



2014 Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Report



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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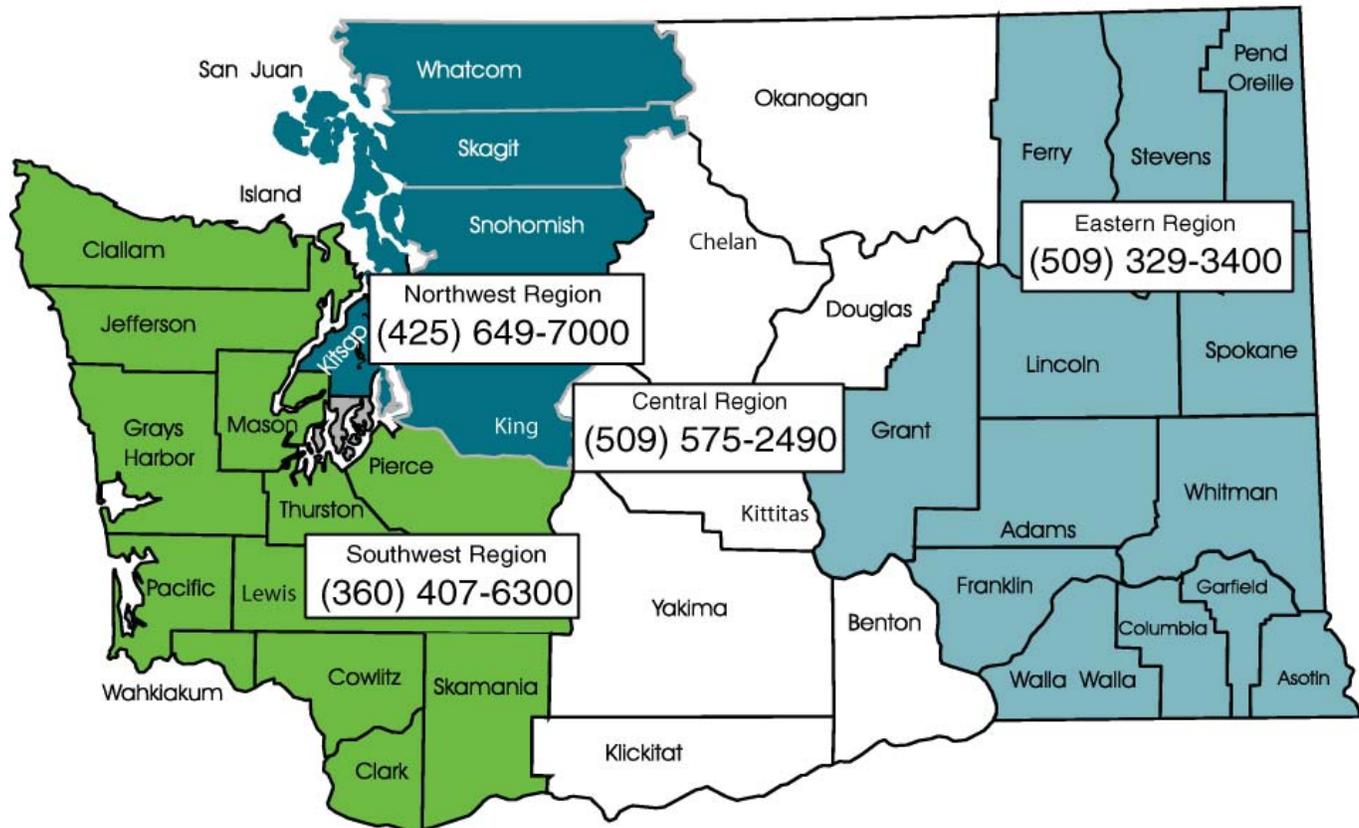
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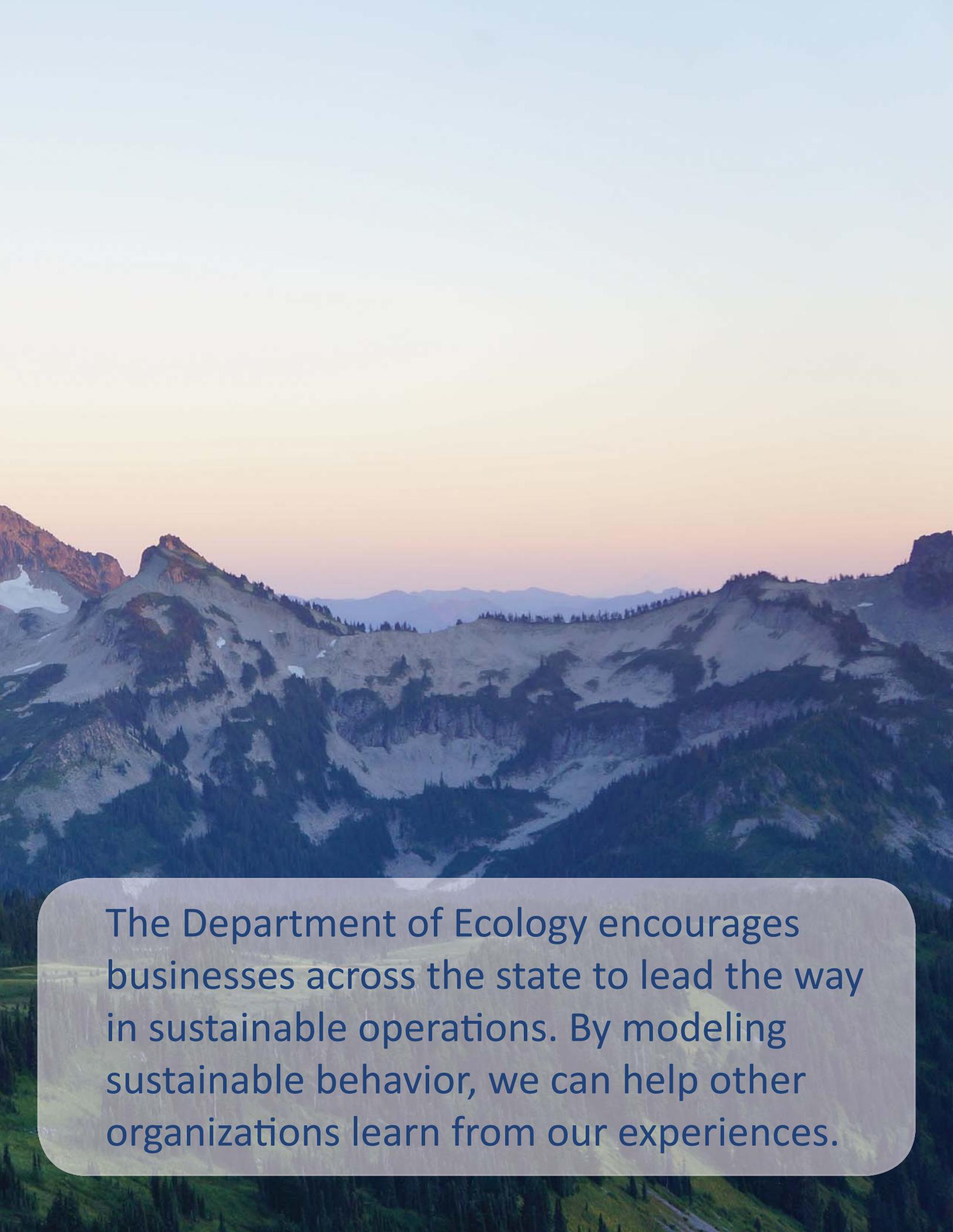
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TO BE AN ENVIRONMENTAL LEADER
in Washington State,
WE NEED TO DO
what we are asking others to do.



A scenic view of a mountain range at sunset or sunrise. The sky is a mix of light blue, orange, and pink. The mountains are rugged, with some snow patches and dense evergreen forests. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid at the bottom of the image.

The Department of Ecology encourages businesses across the state to lead the way in sustainable operations. By modeling sustainable behavior, we can help other organizations learn from our experiences.

Acronyms Used in this Document

CFD	Combined Fund Drive
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CRO	Central Regional Office
CTR	Commute Trip Reduction
CY	Calendar year
DES	Department of Enterprise Services
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Eastern Regional Office
FY	Fiscal year
GF-S	General Fund-State
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
kWh	Kilowatt hour
Lbs.	Pounds
MRW	Moderate Risk Waste
MTCO ₂ e	Metric Tonne carbon dioxide equivalent
NWRO	Northwest Regional Office
OFM	Office of Financial Management
PPA	Performance Partnership Agreement
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SQG	Small quantity generator
SWRO	Southwest Regional Office
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

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1. Strategy and Analysis

In this section:

- Statement from Ecology's Director
- Introduction



Message from the Director

Our mission at the Washington Department of Ecology is to protect and restore our state's land, air, and water. From Puget Sound to the Spokane River Basin, from spill response to nuclear waste cleanup, our work is essential to sustaining Washington's environment. So it is only natural that we hold ourselves to the highest standards when it comes to environmental sustainability and responsibility.

As it says on the title page of this report, to be an environmental leader in Washington state, we at Ecology need to do what we are asking others to do. We need to measure our carbon footprint. We need to track how much water we use. We need to know whether our workforce reflects the communities we serve.

Ecology is a data-driven agency. We measure water quality in parts per billion, air particulates in microns, and soil contamination in micrograms. In evaluating our performance, it is only natural that we track our carbon footprint, our energy and water consumption, and how much waste we generate.

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) serves as an accountability tool to track our progress toward improving the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of Washington state. By providing both quantitative and qualitative measures of our efforts, this report allows us to check in, renew our commitment, and celebrate our successes.

Ecology is not alone in pursuing this kind of reporting. We are part of a movement of governments, private businesses and nonprofits dedicated to systematically investigating, evaluating and reporting the impact our organizations have on our communities and our environment. In October of 2014, we welcomed 85 businesses, local governments and nonprofit organizations at an Ecology-hosted workshop on the GRI framework.

Our efforts in this report are also driven by the charge given to all state agencies by Governor Jay Inslee to track and improve performance through Results Washington. Governor Inslee's goal is to ensure a faster, smarter and more accountable state government. Sustainability, environmental impact, and the health of our communities are key performance areas for Results Washington, and dovetail with the purpose of this report.

This is Ecology's second biennial Sustainability Report. In our first report, we were proud to be the first public environmental agency in North America to produce a GRI report. In this report, we have met some challenges, but also set new goals. You'll find seven additional indicators we plan to track in the years ahead.



Ecology's Director, Maia Bellon.

“Sustainable practices are essential to securing our long-term quality of life. Reducing waste, conserving energy, and lowering our carbon footprint are good for the environment and good for the pocketbook, and will leave the earth a better place for future generations.”

This report is a reflection of who we are as an organization and I am encouraged that we are on the right path. We established an agency-wide team to help define new metrics for this report and expand our ability to gauge our sustainability performance.

It can be difficult to look in the mirror and honestly reflect on yourself. To understand our performance in all of these areas, we needed to gather a wide range of metrics. You will find statistics here on how many vegetables we grew in our Lacey garden and donated to the Thurston County Food Bank (2,000 pounds!), how many trees and shrubs we planted (575,000!), and how much food waste we composted (19,578 pounds!).

And we cannot forget about our people. Ecology has approximately 1,600 employees spread across Washington state. Part of our challenge is ensuring that we are collectively being good neighbors, good stewards, and good citizens in our communities.

To be truly useful, of course, a report should not just highlight the good news, but also identify areas for improvement. So in this report, you will discover that 70 percent of our employees in the Lacey office commute to work in single occupancy vehicles. This is an example of where we have room to improve and support the use of transit, bicycles and carpools.

We carved out sections of this report to highlight a few areas of special achievement, such as the exceptional support the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) provided following the SR 530 Landslide that devastated small northwest Washington communities. Our WCC teams put in more than 18,000 hours at the slide site performing vital jobs such as constructing drainage ditches and clearing trails.

Ecology has three strategic priorities that will guide our work in the next five years: To prepare for and reduce the impacts of climate change on our region; to prevent and reduce threats from toxic chemicals; and to deliver water quality and water supply solutions for our region.

Those are significant challenges, but Ecology has a decades-long track record of successfully tackling some of the most complex environmental issues in the world. We are the right agency, the right team, the right people to find solutions to those challenges. I believe this report demonstrates that we can meet the highest standards for environmental responsibility and sustainability while we work to protect the environment.

Sincerely,
Maia Bellon

“Ecology has a decades-long track record of successfully tackling some of the most complex environmental issues in the world. We are the right agency, the right team, the right people to find solutions to those challenges.”



Maia Bellon & Kate Nagel harvest corn and sunflowers in Ecology's Food Bank Garden at the Lacey Headquarters building property.

Introduction

The Department of Ecology encourages organizations across the state to lead the way in sustainable operations. Ecology is mandated to ask businesses to prepare pollution prevention plans, set goals, measure their successes and report their progress on a regular basis. By transparently modeling sustainable behavior, we can help other organizations learn from our experiences.

The [Global Reporting Initiative \(GRI\)](#) is a nonprofit that has introduced standardized language and metrics across the globe for sustainability reporting. GRI reports are published to the Web and are submitted there for review and transparent reporting. GRI is a framework that can be used by any organization in Washington.

There is a strong sense that in order to be an environmental leader in Washington State, “to walk our talk” so to speak, that we help to lead the way and do what we are asking others to do. By transparently modeling sustainable behavior, we can help other organizations learn from our experiences. The completion of the Department of Ecology’s second Global Reporting Initiative report in 2014 represents another crucial step forward in our work. We hope that you find it informative.

Our state has a long history of protecting its environment and quality of life. Governor Dan Evans called a special session of the Legislature to establish the Department of Ecology in 1970. It was the first agency of its kind in the United States, even preceding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In establishing a modern environmental agency from many parts, the Legislature declared that *“it is a fundamental and inalienable right of the people of the state of Washington to live in a healthy, pleasant environment and to benefit from the proper development and use of its natural resources”*.



2. Ecology's Organizational Profile

In this section:

- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Delegated Authority from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Ecology's Budget
- Ecology 2013-15 Biennium Budget, by Program
- Ecology 2013-15 Biennium Budget Pass-Through Funding
- Combined Fund Drive



Washington State Department of Ecology



(2.2 - 2.10) Created in 1970 by the Washington State Legislature, Ecology is Washington’s principal environmental management agency. The Legislature gave Ecology authorization to adopt rules and regulations to fulfill the mandates of other environmental laws.

Ecology’s mission is to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington’s environment for current and future generations. The agency’s vision is that our innovative partnerships sustain healthy land, air, and water in harmony with a strong economy. To fulfill our mission and vision, and to move Washington forward in a global economy, Ecology has four goals:

1. Protect and restore land, air, and water.
2. Clean up pollution.
3. Support sustainable communities and natural resources.
4. Deliver efficient and effective services.

And five commitments:

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

Ecology provides services that benefit all residents of Washington State, which include:

Businesses	Utility districts	Schools
Local government (cities, counties)	Port Districts	Educators
Tribes	Permit holders	Researchers
Utility Districts	Waste generators	Citizens

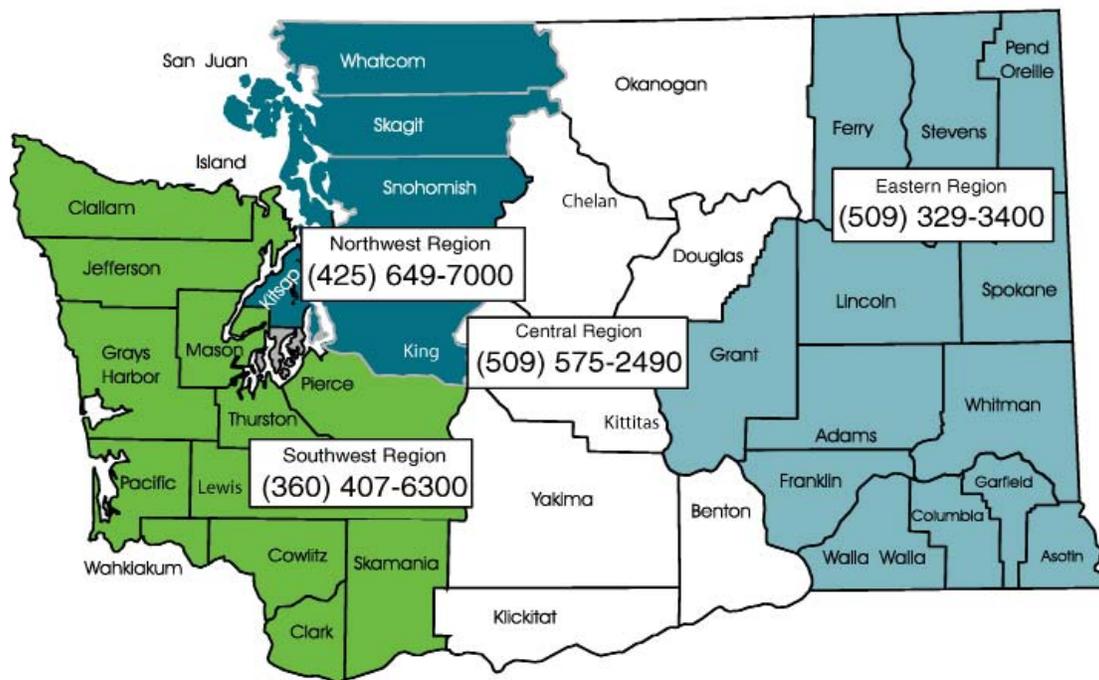
Services are offered to our stakeholders (some are required by law) through a wide range of environmental programs at Ecology.

Ecology employs 1,633 staff and carries out its mission and goals through the work of ten environmental programs, which include:

Air Quality	Environmental Assessment
Shorelands and Environmental Assistance	Nuclear Waste
Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction	Spills
Toxics Cleanup	Waste 2 Resources
Water Quality	Water Resources

Ecology’s headquarters are located in Lacey, Washington. Additional services are provided through a variety of means from offices across the state including several that are shown below:

Department of Ecology Regions



Delegated Authority from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Ecology has jurisdiction within Washington State but occasionally provides services out-of-state related to surface water incidents or natural disasters. Ecology collaborates with neighboring states on cross-state issues.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has jurisdiction over environmental issues that are cross-border internationally. In many cases, Ecology works collaboratively with international agencies, tribal governments, as well as state and local government.

As a cabinet level agency, Ecology’s director is appointed by the governor with concurrence by the State Senate. Ecology carries out its mission through ten environmental programs plus the agency administration, employing 1,633 staff. The agency’s combined Operating and Capital Budget is divided among these programs and includes funds Ecology will pass through to other entities.

Ecology's Budget

Ecology's 2013-15 Biennium Budget: This section provides an overview of where the money comes from, how it is used, and what work results we want to see. Ecology employees work across the state to protect the environment, the health of our citizens, and create a sustainable economy.

Quantity of Services Provided

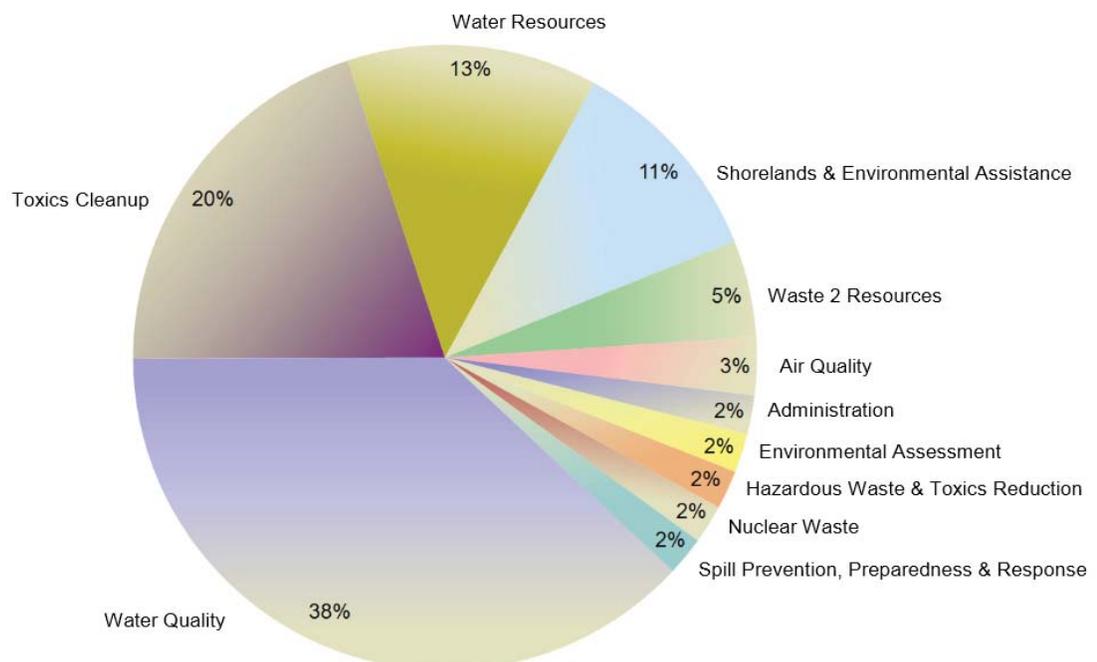
Ecology reports its service performance to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) quarterly. OFM compiles the data into a report that is available on their website at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/>.

Ecology added 83 staff during this reporting time frame.

Ecology 2013-15 Biennium Budget, by Program

Programs	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Operating + Capital
Water Quality	255.1	\$91,817,881	\$475,402,411	\$567,220,292
Toxics Cleanup	184.9	52,444,796	235,972,848	288,417,644
Water Resources	141.0	37,919,598	155,313,971	193,233,569
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	167.4	68,954,869	88,176,499	157,131,368
Waste 2 Resources	119.0	29,606,922	36,699,729	66,306,651
Air Quality	114.1	34,213,277	14,328,542	48,541,819
Administration	151.5	32,036,848	1,317,480	33,354,328
Environmental Assessment	155.0	32,770,435	0	32,770,435
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	123.9	31,627,961	281,090	31,909,051
Nuclear Waste	82.8	19,762,104	11,885,000	31,647,104
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response	75.9	26,958,309	0	26,958,309
Total	1,570.6	\$458,113,000	\$1,019,377,570	\$1,477,490,570

Ecology carries out its mission through ten environmental programs, plus agency administration. The agency's combined Operating and Capital Budget is divided among these programs and includes funds Ecology will pass through to other entities.

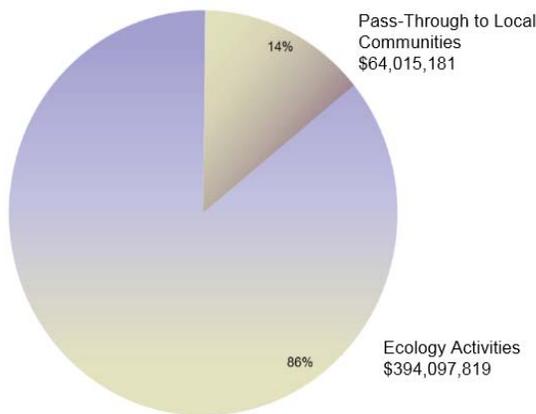


Ecology 2013-15 Biennium Budget Pass-Through Funding

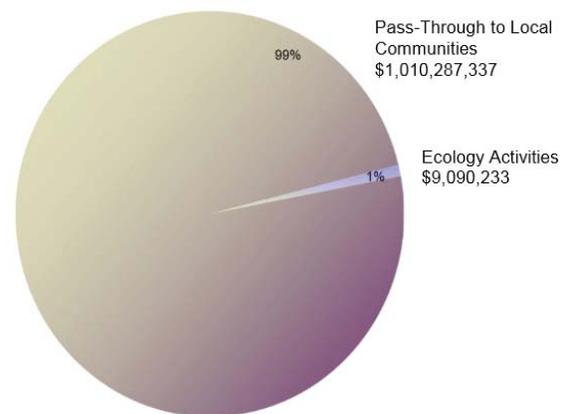
Most of the money Ecology manages is “invested” with local governments and communities to do environmental work. Ecology awards this money as grants or loans and contracts directly for things such as:

- Watershed planning.
- Building water pollution control facilities.
- Cleaning up publicly-owned and orphaned or abandoned contaminated sites.
- Local Washington Conservation Corp placements.
- Supporting community awareness and involvement in hazardous waste management and pollution prevention.

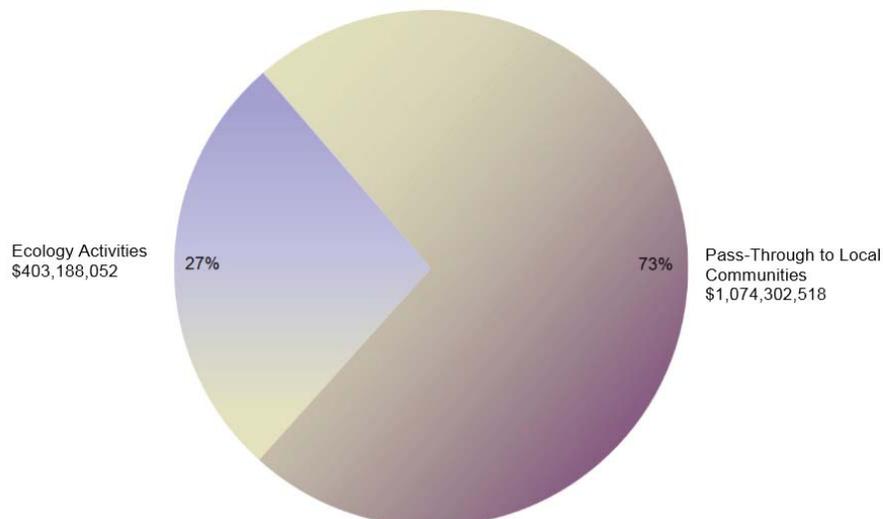
Operating Budget = \$458,113,000



Capital Budget = \$1,019,377,570



Combined Operating + Capital Budget = \$1,477,490,570



(2.10) 2013 Combined Fund Drive Award

For 24 years, Washington State has proven to be one of the most giving states in the nation. The Combined Fund Drive (CFD) is Washington State's workplace giving program for active and retired public employees. State and higher education employees are invited to give to the charity of their choice through payroll contributions and agency fundraising events.

WASHINGTON STATE | CFD



Our Mission

Empowering Washington public employees and retirees to strengthen communities through the funding and support of charities.

Ecology increased awareness and participation by better informing our staff about CFD and the variety of charities that are registered with them. Ecology staff speak about the importance of CFD efforts at agency meetings and by holding charity fairs. It seems to be working, as Ecology once again takes top honors as the leader in participation rates for a large state agency at 28%.



The Department of Ecology pledged \$89,094 for charities in Washington State through several CFD fundraising events, including bake sales (top left), musical performances (top right), and tricycle races (bottom).





3. Our Report

In this section:

- Report Scope & Boundary



Our report - CY 2013/FY 2014

(3.1) Ecology's second GRI report covers fiscal year 2014 (July 1, 2013 thru June 30, 2014). Due to record-keeping practices, some data is for calendar year (CY) 2013 (January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013).

(3.2) Ecology's first report covered our 2012 fiscal year (July 1, 2011 thru June 30, 2012). Due to record-keeping practices, some data was for calendar year (CY) 2011.

(3.3) This report period represents half of the biennial fiscal period. We plan to produce updated GRI reports biennially.

(3.4) We welcome all questions, comments, and feedback regarding this report. Please email the **GRI Report Team** at gri@ecy.wa.gov. Don't forget to include your contact information if you request a reply.

(3.5) To determine the scope and boundary of our 2014 report, Ecology applied the Natural Step's definition of sustainability and followed GRI's new G4 "Process for Defining Report Content."

Eighteen key staff representing all Ecology's programs help complete the process during three design workshops held on Feb. 13, Mar. 12, and May 1, 2014. They participated in exercises designed to identify the most material aspects of Ecology's work.

The exercises identified and scored major aspects and their related indicators from both the stakeholder and the program's perspectives. Ecology program representatives communicated regularly with stakeholders about multiple issues and priority concerns.

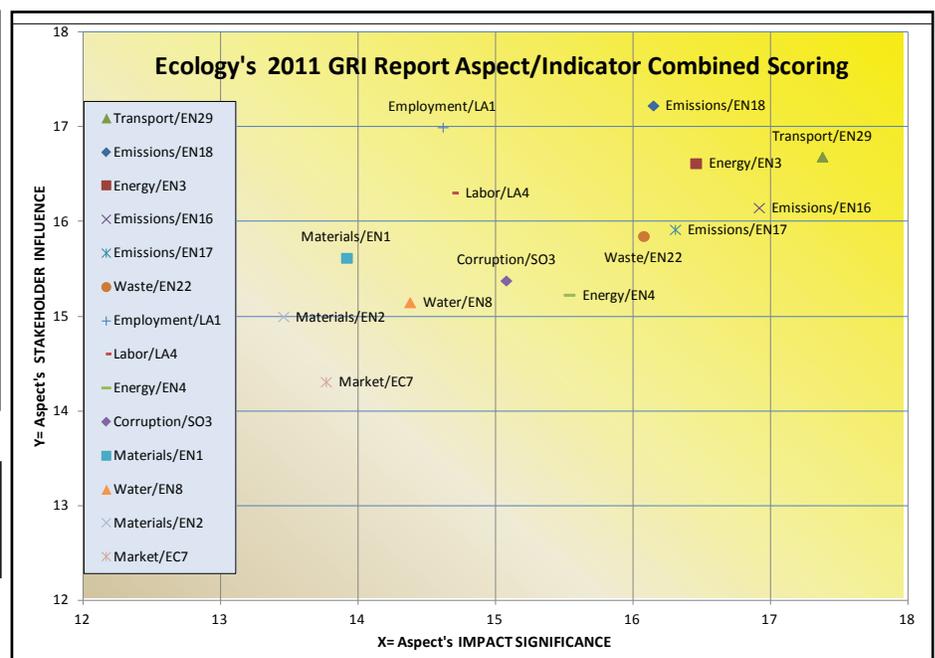
Stakeholder influence and impact significance of the fourteen 2011 report aspects and indicators resulted in the materiality prioritization graph below. Workshop discussions concluded in consensus to keep reporting on all of these indicators for our second report for 2013.

New indicators were prioritized separately during their selection process based on workshop discussions and a final voting process. Out of 18 new aspects/indicators nominated for addition to the second report, seven were selected:

GRI Workshop #2 -- March 12, 2014 -- Ecology's 2011 Report Aspect/Indicator Combined Scoring

Aspect/Indicator	Average X	Average Y	X + Y = Z
Transport/EN29	17.38	16.69	34.08
Emissions/EN18	16.15	17.23	33.38
Energy/EN3	16.46	16.62	33.08
Emissions/EN16	16.92	16.15	33.08
Emissions/EN17	16.31	15.92	32.23
Waste/EN22	16.08	15.85	31.92
Employment/LA1	14.62	17.00	31.62
Labor/LA4	14.69	16.31	31.00
Energy/EN4	15.54	15.23	30.77
Corruption/SO3	15.08	15.38	30.46
Materials/EN1	13.92	15.62	29.54
Water/EN8	14.38	15.15	29.54
Materials/EN2	13.46	15.00	28.46
Market/EC7	13.77	14.31	28.08

Final scoring results including all 15 data sets. Plotted values are average X & Y coordinates for all 14 indicators.



New indicators were prioritized separately during their selection process based on workshop discussions and a final voting process. Out of the 18 new aspects/indicators nominated for addition to the second report, the seven below were selected as being most material.

New Performance Indicators for Ecology's 2013 GRI Report (6/16/2014)					
Indicator Link	Indicator	Definition	Votes	Status	Nominating Team Members
SO1	SO1	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs.	11	SO1	Steve Adams (Staff Services), Gail Sandlin (AQ), Eli Levitt (WQ), Jacqui Schultz (NWRO, S-Team), Millie Piazza (EJ)
EN13	EN13	Habitats protected or restored (expanded to environmental restoration incl. site cleanup categories)	7	EN13	Gen McMoore (SEA), Dave Christensen (WR), Amanda Reeck (TCP)
EN21	Water Quality	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	5	EN21	Jessica Archer (EAP)
EN26	EN26: Initiatives mitigate...	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.	5	EN26	Tina Simcich (W2R), Gen McMoore (SEA), Jacqui Schultz (NWRO, S-Team)
LA13	LA13	Diversity composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category...	5	LA13	Alex Monroe (HR)
EC1	EC 1	Direct economic value generated and distributed + (EC8) Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit...	4	EC8	Tina Simcich (W2R), Dave Christensen (WR)
EN23	EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills.	4	EN23	Amanda Righi (Spills)

Boundary of the report

(3.6) The report is geographically limited to the State of Washington and covers operations originating from its headquarters, regional, and field offices. It does not currently include activities of other entities funded with pass through funds, such as grants and loans, from Ecology's Capital Budget. This report also does not include vendors or suppliers, although Ecology has policies in place and is working to improve in this area.

Identified below are key stakeholders, their critical sustainability issues, and the related sustainability aspects.

Ecology's Major Stakeholders - Compiled from Stakeholder/Aspect Submittals		
Stakeholder Category	Category Members	Frequency
Community, Local citizens, Public	(8) Public, (6) Local impacted communities, (3) citizens, (2) taxpayers, GHG victims, rare earth victims, PSP public, HAB public	23
Government - Local Agencies	(3)clean air agencies, (10) local government, city, county	15
Government - State	(3)State, (2) state agencies, (3)governor, (5)legislature	13
Business & Industry	Industry, facilities, (5) business, private entities	8
Government - Federal	(3) US EPA, federal partners, (2)federal government	6
Environmental Organizations (NGO)	Environmental advocates, EJ advocates, (2) enviros, (2) Env. NGO's	6
Ecology Staff	(3) Ecology staff, Emergency responders, inspectors	5
Agriculture	Ag sector, (2) Agricultural community	3
Tribal Governments	(3) tribes	3
Permittees/applicants	Permit applicants, senior water rights holders,	2
Private Property Qwners	(2) Private property owners,	2
Regulated Community	(2) Regulated community	2
PSP (Puget Sound Partnership)	Puget Sound Partnership	1
Media	Media	1
Ecology Management	Internal management	1
Ecology Programs	Ecology programs (clients)	1
Grantees	Grantees	1
Labor unions	WFSE Union	1
Job applicants	Job applicants	1
Total =>		95

Stakeholder's interests and potential use of this report was determined by representatives of each of the mentioned programs, bringing the interest and "voice" of the stakeholders to the table.

Boundary limitations

(3.7) The report boundary does not encompass activities of other entities funded with pass through funds (grants and loans) from Ecology's Capital Budget.

Outsource operations

(3.8) Outsourced Operations

This report does not cover outsourced operations. Ecology outsourced some support services and consulting work under two categories in CY 2013: personal and purchased services contracts. These represent approximately 20% (six and fourteen percent respectively) of the total agency expenditures excluding grants.

(3.10) Information Restatements

There was a restatement of Water Use (EN8) data in the 2011 report due to an error in the measurement method. That has been corrected for the 2013 report.

(3.11) Scope & Boundary Changes

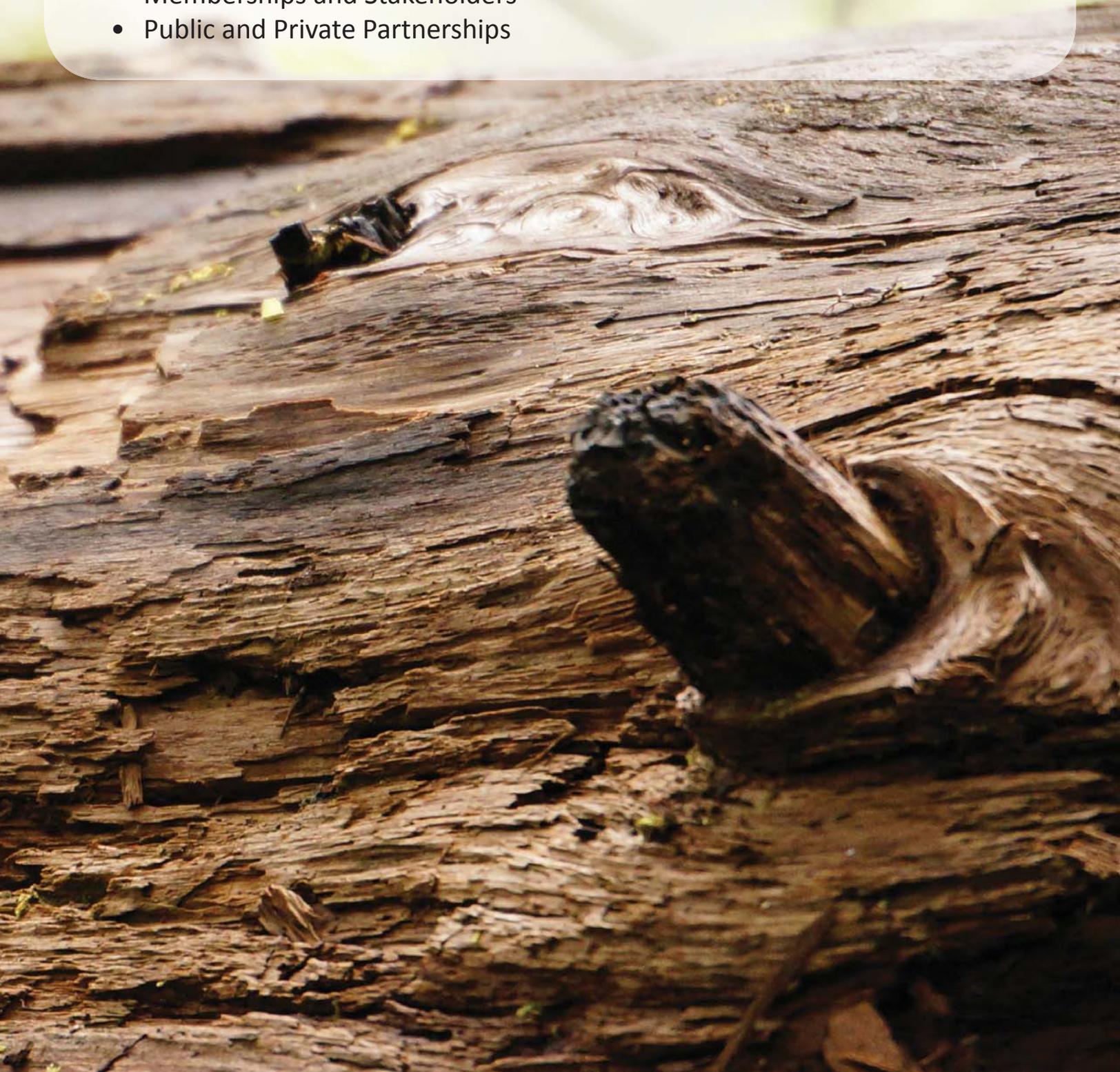
In designing this 2013 report, Ecology followed GRI's new G4 guidance including the "Process for Defining Report Content". An overview of how we followed this process and the outcomes are described above in disclosures 3.5 - 3.7. One result of following this design process was an increase in the scope and boundary of the report: the range of aspects and corresponding performance indicators increased from 14 to 21 and the aspect boundaries for some of the indicators extends outside our own organization.



4. Governance

In this section:

- Organization
- Ecology Management Teams
- Executive Organization Chart
- Memberships and Stakeholders
- Public and Private Partnerships



Organization

(4.1 - 4.4) The chair of the highest internal governance body is director. The director position is a political appointee of the governor, subject to the consent of the Washington State Senate. The Washington Legislature established the Ecology director position as executive and administrative head of the agency.

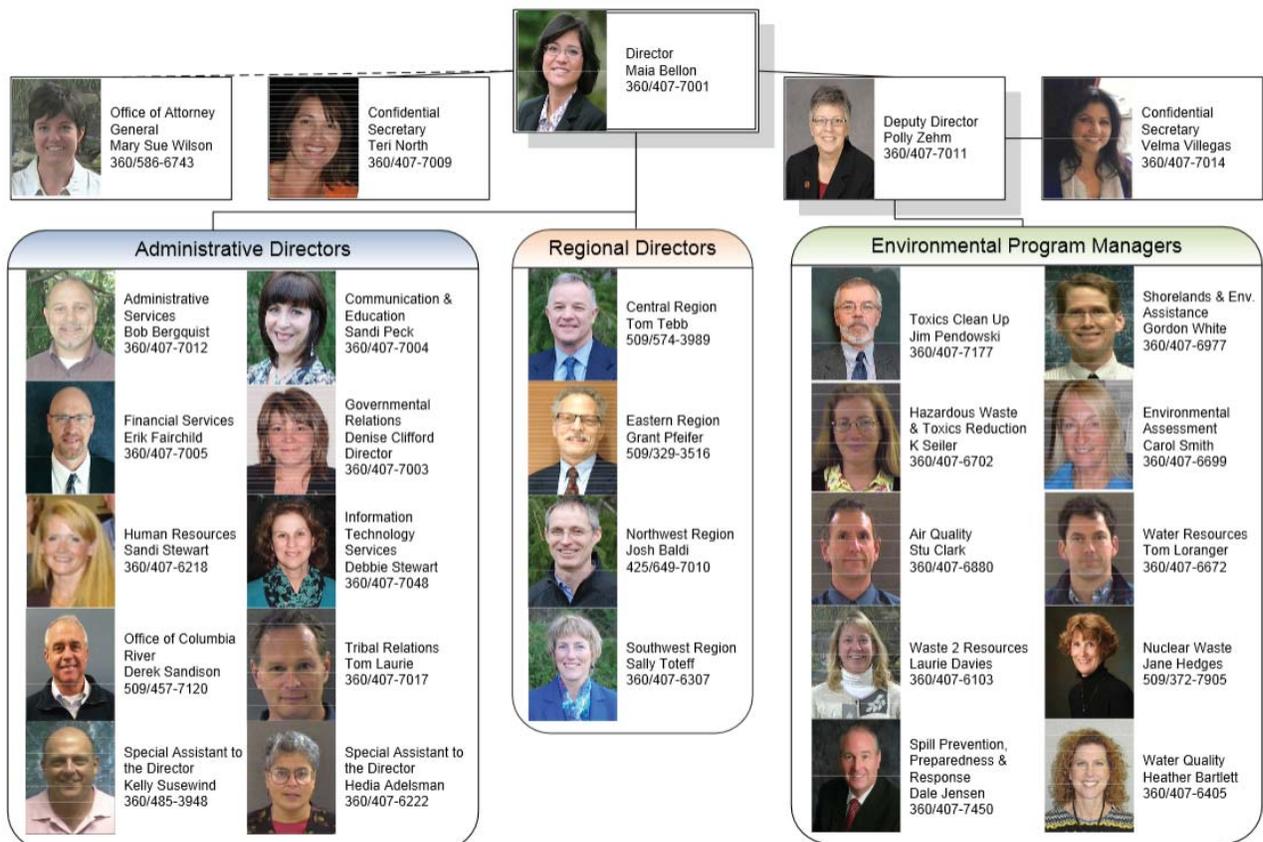
The director has complete charge of and supervisory powers over the department. To assist the Ecology director, the deputy director and the program managers direct the work and resources of each environmental program.

To ensure coordination and shared agency knowledge, networks of management teams are responsible for conveying strategy, policy, and direction to staff throughout the agency. These teams are technical advisory groups to the senior manager in each team. The responsibility and authority of each manager is defined in a job description, which may be augmented by performance agreements or specific directives through the management chain.

Coordination among Ecology and other natural resource related agencies is accomplished through the Governor's Office and the Natural Resources Sub-Cabinet. A senior assistant attorney general is also assigned to Ecology, to advise the director and supervise other assistant attorneys general working with Ecology's environmental programs. The state attorney general is an independent statewide elected position.

Ecology is a cabinet agency under the administration of the governor of the State of Washington, and is responsible to the State Legislature for implementing and enforcing environmental laws. The Legislature makes and modifies laws defining Ecology's authorities and responsibilities. The laws passed by the Legislature are then interpreted and jointly translated into regulation by Ecology and other stakeholders for implementation.

In addition, there are several cross-functional teams for specific topics or issues, such as the Toxics Advisory Group, the Water Advancement Group, the Water Strategy Coordination Team, and the Sound Advisory Group Entrepreneurs.



The majority of programs have external advisory groups of stakeholders, including members that represent the regulated community or who represent local governments receiving state or federal funds through the program. These advisory group members are considered independent, since they are not employees of Ecology.

In addition, Ecology may contract with consultants to provide analysis and recommendations on particular issues. Direct responsibility for Ecology’s economic, social, and environmental performance is focused on the director, the program managers, and other managers, especially the chief financial officer and the administrative services director.



Above: GRI workgroup discussing indicators

Stakeholders and Partnerships

4.14 - 4.15) Ecology strives to work with all stakeholder groups. Identifiable stakeholders are specific to each project and may include public property users, small business owners, retailers, manufacturers, or the public. Ecology periodically provides training to staff for public involvement. Stakeholders are identified in a variety of ways including: self-identification, staff identified, or third party interests.

We interact with a wide variety of environmental audiences on a large variety of topics. A quick look at Ecology’s home page under “Ecology For You” on our website reveals just a few of the people we reach out to and engage with through our work. Prominent groups include the public, businesses, other government agencies, educators and students, and scientists. Among the ways we connect with our audiences is through social media, including BlogSpot, Facebook, YouTube, Flickr, Instagram, and RSS Feed.

Within the 39 counties of Washington State, we have incredibly diverse ethnic populations as part of our communities. Ecology is committed to reaching as many of these populations as possible through our work on environmental justice issues. For example, our stakeholder engagement and outreach team works directly with the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington. In addition, Ecology has materials translated into several languages, in order to provide communication with non-English speaking audiences.

Public-Private Partnerships

Ecology routinely forms partnerships with other government agencies, businesses, associations, and other non-governmental organizations. Examples of these partnerships include:

Brownfields Revitalization
Chehalis Basin Partnership

Local Source Control Partnership
Puget Sound Partnership

Lean and environmental projects
Environmental Footprint Partnership

*Working together for
a better Washington*







5. Environmental

In this section:

- Materials
- Energy Use
- Environmental Restoration
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions
- Water Discharge
- Waste Generation
- Spills
- Mitigate Product/Service Impacts
- Transportation

Materials Use

(EN-1, EN-2) Ecology is an environmental service and regulatory agency. The only significant “products” produced that use direct materials are paper publications. Ecology’s tracking of material use currently is limited to “office paper” and “janitorial paper” products **used at Ecology’s Headquarters/ Southwest Regional Office (SWRO) building**. Many programs and managers within Ecology are moving to place all publications online and encourage staff to eliminate the use of printed materials. See our chart on page # to view our year-to-year progress so far.

Office Paper

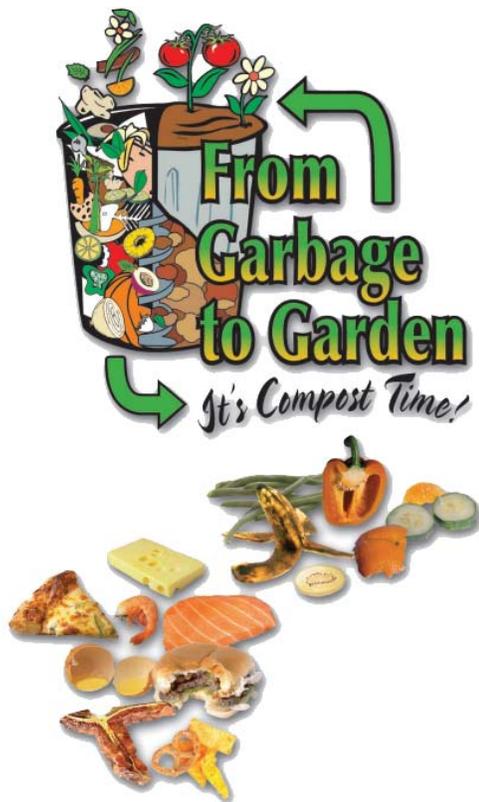
Material	Calendar Year 2013	Weight (lbs.)	Recycled Content
	Quantity Used	<i>1 ream= 5 lbs. on average</i>	Weight
Virgin office paper	0 reams	0 lbs.	0.0 lbs.
Recycled content office paper (30-40% recycled)	624 reams	3120 lbs.	1092 lbs.
Recycled content office paper (100% recycled)	6720 reams	33,600 lbs.	33,600 lbs.
Total Office Paper	7344 reams	36,720 lbs.	34,692 lbs.

Janitorial Paper

Material	Calendar Year 2013	Weight (lbs.)	Recycled Content
	Quantity Used		Weight
Toilet Tissue (100% recycled content)	218 cases	8632.8 lbs.	8632.8 lbs
Paper Towels (95% recycled content)	204 cases	3876 lbs.	3682.2 lbs
Total Janitorial Paper	422 cases	12,508.8 lbs.	12,315 lbs.
Total Material Use (tracked)	⇨	49,228.8 lbs.	47,007 lbs.

The total weight of recycled input materials is 47,007 pounds based on recycled content percentages provided by our vendors. The percentage of recycled input materials used equals 95.49% (47,007 divided by 49,228.8).

Composting at the Department of Ecology



Since 1996, Ecology has had a robust composting program at its Headquarters/ SWRO building. Employee volunteers perform annual waste audits to monitor the program. In 2011, 22,834 pounds of organic materials were diverted from the landfill. The finished compost is used on the Food Bank Garden, a garden grown, maintained, and harvested on Ecology property by volunteers. Vegetables harvested from the garden are donated to the Thurston County Food Bank.

In 2013 we composted 19,578 lbs of food and paper towels, with at least 90% of the waste being food. Since 2005 we have composted over 100 tons of waste!



Ecology's Food Bank Garden



Food Bank Garden Celebrates a Stunning Harvest

By Kate Nagel, Food Bank Garden coordinator

2014's garden reached a stunning total of over 2,000 pounds, the largest yield in the garden's three-year existence. 2011 brought in 1,690 pounds and 2012 brought in close to 1,000 pounds of food. All produce is donated to the Thurston County Food Bank for distribution.

The garden is run almost entirely by a group of dedicated volunteers. Starting with preparations and planting in the spring all the way to the fall harvest, Ecology employees volunteer their time on lunch breaks, evenings, and weekends.



Energy Use

The consumption of fossil fuels is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Energy consumption is directly linked to greenhouse gas emissions.

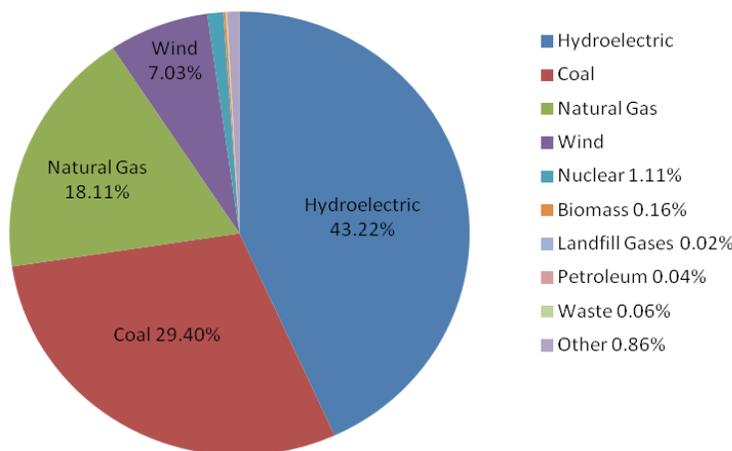
Ecology is currently reporting natural gas, fuel oil, propane, biomass, on-site renewable generated ethanol, gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, and aviation fuel.

Energy consumption data is not currently available for Ecology's Manchester Laboratory or Vancouver Field Office.

(EN-3) Direct Energy Consumption by Primary Energy Source

FY 2013 Direct Energy Use		
Gasoline		
	Gallons	Gigajoules
Agency-owned vehicles	125,710.94	16563.67
Leased vehicles (DES)	55238.44	7278.22
POV Reimbursement	18524.83	2440.83204
TOTAL Gasoline	199,474.22	26282.72
Diesel Fuel		
Agency-owned vehicles	10,776.21	1419.87
Leased vehicles (DES)	3314.31	436.69
Lacey HQ Generator	438	57.71
TOTAL Diesel	14528.52	1914.28
Natural Gas		
	Therms	Gigajoules
Agency-owned facilities	36206.60	3819.09
Leased facilities	18280.82	1928.27
TOTAL Natural Gas	54487.42	5747.35
TOTAL Direct Energy		33,944.35

Ecology's Electrical Generation Mix for FY 13



(EN-4) Indirect Energy Consumption by Primary Source

FY 2013 Indirect Energy Use			
	kWh	Gigajoules	Supplier
HQ	4249439.50	15297.98	Puget Sound Energy
Padilla Bay	333408.00	1200.27	Puget Sound Energy
NWRO	822845.90	2962.25	Puget Sound Energy
ERO	301500.00	1085.40	Avista
CRO	674944.90	2429.80	Pacific Power
BFO	132550.00	477.18	Puget Sound Energy
WEN	50443.00	181.59	Chelan PUD
EAP Operations Center (Lacey)	44370.00	159.73	Puget Sound Energy
ERO SPPR & EAP Garage (Spokane)	11940.00	42.98	Avista
SPPR Command Vehicle Storage (Lacey)	5246.00	18.89	Puget Sound Energy
Carpenter Lane Storage (Lacey)	8240.00	29.66	Puget Sound Energy
Conventional Electricity TOTAL	6634927.30	23885.74	
TOTAL Renewable Energy Generated and Consumed On-site (Padilla Bay)	24351.6	87.67	On-site 21kw photovoltaic array (solar)
Indirect Energy Use TOTAL	6659278.90	23973.40	
Renewable Energy Credits and Offsets			
	Amount	Units	Provider
Renewable Energy Credits Purchased	37181.33	kWh	Puget Sound Energy (Green Power Purchase)
Energy Offsets Purchased	81.61	MT CO ₂	Renewable Choice Energy

(EN-8) Water Use

At the time of this report, water use data were not available for other Ecology facilities.

Ecology installed low-flow fixtures at the Headquarters/SWRO building to conserve water. All Ecology-owned facilities have earned LEED certification, partly by taking measures to reduce water consumption. All new facilities and major remodels must now meet LEED Silver standards or better. Facilities leased by Ecology must also conform to the Department of Enterprise Services' (DES) [Leased Space Requirements](#) that include standards for low-flow and efficient plumbing fixtures.

Water Use				
Facility	Supplier	Total Use (m ³)	Indoor Use	Outdoor Use
Lacey HQ	City of Lacey	15,623.91	Not Specified	
Padilla Bay NERR	Skagit PUD	693.11	Not Specified	
NWRO	City of Bellevue	2304.94	1979.39	325.55
ERO	City of Spokane	1843.50	807.05	1036.45
TOTAL	20,465.45			

(EN-13) Environmental Restoration

Ecology provides funding for land and water acquisitions and site cleanup through several programs within the department. These programs are discussed below.

The Toxics Cleanup Program restores habitat by cleaning up contamination that causes harm to the environment.

Ecology funds **the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC)**, an AmeriCorps program that addresses priority areas of environmental stewardship, disaster services, and veterans and military families.

The Washington Water Acquisition Program improves stream flows watersheds with vulnerable salmon and trout populations, where critically low stream flows limit fish survival. Existing water rights holders—mostly farmers and ranchers- sell, lease or donate water rights to the State to place into Trust. All water obtained through this program is returned to the creeks, streams, and rivers where it was originally withdrawn.

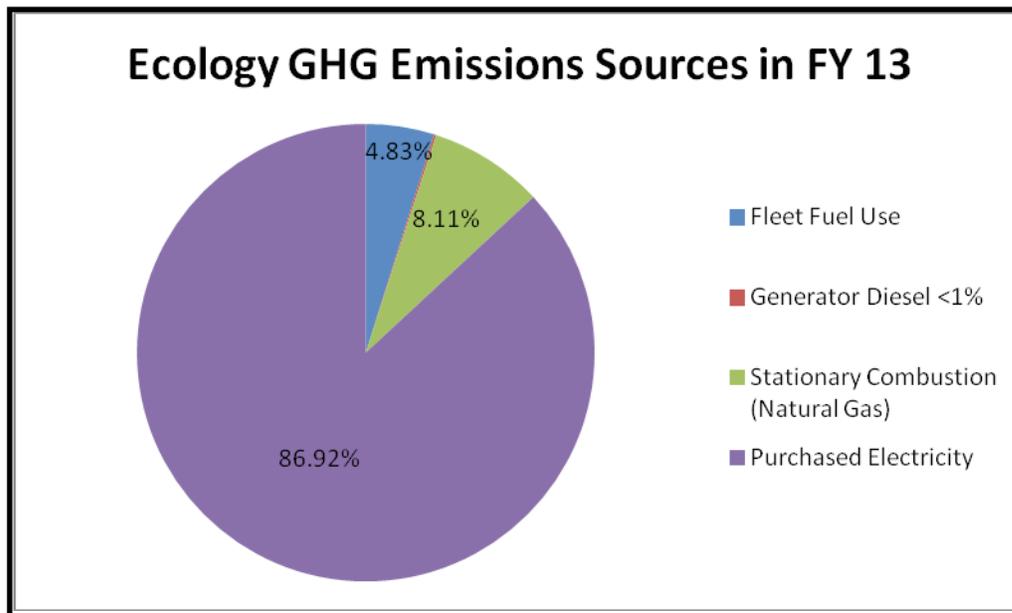
The **Wetland** mitigation compliance staff visit wetland mitigation sites to ensure mitigation requirements are being fulfilled and successful mitigation is occurring.

Areas Preserved and Restored in 2013	
Habitat Land Acquisitions (Areas Preserved)	450 Acres (Toxics Cleanup) 591 Acres (Wetland Stewardship) 1041 acres (4.21 square kilometers)
Aquatic Habitat Restored	75.5 acres (30.55 hectare)
Shoreline Restored	4,500 linear feet
Water Rights Acquired	3,484 acre feet (4297450.783934062 cubic meters)
Native trees and shrubs planted	575,000
Riparian fencing installed or improved	25,119 feet (7656.2712 meters)
Area cleared of invasive species, litter, etc.	686 acres (277.61 hectare)
Erosion control constructed	2,024 linear feet (616.9152 meters)
Stream Habitat Opened to Anadromous Fish	14 miles (22.530816 kilometers)
Total area cleaned or improved	654 miles (1052.51098 kilometers)
Wetland mitigation sites	67
Wetland creation/establishment	55.69 acres (22.54 hectares)
Wetland restoration/re-establishment	3.35 acres (1.36 hectares)
Wetland restoration/rehabilitation	75.31 acres (30.48 hectares)
Wetland enhancement	95.27 acres (38.55 hectares)
Wetland preservation	135.43 acres (54.81 hectares)
Other (buffer, buffer enhancement, upland preservation, riparian enhancement)	182.22 acres (73.74 hectares)

Washington Department of Ecology is partnering with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Northwest Watershed Institute (NWI) to acquire, protect, and restore wetlands, shorelines, and tidelands at Dabob Bay, near Quilcene in Jefferson County. Between the time period of July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, Ecology leveraged federal funding to acquire six individual properties from six different landowners. These six properties totaled 36.5 acres, and a total purchase price of \$1,449,660. These properties represent some of the most threatened and biologically significant parcels within the Dabob Bay Natural Area.

(EN-16) Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions FY 13	
Totals in Metric Tons of CO ₂	
Fleet Fuel Use	141.50
Generator Diesel	4.40
Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas)	237.8
TOTAL DIRECT	383.70
Purchased Electricity	2548.8
TOTAL INDIRECT	2548.8
TOTAL	2932.50



(EN-17) Greenhouse Gas Emissions

*Ecology does not require employees to provide commuting data; however, periodic Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) surveys indicate that approximately 30% of employees at Ecology's Headquarters/SWRO building do some type of commute reduction. Ecology also offers and encourages video conferencing as an alternative to business travel.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions FY 13	
Indirect Emissions from Business Travel	
Totals in Metric Tons of CO ₂	
Employee-owned Vehicle Business Travel	181.53
Employee Air Travel	419.70
Employee Commuting	N/A*
TOTAL Other Indirect	601.22

(EN-18) Initiatives to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Ecology implemented some specific projects to reduce GHG emissions:

- Purchased and installed four publically available electric vehicle (EV) charging stations capable of charging eight EVs.
- Moving forward with plans to purchase an EV to add to its general motor fleet, which includes 40% hybrid vehicles.
- New facilities and major remodels of existing facilities will meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Standards or better.
- Replacing the aging Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) infrastructure at our Headquarters/SWRO facility with energy-efficient components that use a more environmentally-friendly refrigerant product.

Ecology also engages employees in GHG emission reduction through the following initiatives:

- Sustainability planning and reporting through the Global Reporting Initiative.
- Biannual audits of facility waste streams.
- Commute Trip Reduction program.

Ecology is required to report GHG emissions to the Governor's Office every two years. The Second Biennial Progress Report published in December 2012 summarizes GHG emissions for all state agencies.

(EN-21) Wastewater Discharge

Ecology is delegated by the U.S. EPA as the state water pollution control agency, responsible for implementing all federal and state water pollution control laws and regulations. Wastewater and stormwater discharges are regulated primarily by wastewater discharge permits, which stipulate specific limits and conditions of allowable discharge.

The water we use is from the City of Lacey water system. Lacey uses 19 wells (groundwater) and seven storage reservoirs (surface water) that are monitored and controlled by automated equipment. Agency staff monitors water use (see EN8) and estimated wastewater levels for our three owned facilities.

Ecology tracks three hundred wastewater treatment plants statewide each year based on their work to meet the limits and conditions of their discharge permits. The number of plants in "outstanding" compliance has grown from 14 in 1996 to 126 in 2013. This is a primary indicator of how well cities and counties are handling wastewater throughout the state.

Outstanding Trends of Wastewater Treatment Plants



(EN-22) Waste Generation

Ecology's operations include six major offices located within five main office buildings. Wastes generated by Ecology at these sites and at Ecology's Manchester Laboratory are managed by staff and contractors. At the three leased offices (Central, Northwest, and Richland) the leaseholder also has a significant role in waste management.

Ecology surpluses obsolete electronic equipment (e.g., computers, phones, network equipment) to the Washington Department of Enterprise Services (DES).

Material Category	FY2013 Recycled	FY2013 Solid Waste Landfill (non-hazardous)
Hazardous or Universal Waste (disposed to MRW facility)	1356.12lbs	-
Office paper	59,860 lbs.	-
Garbage (trash)	-	49,074.30 lbs.
Corrugated cardboard	12,174 lbs.	-
Commingled Recyclables	8,800 lbs.	-

Since 2009, Ecology's E-Cycle Program has kept over 219 million pounds of electronic waste, and its toxic components, out of landfills.





Earth...pass it on.



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

(EN-23) Total Number and Volume of Significant Spills*

Over 20 billion gallons of oil and hazardous chemicals are transported through Washington State each year by ship, barge, pipeline, rail, and road. Ecology's Spills Preparedness and Response Program focuses on preventing oil spills to Washington's waters and land, as well as planning for and delivering a rapid, aggressive, and well coordinated response to oil and hazardous substance spills wherever they occur.

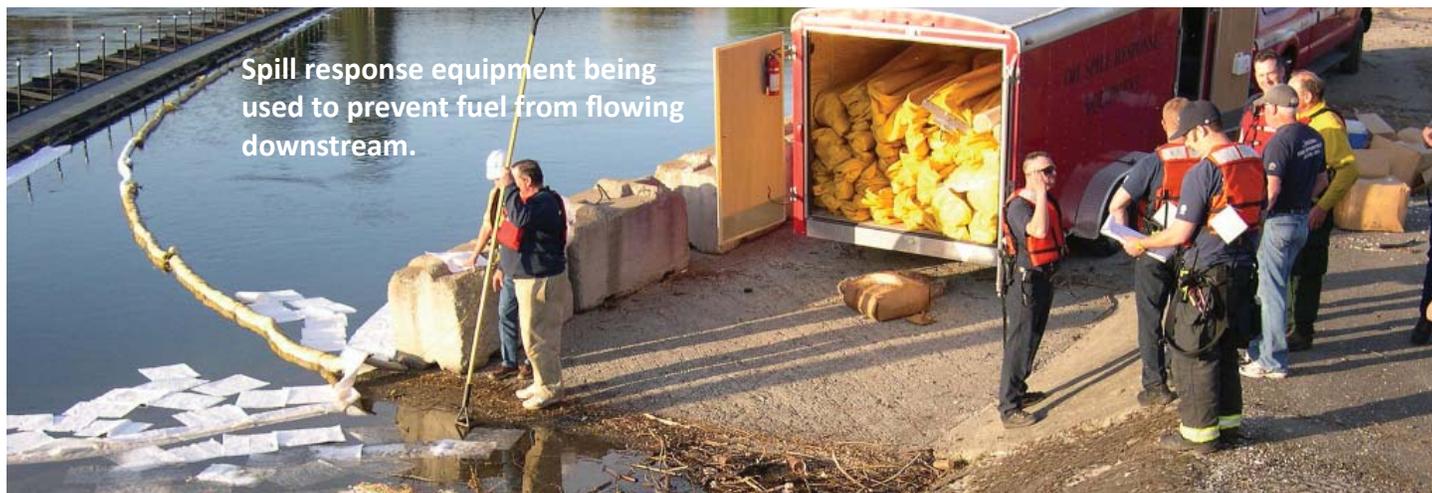
Significant spills cause economic, health, and environmental impacts. Oil and chemical spills can threaten productive and valuable ecosystems, killing birds and marine life, contaminating beaches, shellfish and groundwater. Spills can threaten public health, safety, the environment, and ultimately damage the state's economy and quality of life.

Data reflects spills to water with a quantity of at least 1 gallon. Spills from unknown sources and product types are not included in the data set. Ecology's current data collection system requires manual sorting and contributes to some data quality assurance. The target is zero spills, consistent with the legislative mandate.

Spills in Washington State are reported to the Department of Ecology via a hotline call in number. Emergency responders who are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week are immediately dispatched to handle all reported incidents as defined by state law and policy.

Total number of significant spills: 456

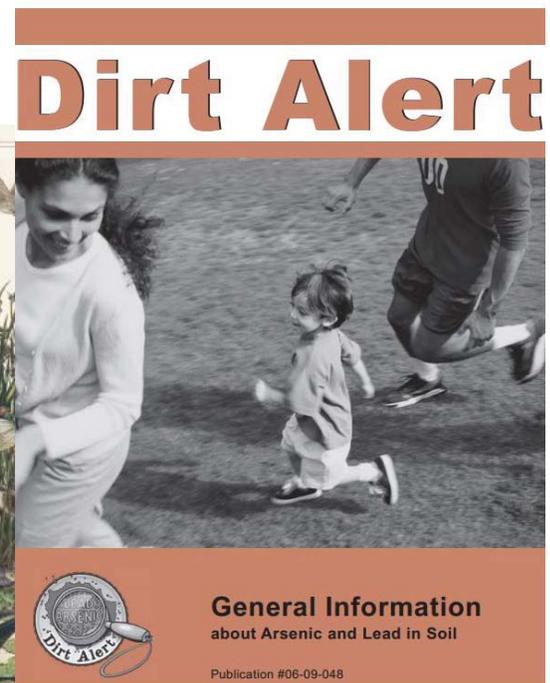
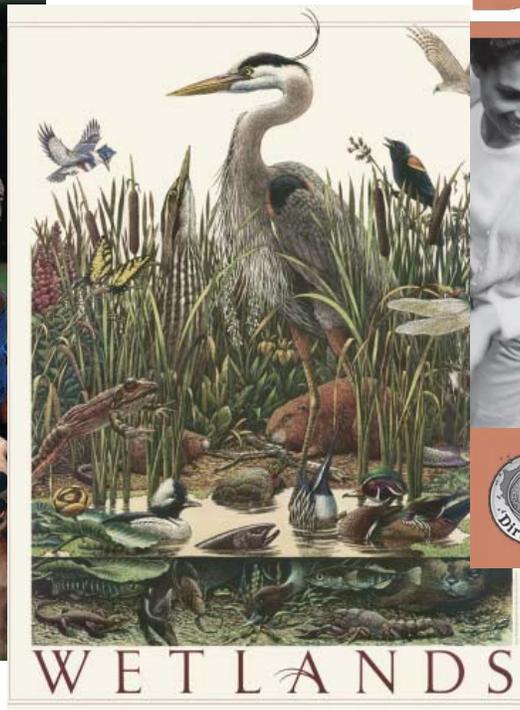
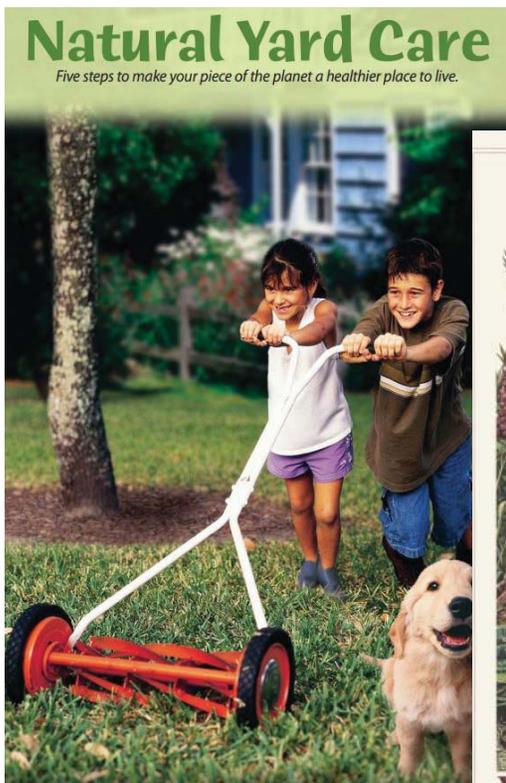
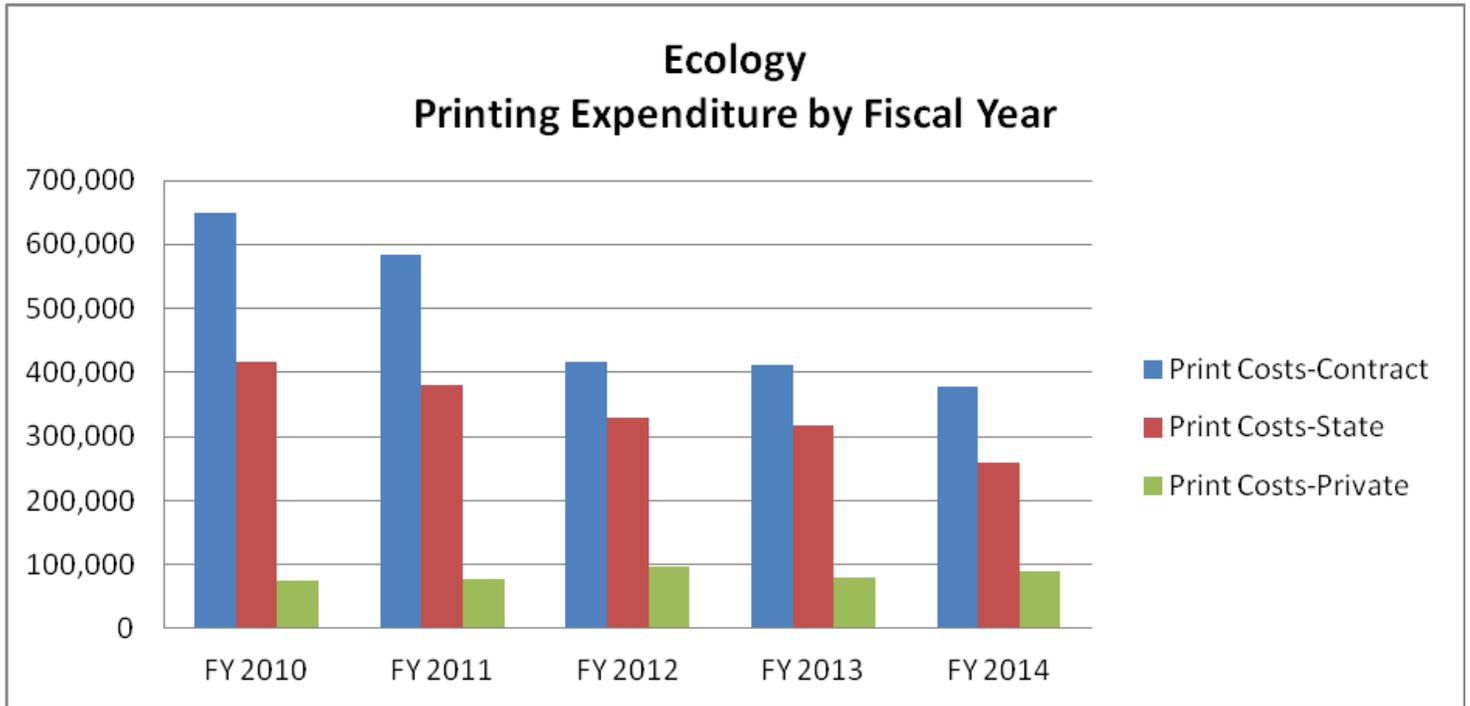
Total volume of spills: 6956 gallons



(EN-26) Mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation

One of Ecology's **products** is our paper publications. Ecology is actively moving publications online and using fewer printed materials to help reduce the impact on the environment. When printing is necessary, recycled content paper and less toxic ink is used.

Ecology is collecting data on Ecology's printing for external distribution. The data will be added to our next report.



Examples of Ecology's paper publications.

(EN-29) Employees Commuting to Work

Ecology's Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) program is a government-mandated program used to reduce the use of single occupancy vehicles (SOV) and the number of miles traveled by employees while commuting to and from work. The program includes the following incentives:

- Alternative transportation incentive programs (\$1 per trip) are available at the Headquarters/SWRO building and several of our regional offices.
- Ecology funded bus passes are available at the Headquarters/SWRO building. NWRO receives ORCA Cards that pay for vanpool and transit travel.
- Voluntary parking charge helps to fund the CTR program in Lacey.
- Extensive telecommute system is available to many employees.
- The bicycle commuters are supported at the Headquarters/SWRO building by a bike repair station. Employees can use the station and its tools to work on their bikes. 141 employees biked 75,934 miles in 2013.



Above: Ecology employees participating in the yearly commuter contest at the Lacey Headquarters building.

Opposite: Alternate modes of transportation available to Ecology employees.

Working to reduce our carbon footprint.



50 employees walked or ran 3,138 miles



141 employees biked 75,934 miles



42 employees vanpooled 306,724 miles



122 employees telecommuted



252 employees carpooled 389,862 miles



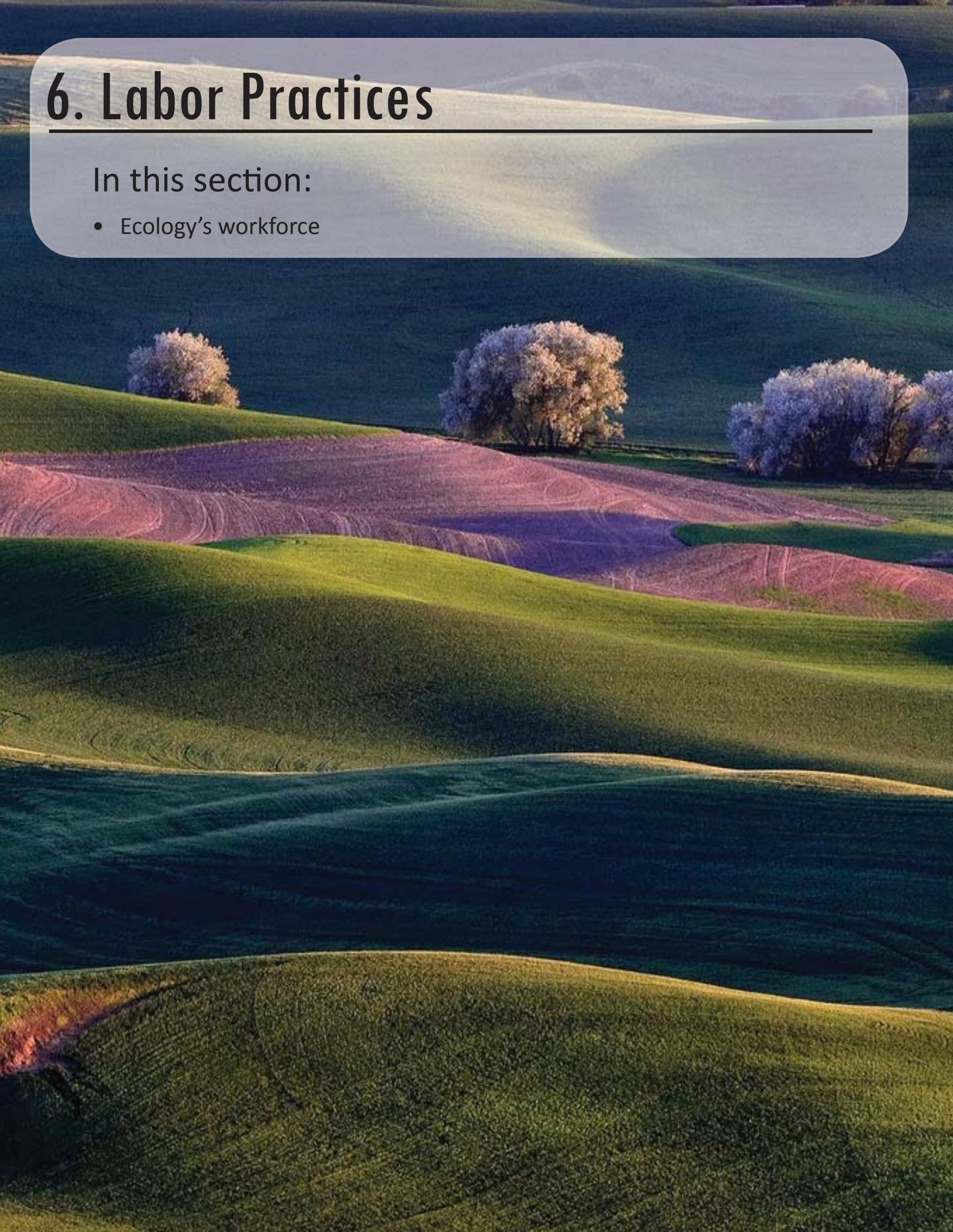
85 employees rode the bus 3,393 miles



6. Labor Practices

In this section:

- Ecology's workforce



Labor Practices (LA)

(LA-1, 4, 13)

As of June 30, 2014, Ecology had a total workforce of 1,633 individuals. The total number of Ecology employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement was 1,272 or 77.9% of the workforce .

Total Staff	Full-time Female	Full-time Male	Part-time/ Hourly Female	Part-time/ Hourly Male	Managers (WMS/ EMS) Female	Managers (WMS/ EMS) Male
1633	765	756	76	36	71	99

Diversity and Equal Opportunity:

Diversity is both a value and a goal for Ecology. As a value, diversity describes a workplace where the unique qualities, values, and perspectives of all individuals and populations are respected. As a goal, Ecology's workforce should reflect the diversity of the people in the state of Washington who are served by Ecology.

The characteristics of workforce diversity are varied as you can see in the information provided below.

Total workforce by gender, race/ethnicity, age, veteran status, and disability

Gender	Total	% of Total	Employees (Non-Managers)	% of Total Employees	Managers (WMS/EMS)	% Managers (WMS/EMS) of Total Employees
Female	841	51.5%	770	47.2%	71	4.3%
Male	792	48.5%	693	42.4%	99	6.1%
Totals	1633	100%	1463	89.6%	170	10.4%

Race/Ethnicity	Total	% of Total	% Female	% Male
Total Persons of Color	191	11.7%	52.4%	47.6%
African American	29	1.8%	51.7%	48.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	1.8%	62.1%	37.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	88	5.4%	51.1%	48.9%
Hispanic/Latino	45	2.8%	48.9%	51.1%
Caucasian/Not Disclosed	1442	88.3%	51.4%	48.6%
Total	1633	100%	51.5%	48.5%

Age Groups	Total	% of Total	% Female	% Male
24 and under	13	0.8%	53.8%	46.2%
25 to 29	88	5.4%	45.5%	54.5%
30 to 34	153	9.4%	52.3%	47.7%
35 to 39	178	10.9%	59.6%	40.4%
40 to 44	181	11.0%	56.4%	43.6%
45 to 49	170	10.4%	60.0%	40.0%
50 to 54	235	14.4%	51.1%	48.9%
55 to 59	305	18.7%	48.5%	51.5%
60 to 64	233	14.3%	45.9%	54.1%
65 and older	77	4.7%	37.7%	62.3%
40 and over	1201	74%	50.6%	49.4%

Veteran Status	Total	% of Total	% Female	% Male
Veterans	127	7.8%	19.6%	80.4%
Vietnam Era Veterans	43	2.6%	4.7%	95.3%
Disabled Veterans	12	0.7%	16.7%	83.3%
Total	182	11.1%	15.9%	84.1%

Disability	Total	% of Total	% Female	% Male
Persons with a Disability	29	1.8%	3.4%	96.6%

Management employees by gender, race/ethnicity, age, veteran status, and disability

Ecology employs 170 managers in the Washington and Exempt Management Services (WMS/EMS). These managers make up 10.4% of the Agency’s total workforce.

Gender		
Women	71	41.8%
Men	99	58.2%
Race/Ethnicity		
Total Persons of Color	12	7.1%
Hispanic/Latino	2	1.2%
African American	3	1.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1.2%
Caucasian/Not Disclosed	158	92.9%

Ecology will continue to carry out its strategic plan for developing and managing a highly skilled, engaged, and diverse workforce to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington’s environment for current and future generations, by:

- Building proactive partnerships with colleges, universities, professional associations, and other community-based organizations to expand and enhance our recruitment of new and diverse talent.
- Re-tooling the recruitment process with consulting services that are aligned with business sustainability and succession planning objectives and goals.
- Integrating workforce planning into program level planning so that we can build depth in the knowledge, skills, abilities and behaviors that drive organizational success.
- Updating and enhancing our Supervisor and Manager training program, including a new curriculum to promote employee engagement and meet the challenges of a changing workforce.
- Promoting and supporting behaviors that build a culture of respect, recognition, and feedback.



*“When one tugs at a single thing
in nature, he finds it attached
to the rest of the world.”
-John Muir*



Washington State Department of Ecology helps fund the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC), an AmeriCorps program that addresses priority areas of environmental stewardship, disaster services, and veterans and military families. The WCC works directly with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as local non-profit entities around the state on various projects such as wetland and riparian habitat restoration, creation, and enhancement. Specific tasks include, but are not limited to, planting native trees and shrubs, removing barriers from blocked culverts, installing riparian habitat structures, eradicating invasive plant species, constructing livestock exclusion fences, and erosion prevention.

Totals for FY 2013	
# of native trees or shrubs installed	575,000
Area cleared- invasive species, litter, etc.	686 acres
Erosion control	2,024 feet
Fencing installed or improved	25,119 feet
Stream Habitat Opened	14 miles
Total area cleaned or improved	654 miles



WCC's secondary focus is disaster response. The crews are trained in response to oil spills, wildland fires, hurricanes, floods, tornados, and other natural disasters. On March 22, 2014, Washington State faced one of its largest natural disasters on record, the State Route (SR) 530 landslide.

In response to the SR-530 landslide, WCC:

- Deployed 83 AmeriCorps members and 25 staff providing assistance over the course of one month. Each crew deployed for fourteen 16-hour days for a combined total of over 18,500 hours served.
- Served 13,700 meals to responders. Collected and distributed 6,350 pounds of donations.
- Constructed 9,400 feet of drainage ditches, cleared 3,500 feet of trail, spread 3,300 feet of gravel, and cleared 220 obstruction trees from in and around the debris field.
- Designed a recycling system to divert aluminum, glass, plastic, batteries, and food scraps from the landfill.





7. Society

In this section:

- Communication and Education at Ecology
- Ethics and Expectations



Society (SO)

(SO-1) Ecology's community engagement work includes environmental and social impact assessments, community development programs, public disclosure, and stakeholder engagement initiatives that address challenges and create solutions that contribute to the improvement of economic, environmental and social conditions across the state of Washington.

Many services are offered to our stakeholders (and some are required by law) through a wide range of environmental programs at Ecology including: Enforcement, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Education, Grants and Loans, Permitting, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Site Clean Up, Spill Response, Technical Assistance, and Watershed Planning.

Communication & Education at Ecology

Ecology uses a nimble, responsive communications team to continually assess the most effective ways to deliver timely, useful information to the public and media.

Ecology's communications team:

- We help people understand how our agency protects the quality of Washington's air, water and soil. We help our scientists and engineers consider the perspective of those outside of the agency, and how best to reach and communicate with them.
- We stay current with rapidly evolving technology to make sure we are using the right tools to reach our audiences.
- We work with translators to ensure that non-English speakers also receive our news, and we are expanding our outreach to non English-speaking communities.

Website

Our pages average 19,000 hits a day. Since launching in August 1994, our website has become a central part of our communications efforts. Our site has information of interest to residents, permit holders, scientists, business owners, tribes, policy makers, other government offices and others.

We are in the middle of a multi-year project that's looking at how well our website functions, where improvements can be made, and how we can make it more mobile friendly.

Social media

We make a concerted effort to use social media consistently and strategically, and have had success with Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and blogging. And increasingly, we are using other tools, like YouTube and Instagram, to creatively share our stories.

Social media has become a primary tool when communicating about oil spills in Washington waters and other emergencies. Twitter is a particularly effective way to share breaking, emergency-related news.

Traditional media

News releases and media are a powerful outreach tool for us. We work and interview with local and national media on a wide variety of topics every day to share our stories. And over the past four months we've done more than 100 media interviews per month.



Metrics

Ecology's environmental programs and administrative operations actively promote local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs, including Ecology's Environmental Justice Committee, which emphasizes engagement of and impact assessments on low income and /or minority communities.

All of Ecology's programs and many administrative divisions are involved to some degree in community engagement. The table below highlights specific examples from Ecology's operations:

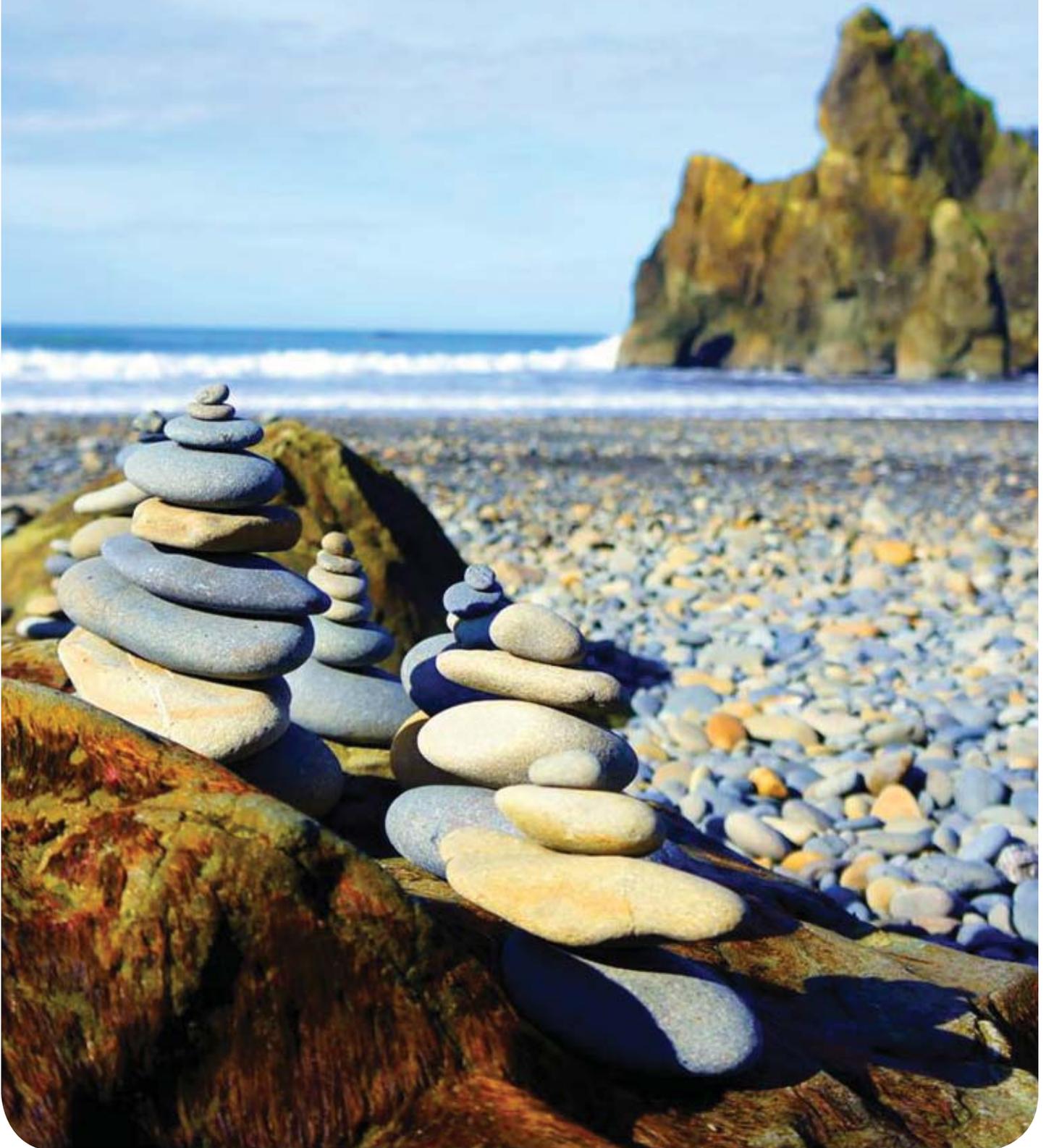
Program	Project for SO1 Indicator	Description	Data Source
Admin Svc/ Facilities	Public Disclosure Requests	Ecology processes over 20,000 public disclosure requests per year.	Public Disclosure Coordinator (Linda Anderson)
EAP	BEACH Program	Analyze WQ at saltwater beaches and communicate results to public	http://data.results.wa.gov/reports/G3-3-2-b-Swimming-Beach-Indicator
W2R	Public Participation Grants	Designed to educate communities affected by contaminated site cleanups allowing those affected a voice in clean up investigation and remediation	

(SO-3)

The citizens of the state expect all state officials and employees to perform their public responsibilities with the highest ethical and moral standards. The most important principle is that public office - whether elected or appointed - may not be used for personal gain or private advantage. Agency approved classroom training on the state's current ethics laws is required for all employees within six months of hire and must be renewed every three years.

Of the 1,633 employees at Ecology 44% are current with their ethics training. Out of the total 1,633 employees, 139 are new hires within the last six months of FY 2014. 36% of those hired in the last six months of FY14 have taken ethics training since their appointment.

*Ecology actively promotes
local community engagement*





STAY AWAY
300 FEET

8. Economic Impact

In this section:

- Diversity
- Economic Impacts of Ecology Water Resources Projects
- Coordinated Prevention Grant Program
- Finding Water for the Farming Community of Odessa, Washington



Economic Impact (EC)

(EC-7) Diversity and Local Hiring

Ecology has a diversity policy and program with the following mission: “To foster an internal culture that recognizes, values, and is strengthened by the diversity of all employees and to help build a workforce that better reflects Washington’s diverse communities.” Ecology does not have a policy indicating hiring preference for local residents.

The principle of Equal Employment Opportunity governs our hiring practices: that everyone should have the same access to opportunities. The core of diversity and affirmative action policies and practices is for equal access to full participation.

(EC-8) Infrastructure Investments

The Water Quality program works with EPA every four years to conduct a needs assessment for a snap shot of the cost of needed infrastructure for a given time. The Watersheds Needs Survey, done for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program showed in 2012 that the state needed funding for wastewater treatment, wastewater pipelines, CSO correction, stormwater, reclaimed water conveyance and decentralized systems.

These needs are independently verified through modeling conducted as part of the Office of Columbia River’s five-year Water Supply and Demand Forecast <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/forecast/forecast.html>. The projects below support our state’s efforts in local economic development by:

- Creating jobs.
- Addressing local environmental and public health priorities.
- Providing financial incentives for compliance with state laws.
- Providing core funding for many local government programs.

Highlight on Economic Impacts of Ecology Water Resources Projects

*During construction.

**After project is completed.

Project	Cost	Economic Benefits	Jobs Added	Environmental Impact**
Barker Ranch Horn Rapids Canal Piping Project	\$5.6 million	\$10.89 million yearly**	71**	More flow for fish in the Yakima River available during critical summer months.
Red Mountain Project	\$ 10.5 million	\$9.2 million annually**	103**	11,005 acre-ft of water added to the Yakima River. 1,200 acre-ft of shrub steppe habitat protected.
Chelan County/Peshastin Irrigation District Piping	\$245,000	\$480,000*		More flow for fish in Peshastin Creek available during critical summer months.
Lake Roosevelt Supplemental Releases Project	\$10.5 million	\$3 Billion increase in property values**	35,000*	27,000 acre-ft released to the Columbia River to improve flows for fish.

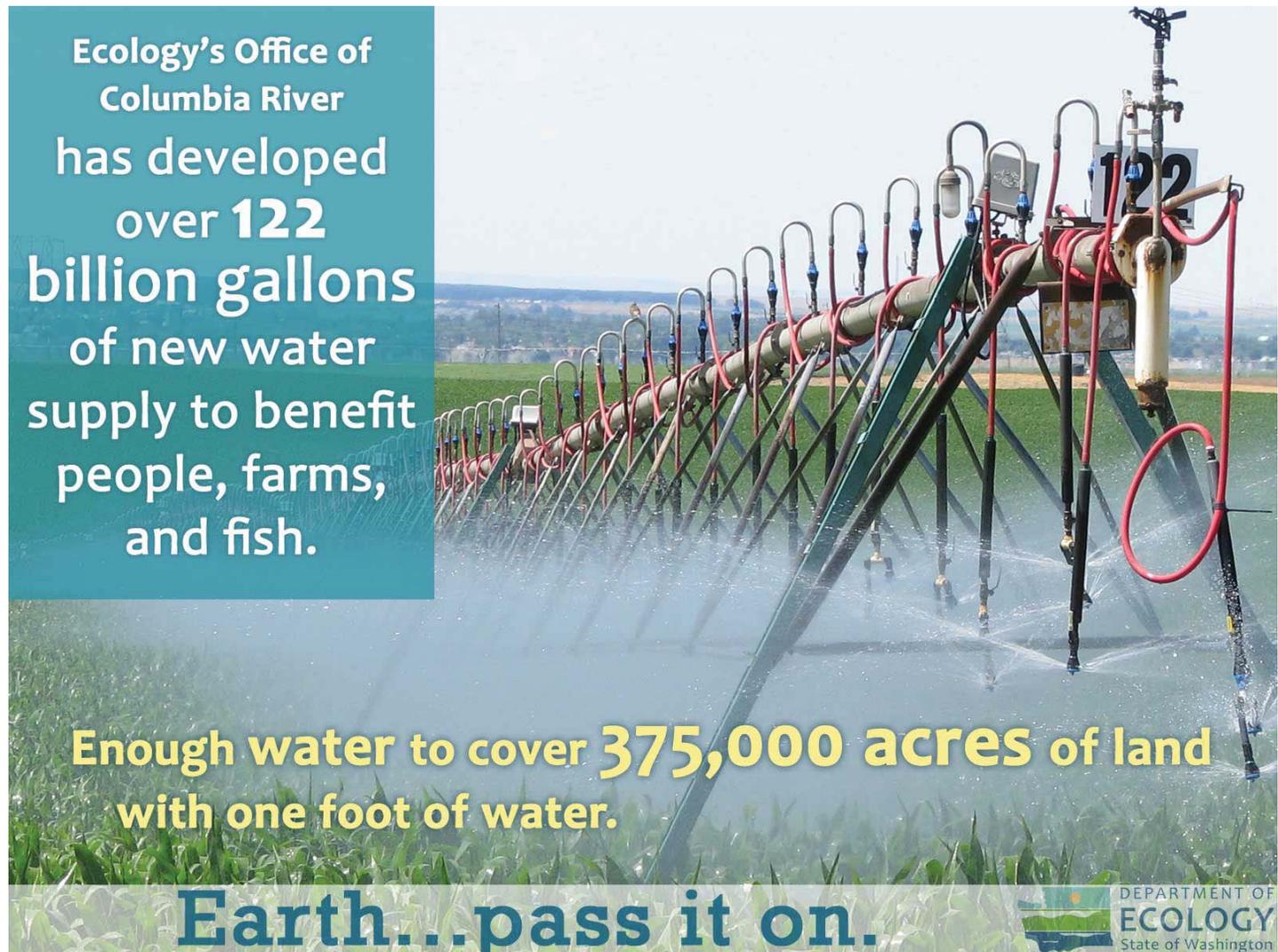
Highlight on the Coordinated Prevention Grant Program

The Waste2Resources Program's Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) supports essential local solid and hazardous waste programs and resource conservation through waste reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. Ecology is requesting \$29.60 million to continue grant funding for ongoing local solid waste management programs and enforcement activities.

CPG also provides funds for contracted services and purchases that support local businesses and consulting firms. Examples include large equipment purchases, contractors paid to pack up and properly dispose of household hazardous waste, and construction companies building facilities.

Job Creation

Based on calculations using the 2015-17 biennium funding allocation, plus the local match contribution, Ecology estimates that CPG will create 505 jobs. CPG provides roughly 31% of the costs for recycling and hazardous waste programs in all but the largest counties. Local health departments depend on CPG to maintain adequate solid waste enforcement staffing.



Ecology's Office of Columbia River has developed over **122 billion gallons** of new water supply to benefit people, farms, and fish.

Enough water to cover **375,000 acres** of land with one foot of water.

Earth...pass it on.

Ecology Tasked to Find New Water Supplies for Farming Community of Odessa, Washington

In 2006, the Washington Legislature tasked Ecology to seek out new water supplies for both in-stream and out-stream uses and authorized \$200 million to fund the work. Ecology created the Office of Columbia River (OCR) to develop new water supplies using storage, conservation and voluntary regional water management agreements.

An important focus of this activity is in the Odessa Subarea where groundwater supplies are at risk. OCR has funded projects that allow irrigators to switch from using groundwater to surface water. The economic value of potato production at risk could be as much as \$630 million annually, with a potential loss of 3,600 jobs and \$211 million in regional income if aquifers decline to a point at which they are no longer usable.

In all, approximately 90,000 acres of Odessa Subarea lands will be switched from declining groundwater to surface water. Getting the replacement surface water to these lands requires a number of infrastructure improvements including the installation siphons and expanding the East Low Canal. Water delivery to some farms from this new source began in early 2014.



Ecology Director Maia Bellon (right) hands off a secondary use permit to Lorri Lee, Pacific Northwest Regional Director, US Bureau of Reclamation. The permit allows 164,000 ac-ft of water to be delivered to the Odessa Subarea.



According to a 2005 WSU study, over half of Washington's agricultural income is generated in the Odessa Subarea. Declining aquifers endanger the Odessa's agricultural future, risking as much as 36,000 jobs and \$841 million, annually. Shown above are potato fields being watered in Odessa.



9. Conclusion

In this section:

- Accomplishments
- Challenges
- Our Progress From Year to Year



Conclusion

Ecology made progress over the last two years building our reporting process, training and involving key Ecology staff, and integrating stakeholder views into the design of the report.

Accomplishments

All eleven Ecology programs were involved in the development process and contributed to the report.

- Stakeholder input was provided by staff proxies but came from workshops designed to extract current data (2013) from program representatives based on recent stakeholder input at involvement forums.
- We identified Ecology’s material aspects, impacts, and indicators weighing both stakeholder and program views.
- We followed GRI’s new G4 “Process for Defining Report Content” to determine the design of the report considering materiality, boundary, and scope. These determinations represent a major area of improvement.
- Water Use (EN8) - A lot of technology has been applied to conserve water at Ecology. Results over the last two years indicate that we saved over 45,000 cubic meters of water during the period.
- We added seven new performance indicators strengthening our reporting around economic and social impacts. The 14 indicators from the first report were reaffirmed. Most of Ecology’s biggest sustainability impacts relate to environmental topics because we are an environmental management agency.

Challenges

- To improve data quality, Ecology needs to invest more in metrics infrastructure in coordination with DES.
- Staffing responsibilities for the GRI reporting effort need to be better defined for report designers and content contributors and address future staff turnover.
- Financial support for reporting work needs to be provided.
- Sustainability and GRI Guidelines training needs to be provided for staff who are developing the report.

Sustainability reporting has many benefits for organizations but the main reason for investing in it is to ensure the long-term survival of humanity and the other species living on Earth.

Ecology GRI Reporting - 2-Year Performance Indicator Comparison (2011-2013)

Aspect/Indicator	2011 Value	2011 Link	Units	2013 Value	Change	Comments
Employment/LA1	1550	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/gri/2011/workforce.html	Staff members	1633	83	Increase of 83 employees
Labor/LA4	80%	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/gri/2011/socialimpact.html	Percent union membership	77.9	2.1	Small decrease
Ethics/SO3	67%	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/gri/2011/socialimpact.html	Percent training compliance	44.1	22.9	Large decrease. A side effect of switching to a new training records system. Not a true value due to delayed records updates.
Materials/EN2	97.46%	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/gri/2011/materials_use.html	Percent recycled content	95.49	1.97	Small decrease
Water Use/EN8	65,487	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/gri/2011/water_use.html	Cubic meters	20,465.00	45,022	Major decrease

