grant Program. \$70,944,000.** Funding is provided for grants to local governments to clean up contaminated sites in Washington. These projects support cleanup at contaminated industrial sites that impact the air, land, and water resources of the state and continued cleanup of Puget Sound. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 3. Healthy Housing Remediation Program. \$10,161,000.** The lack of sufficient safe and affordable housing results not only from traditional barriers but also from a multi-year trend of insufficient siting and construction of new, affordable housing. Funding is provided to five projects to expand buildable land footprints by cleaning up hazardous sites that are assessed and ranked as the mid- to lowest-level of concern, with the goal of incentivizing housing developers to continue to develop affordable housing. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 4. Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative. \$20,520,000.** Funding is provided for the Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative for remediation activities on contaminated sites, including cleanup work related to metals contamination, leaking underground storage tanks, landfills, salvage yards and wood treatment facilities. The funds will be used to pay for cleanup at contaminated sites where the responsible party (land user, facility operator, or property owner) is either unwilling or unable to pay costs related to the cleanup activities. Ecology will recover cleanup costs where possible. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

- 5. PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water. \$750,000.** Funding is provided to continue building a better understanding of the extent and nature of PFAS contamination in the Lower Issaquah Valley and other potentially impacted areas, fill data gaps after new state regulations are released, and help develop effective treatment techniques that will help remediate source areas. The funding provided is included in project 91000359 PFAS Pilot Project (sec. 3113). \$4.536 million was also provided in the Governor's capital budget to Department of Health for the Lakewood Water District PFAS Treatment Facility (40000052) (sec. 2078). (State Building Construction Account)
- 6. Reducing Diesel GHG and Toxic Emissions. \$15,000,000.** The Governor and Legislature have supported policies and initiatives designed to address climate change and improve public health by accelerating the transition from fossil fuels to a zero-emission transportation system. In 2020, the Legislature revised the state's long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction target to 95 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The state is currently not meeting the diesel particulate target, and aggressive action is needed to meet the state's new long-term greenhouse gas emission target. Funding is provided for grants to reduce greenhouse gases and toxic emissions from diesel engines. Ecology will prioritize emissions reduction in communities with populations that are at high health risk and are already exposed to high levels of diesel pollution. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 7. Reducing Toxic Woodstove Emissions. \$4,000,000.** Ecology runs the competitive Wood Smoke Reduction Grant Program, helping local communities that violate or are close to violating federal fine particle pollution standards. Communities at highest risk include Clarkston, Colville, Darrington, Ellensburg, Marysville, Omak, Seattle, Spokane, Sunnyside, Tacoma, Toppenish, Twisp, Vancouver, and Yakima. Four additional communities measure pollution at levels creating public health concerns, including Columbia Valley, Leavenworth, Olympia/Tumwater/Lacey and Wenatchee. This funding is provided to replace wood stoves with cleaner home heating options and deploy cleaner burning emission control solutions. Priority is given to communities at high risk of violating national ambient air quality standards to prevent violations and avoid economic, environmental and public health consequences. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 8. ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup. \$10,814,000.** Funding is provided to continue the cleanup of sites with contaminated soil resulting from the operation of the ASARCO smelter site in the city of Everett, following the Department of Ecology's 10-year cleanup plan. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 9. ASARCO Tacoma Smelter Plume Cleanup. \$3,000,000.** Expenditure authority is provided to continue cleanup activities at the Tacoma Smelter Plume site. Soil sampling and remediation planning work will continue as outlined in the cleanup plans. (Cleanup Settlement Account)
- 10. Product Replacement Program. \$6,500,000.** Removing toxic chemicals from consumer products before they cause environmental harm is one of the least expensive and most effective ways to help protect Washington's environment, the state's economy and public health. Funding is provided to continue and build on the success of the pilot program authorized in the 2019-21 biennium. In collaboration with local government partners, Ecology will provide financial incentives to Washington businesses to remove or replace the worst of these chemicals through technology and infrastructure upgrades, best management practices, disposal programs and the use of safer chemicals. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

- 11. Swift Creek Natural Asbestos Flood Control and Cleanup. \$4,081,000.** For 80 years, a large, slow-moving landslide on the slopes of Sumas Mountain has carried large volumes of natural debris into Swift Creek and its floodplain east of Everson. Funding is provided to continue work on the Swift Creek cleanup and flood control. Additionally, funding from the 2017-19 and 2019-21 biennia are reappropriated for this project. (State Building Construction Account)
- 12. Waste Tire Pile Cleanup and Prevention. \$1,000,000.** Funding is provided to continue prevention and removal of waste tire piles, and enforcement and education on tire storage and hauling regulations. (Waste Tire Removal Account)

Protect and Manage Our State's Waters

- 13. Water Pollution Control Revolving Program. \$300,000,000.** Funding is provided to plan, design, acquire, construct and improve water pollution control facilities and related non-point source activities to meet state and federal water pollution control requirements. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) established under Title VI of the federal Clean Water Act is for state-run, low-interest loan programs to finance water quality facilities and activities. The state Water Pollution Control Revolving Account, established under Chapter 90.50A RCW, implemented the CWSRF loan program to provide low-interest loans to local governments, special purpose districts and recognized tribes for high-priority water quality projects statewide. (Water Pollution Control Revolving Account)
- 14. Centennial Clean Water Program. \$40,000,000.** Ecology administers the Centennial Clean Water Program, providing grants to public entities for the construction of water pollution control facilities and planning and implementing nonpoint pollution control activities. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)
- 15. Floodplains by Design. \$70,000,000.** Funding is provided for technical assistance and 11 projects to restore natural floodplain conditions by preserving open spaces, improving long-term community flood resilience, reducing flood risks to infrastructure, and development and improving habitat conditions for salmon and other species. Floodplains by Design combines flood hazard reduction actions with salmon recovery, river and habitat restoration and other public benefits. (State Building Construction Account)
- 16. Stormwater Financial Assistance Program. \$75,000,000.** Funding is provided to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater in priority areas throughout the state to reduce toxics and other pollution in waterways and protect marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers and groundwater resources throughout the state. This investment provides economic benefits to local governments by providing critical grant resources for addressing the impacts of poor stormwater management and antiquated systems for managing urban stormwater, reducing pollutants and helping to resolve flooding issues through green infrastructure improvements. (Model Toxics Control Stormwater Account)
- 17. Columbia River Water Supply Development Program. \$40,000,000.** The 2006 Legislature authorized the implementation of the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development Program (Chapter 90.90 RCW) that expands available water supply in the Basin, provides replacement supplies for some existing uses, and improves stream flow conditions within the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Funding is provided to continue to build on projects currently being implemented and new projects, including pursuing water supplies to benefit both instream and out-of-stream

uses through storage, conservation and voluntary regional water management agreements. (State Building Construction Account, Columbia River Basin Water Supply Revenue Recovery Account)

- 18. Streamflow Restoration Program. \$40,000,000.** Appropriation authority is provided to continue the implementation of the Streamflow Restoration Grant Program provided in Chapter 90.94 RCW. Funding is awarded on a competitive basis for projects throughout the state, including water acquisition, storage, retiming, aquifer storage and recharge, habitat improvement, water use, and streamflow monitoring. (Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Bond Account, Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Taxable Bond Account)
- 19. Yakima River Basin Water Supply. \$42,000,000.** In June 2009, the Department of Ecology, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and representatives from the Yakama Nation, irrigation districts, environmental organizations, and federal, state, county, and city governments developed the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. Funding is provided to continue implementation of the Yakima River Basin water supply project identified in the Plan, in cooperation with the USBR and local stakeholders. This program will support the regional economy and protect the environment. (State Building Construction Account)
- 20. Chehalis Basin Strategy. \$70,000,000.** 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. Funding is provided to continue the design and implement flood reduction and habitat restoration projects prescribed by the Strategy, including new grants, contracts, interagency agreements, and staff to support aquatic species habitat restoration and flood damage reduction projects implemented under the Strategy. (State Building Construction Account)
- 21. Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation. \$4,281,000.** The Yakima River below the Sunnyside Diversion Dam has suffered from chronic, low stream-flows in late summer and early fall. During the 1977 drought, the river below Sunnyside Dam was dry for a week because the entire flow of the river was diverted for irrigation. That year, a federal court ruling required the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to release water from storage to avoid dewatering salmon nests. Funding is provided for the state's 17.5 percent share of the Sunnyside Division Water Rights Settlement Agreement in the Yakima River Basin Water Rights Adjudication, to implement water conservation measures that reduce diversions to the Sunnyside Division from the Yakima River. (State Building Construction Account)
- 22. State Match – Water Pollution Control Revolving Program. \$15,000,000.** Funding is provided for the 20 percent state match requirement for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund annual federal capitalization grant. The Office of the State Treasurer is required to make transfers from the State Taxable Building Construction Account into the Water Pollution Control Revolving Account during the 2021-23 biennium. (State Taxable Building Construction Account)
- 23. Coastal Wetlands Federal Funds. \$8,000,000.** Expenditure authority is provided for federal grants to protect coastal and estuarine areas. The competitive National Coastal Wetland Conservation grant program is run by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The environmental benefits of the program include mitigating the impacts of sea level rise, protecting water quality, conserving salmon habitat, and protecting and improving habitat for other native fish and wildlife species in Puget Sound and marine shorelines along the coast. (General Fund-Federal)

- 24. Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program. \$1,700,000.** Previous biennia funding for the Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plants Grant Program was provided in the operating budget. Beginning in the 2021-23 biennium, funding is provided in the capital budget for grants and technical assistance to local and state governments, tribes and special purpose districts to reduce the propagation of freshwater aquatic invasive plants and to manage the problems these invasive plants cause. (Freshwater Aquatic Weeds Account)
- 25. Freshwater Algae Grant Program. \$730,000.** Previous biennia funding for the Freshwater Algae Grant Program was provided in the operating budget. Beginning in 2021-23 biennium, funding is provided in the capital budget for grants to manage excessive freshwater harmful algal blooms, with priority for the treatment of lakes in which harmful algal blooms have occurred within the past three years, nuisance algae monitoring and removal, and providing technical assistance to applicants and the public about aquatic algae control. Eligible entities include cities, counties, state agencies, tribes and special purpose districts. (Aquatic Algae Control Account)

Protect and Restore Puget Sound

- 26. Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant Program. \$9,000,000.** The health of Puget Sound is significantly degraded by human sources of excess nutrients, which cause low dissolved oxygen, disrupt the food chain, and imperil our orca and salmon populations. To help address this situation, funding is provided for grants to Puget Sound municipalities for wastewater nutrient reduction planning and optimization projects, supporting local governments in implementing Ecology's new nutrient general permit, and projects that will help address significant impairments to the health of Puget Sound. (State Building Construction Account)
- 27. Clean Up Toxics Sites – Puget Sound. \$5,808,000.** Funding is provided for 11 cleanup projects to protect public and environmental health, create jobs and promote economic development in the Puget Sound Basin. These cleanups continue to advance work in seven priority bays that implement the objectives of the Puget Sound Action Agenda. (Model Toxics Control Capital Account)

Facility Related

- 28. Lacey HQ Parking Garage Preservation. \$3,797,000.** The parking garage at Ecology's Lacey headquarters building was constructed in 1993. While it has undergone regular maintenance and minor repairs over the years, major restoration is now required to preserve it and prevent further deterioration. Funding is provided for restoration. (State Building Construction Account)

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