



Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account

Ten-Year Financing Report 2022

Ecology's budget request to clean up Washington's contaminated sites during the 2023–25 biennium

-and-

Ecology's & Local Governments' estimates to conduct cleanup activities over the next ten years through 2033

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology

Olympia, Washington

January 2023

Publication No. 22-09-080

Publication Information

This document is available on the Washington State Department of Ecology's website at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2209080.html>

Cover photo credit

- Nature_Design on Pixabay @ <https://pixabay.com/images/id-5241253/>

Related Information

- [Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report 2020](#)¹
- [Model Toxics Control Accounts Biennial Report of Expenditures: 2017–19 Biennium](#)²

Contact Information

Toxics Cleanup Program

P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Phone: 360-407-7170
Website³: [Washington State Department of Ecology](http://www.ecology.wa.gov)

ADA Accessibility

The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

To request an ADA accommodation, contact Ecology by phone at 360-407-6831 or email at ecyadacoordinator@ecy.wa.gov For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit Ecology's website for more information.

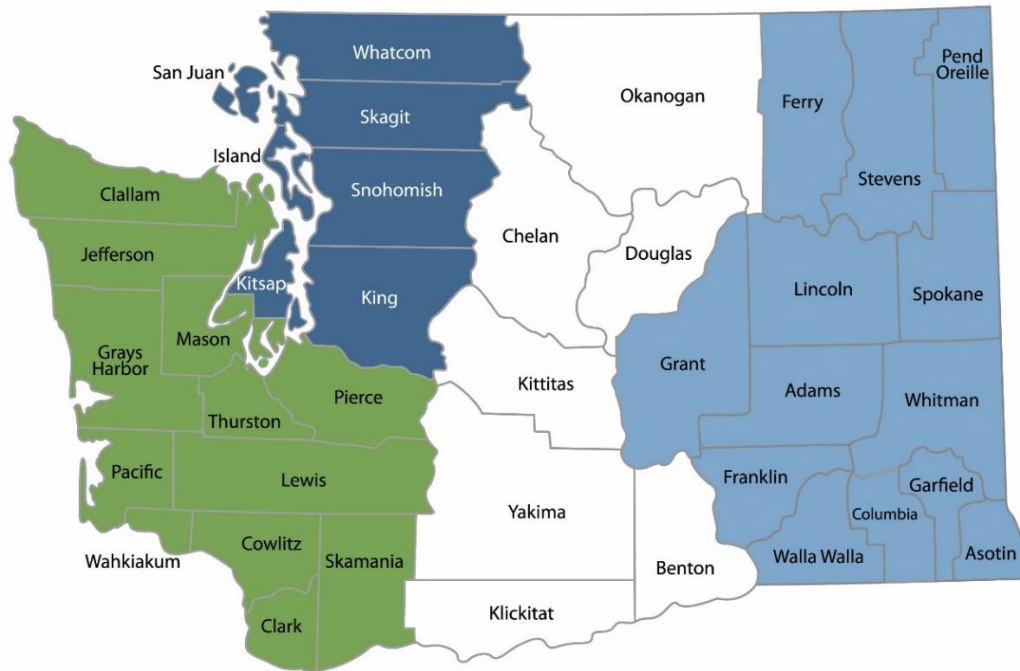
¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2009060.html>

² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2109043.html>

³ www.ecology.wa.gov/contact

Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



Southwest Region 360-407-6300	Northwest Region 206-594-0000	Central Region 509-575-2490	Eastern Region 509-329-3400
---	---	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

This page intentionally left blank

Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account

**Ten-Year Financing Report
2022**

Toxics Cleanup Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, WA

**January 2023
Publication No. 22-09-080**



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Table of Contents

Publication Information	2
Related Information	2
Contact Information	2
ADA Accessibility	2
Department of Ecology’s Regional Offices	3
Map of Counties Served	3
Tables in Narrative	iv
Criteria Tables in Appendices D, E, F, and G	v
Figures	vi
Maps	vii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	viii
A message from the Program Manager	xi
Executive Summary	1
Purpose of this report	1
Summary of Chapter 1: Background on MTCA and cleanup numbers	2
Summary of Chapter 2: Hazardous Substance Tax forecast	2
Summary of Chapter 3: How the Ten-Year Solicitation works	3
Summary of Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9: Snapshot of estimated cleanup financing needs for local governments and the state	3
Framework and assumptions when reading this report	11
Chapter 1: Purpose and Background	13
Purpose of this report	13
Washington’s Department of Ecology & Toxics Cleanup Program: Why they matter	15
MTCA: Protecting health and environment for 33 years	15
What are hazardous sites and remedial actions?	17
Why should Washington residents care about contaminated sites?	18
MTCA’s cleanup steps remove hazardous threats	18
Environmental justice in cleanup	20
Putting the funding into context: Cleanups by the numbers	21
Public funding and obligations for cleanup	22
Why can it be difficult to clean up sites fast?	24
Guidance and tools help move cleanups forward	27
Four resources describe how we use public funds for cleanups	28
Find cleanups happening now	31
Chapter 2: Model Toxics Control Act Funding: Where It Comes from and How It’s Used ...	33

Hazardous Substance Tax Funds Model Toxics Control Act Accounts33

Changes to the MTCA program for the 2019–21 biennium34

2019 legislative change and MTCA revenue.....37

Ecology is actively managing MTCA.....37

2023–25 Biennium Budget requests.....38

Chapter 3: How the Ten-Year Solicitation Works.....39

 What is the Ten-Year Solicitation?.....39

Chapter 4: Remedial Action Grant Program Overview.....43

 Remedial Action Grant Program overview43

 Rules that impact the RAG Program.....44

 Six types of RAG grants and loans may be available to local governments45

Chapter 5: Estimated RAG Funding Needed for Local Governments over the 2023–25 Biennium and Next Ten Years.....47

 RAG funding supporting local governments.....47

 Total estimated RAG funding needed for local governments: \$1.6 billion over ten years48

 State’s share of RAG funding for local governments over ten years: \$824 million through 203348

 Ecology’s RAG Capital Budget request: \$115 million for the 2023–25 biennium.....51

 Summary of RAG funding estimates and budget request51

 RAG Program grants and loans offered during 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation52

 RAG grants that fell outside the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation53

 Trend analysis: Financial stability for local governments is key to successful cleanups—the last two biennia prove it.54

Chapter 6: Affordable Housing Cleanups Overview and Estimated Funding Needed for the 2023–25 Biennium59

 Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program and why it matters59

 The program offers two types of grants60

 Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program & Environmental Justice.....60

 Learn more about the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program:61

 Total estimated project cost for affordable housing-related cleanups over ten years: \$59 million through 203362

 Ecology’s Capital Budget request for the Affordable Housing Cleanup Program: \$12 million for the 2023–25 biennium63

Chapter 7: Estimated Funding Needs for State-Directed Work over the 2023–25 Biennium and Next Ten Years.....65

 What is state-directed cleanup work?65

 New sites will require state-directed MTCA funding in the future66

 How we developed the state-directed list.....66

How we ranked the state-directed list for funding from the MTCA Capital Account.....66

Estimated funding needed for state-directed cleanups70

Total estimated project cost for state-directed cleanup activities over ten years: \$191 million through 203371

Ecology’s Capital Budget request for state-directed projects: \$21 million for the 2023–25 biennium.....72

Chapter 8: Estimated Funding Needed for PFAS Contamination over the 2023–25 Biennium73

 What are PFAS?73

 PFAS chemicals are contaminating drinking water73

 Ecology’s State Building Construction Account budget request for PFAS-related projects: \$17 million for the 2023–25 biennium74

Chapter 9: Estimated Funding Needed for Large Multi-Biennia Cleanup Project over the Next Ten Years77

 Total estimated project cost for cleanup activities over ten years for projects over \$10 million: \$1.3 billion through 203377

Conclusion81

 We are continuing to manage cleanup demands81

 Funding public cleanups will take \$1.6 billion over ten years81

 Items to note and insights from the data82

 How do estimates in the 2022 report compare to previous reports?83

 Moving forward...83

References & Resources.....88

Glossary.....97

Appendix A: Reporting Requirements for MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report (RCW 70A.305.030(5))105

Appendix B: Ten-Year 2022 Financing Tables.....107

Appendix C: How criteria for the Remedial Action Grant program evolved -and-.....127

Brief history of Ecology’s Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program127

 Remedial Action Grant criteria127

 A brief history of the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program132

Appendix D: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Oversight Grants & Loans135

Appendix E: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants 141

Appendix F: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Safe Drinking Water Action Grants145

Appendix G: 2023–25 Evaluation Criteria for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants.....149

Appendix H: Focus on: MTCA Account and Revenue Changes.....159

Tables in Narrative

Table 1: Snapshot of local governments’ remedial action grant (RAG) financing tables found in Appendix B. It summarizes estimated local governments' financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account for cleanup efforts from 2023 through 2025.....5

Table 2: Snapshot of affordable housing cleanup financing tables found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account to conduct affordable housing cleanup efforts between 2023 and 2033.....6

Table 3: Snapshot of state-directed work financing tables found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account to conduct state-directed cleanup efforts between 2023 and 2033.7

Table 4: Snapshot of SBCA-funded state directed work financing tables found in Chapter 8. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA) to conduct state-directed emergent issue efforts between 2023 and 2033.....9

Table 5: Snapshot of \$10 million project financing table found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs for large, multi-biennia cleanup projects expected to exceed \$10 million between 2023 and 2033. 10

Table 6: Toxics Cleanup Program tools and guidance that help speed up cleanups.....28

Table 7: Comparison of content found in Ecology’s two major MTCA financial reports: the MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures and the MTCA Capital Account’s Ten-Year Financing Report.....30

Table 8: Washington state’s historical Hazardous Substance Tax rate per barrel by fiscal year.35

Table 9: Estimated revenue in MTCA accounts for 2023–25 biennium based on June 2022 forecast and cost recovery37

Table 10: Four types of cleanup grants are available during the Ten-Year Solicitation that happens every other year. Three types of grants are available during the biennium when the funds become available to Ecology.....42

Table 11: Washington state’s share of total estimated local government cleanup costs.50

Table 12: Ecology’s RAG budget request of \$115 million for 2023–25 biennium. See Table 1A in Appendix B for project-specific detail.....51

Table 13: Washington state’s share of estimated affordable housing-related cleanup projects is approximately \$59 million through 2033.....62

Table 14: Ecology’s budget request for the 2023–25 biennium for affordable housing-related cleanups is approximately \$12 million. See Table 2 in Appendix B for project-specific details..63

Table 15: Ecology estimates we will require approximately \$191 million to conduct 33 state-directed activities and estimates for future activities through 2033. Cost estimates are based on input from Ecology cleanup project managers. See Financing Tables 3A-3F in Appendix B for project-specific detail.....71

Table 16: Ecology’s budget request of \$21 million will allow us to conduct and oversee 14 state-directed cleanup projects during the 2023–25 biennium. See Financing Tables 3A through 3F in Appendix B for project-specific details.....72

Table 17: Ecology’s budget request from the State Building Construction Account provides funding for PFAS-related projects during the 2023–25 biennium.....75

Table 18: Estimated cost of Washington state cleanups exceeding \$10 million through 2033. See Financing Table 4 in Appendix B for project-specific details.....77

Table 19: Accounting and budget resources.....88

Table 20: Environmental data.....89

Table 21: Public involvement resources.....89

Table 22: Technical resources and guidance.....90

Table 23: Equity and environmental justice resources mentioned in this report.....92

Table 24: Affordable housing resources.....93

Table 25: Sources for criteria used to prioritize projects in this report.....94

Table 26: State or federal cleanup laws and regulations mentioned in this report.....95

Table 27: Washington state bills mentioned in this report related to the MTCA Account.....96

Table 28: List of financing tables in Appendix B.....107

Criteria Tables in Appendices D, E, F, and G

Criteria Table 1: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup.....136

Criteria Table 2: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health.....137

Criteria Table 3: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 3—Improve the environment.....138

Criteria Table 4: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 4—Equitable distribution.....138

Criteria Table 5: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 5—Redevelopment & reuse in cleanups.....139

Criteria Table 6: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 6—Meaningful community investment.....140

Criteria Table 7: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup.....142

Criteria Table 8: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health and environment.....143

Criteria Table 9: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution.....144

Criteria Table 10: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 4—Redevelopment & reuse in cleanups.....144

Criteria Table 11: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup.....146

Criteria Table 12: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health.....147

Criteria Table 13: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution.....148

Criteria Table 14: Affordable housing cleanup grants—Total & weighted points for evaluation criteria categories 1 through 4.....149

Criteria Table 15: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup.....150

Criteria Table 16: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 2—Improve human health and the environment for residential use.....152

Criteria Table 17: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution of funds and property reuse.....154

Criteria Table 18: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 4—Community investment 155

Criteria Table 19: Affordable housing cleanup grant list of community services and types of services to respond to Criterion 4.7 158

Figures

Figure 1: Twelve cleanups are happening in the Bellingham Bay area in Whatcom County on a massive bay-wide scale. Ecology coordinates with federal, tribal, state, and local governments to clean up sediment, control sources of pollution impacting sediments, and restore habitat, while considering land and water uses. At left: 8 of the 12 cleanup sites in Bellingham Bay are visible. Read the 2022 Cleanup Update at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109166.html>. At right: Ecology provides Public Participation Grants to increase public understanding and involvement in cleaning up contaminated sites, and Ecology staff may join grant-funded events like this walking tour of Bellingham Bay cleanup sites. Photo credit: Ecology (2019, 2022) 16

Figure 2: What’s in My Neighborhood is a searchable map of all identified contaminated sites in Washington state. Zoom in on map (right) or search a specific address (left). Filter sites by location, contaminant (such as mercury or petroleum), and status (such as cleaned up and awaiting to be cleaned up). Other filters include brownfield, leaking underground storage tank, and Voluntary Cleanup Program sites. Export the results or follow each site’s link to the Cleanup and Tank Search database for more information. Credit: Ecology (2022) 17

Figure 3: Steps in the formal MTCA cleanup process..... 19

Figure 4: Number and status of contaminated sites in Washington as of August 1, 2022. Source: Ecology’s Management Information System (MIC)..... 22

Figure 5: Ecology staff explain about sources of pollution at the 2021 Lower Duwamish River Waterway Festival in the South Park Neighborhood of Seattle. Photo credit: Eric Carpenter, Ecology. Read more about the Lower Duwamish Waterway cleanup at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Lower-Duwamish-Waterway>..... 31

Figure 6: Hazardous Substance Tax revenue (reflects June 2022 forecast)..... 36

Figure 7: Ecology’s two-year budget cycle for the Ten-Year Solicitation extends over two calendar years, from January to December..... 41

Figure 8: Locally owned cleanups are moving towards final construction, as evidenced by the phases that need funding. Local governments report that 90% of the RAG funding needed for the 2023–25 biennium would go to projects that are in the engineering design and construction phases; 97% of the reported funding need over the next decade is for those same phases..... 54

Figure 9: Local governments’ solicited need in state share for Remedial Action Grant financing as of the 2023–25 biennium. Property owners and the public discover and report between 200 and 300 new sites to Ecology each year and to reflect this anticipated need, we added estimates to outward biennia..... 57

Figure 10: Remedial Action Grant estimated state share ten-year need by cleanup phase. The graph shows the solicited state share of local cleanup needs (based on an assumed funding

level of 50% of eligible project costs) for the next ten years according to phase of cleanup. The lower two lines represent the preliminary phases of a cleanup, **Site/Remedial Investigation** and **Feasibility Study/Cleanup Action Plan Development**. The top grey dotted line represents the funding need for local government projects in the **Engineering Design, Cleanup Construction, and Post-Closure & Monitoring** phases. The solid orange line is Ecology’s budget request for the 2023–25 biennium, and the green horizontal dashed line is the average RAG appropriations since 2007.58

Figure 11: Ecology staff help people connect with cleanups that are happening in their communities. Tours, public meetings, event booths, focus sheets, and public comment periods for formal cleanups supervised by Ecology, are some of the ways we invite people to learn about contaminated sites and engage with us. At left, outreach staff explain what’s happening at the former Georgia-Pacific West lignin mill, which will be redeveloped for affordable housing after cleanup. The site is located along Bellingham Bay in northwestern Washington, where historical industrial practices such as pulp and paper mill operations, contaminated the soil, marine sediment, and groundwater. The site is now part of a massive cleanup. At right, Ecology staff demonstrate how stormwater runoff can contaminate the Bellingham Bay watershed. Photo credit Ecology (2022, 2019)..... 104

Maps

Map 1: Ten-year projects over \$10 million total project cost through the 2031–33 biennium (state and local government share combined).....79

Map 2: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs comparison 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 by county. Projects depicted are specific to each county and don’t include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1A and 1B in Appendix B.....84

Map 3: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project cost (state and local government share combined) through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by County. Projects depicted are specific to each county and don’t include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.85

Map 4: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project costs (state and local share combined) through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by Legislative Districts. Projects depicted are specific to each district and don’t include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.86

Map 5: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project costs (state and local share combined) today through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by Puget Sound Legislative Districts (inset map). Projects depicted are specific to each district and don’t include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.87

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
AFFF	Aqueous film-forming foam
AHAB	Affordable Housing Advisory Board
AHCG Program	Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program
BRTF Account	Brownfield Redevelopment Trust Fund Account
CAP	Cleanup Action Plan
CAP	Chemical Action Plan
CC	construction complete (part of CC/O&M/Performance Monitoring)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CLARC	Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculations spreadsheet
COVID-19	2019 coronavirus disease; also known as 2019 novel coronavirus
cPAH	carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
CRO	Ecology's Central Regional Office
CSA	Cleanup Settlement Account
CSCSL	Confirmed and Suspected Contamination Site List
CSI	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative
CSID	cleanup site identification number
CWU	Central Washington University
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOR	Washington State Department of Revenue
EAGL	Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans
EAP	Environmental Assessment Program
ECY or Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EJ	environmental justice
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Ecology's Eastern Region Office
ESSB	Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill
ESP	Everett Smelter Plume
FS	Feasibility Study
FSID	facility site identification number
FY	fiscal year
HB	House Bill
HSL	Hazardous Sites List

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
HST	Hazardous Substance Tax
HVOC	highly volatile organic compound
II	Initial Investigation
IPD	Implicit Price Deflator
IPG	Integrated Planning Grant
ISIS	Integrated Site Information System database
IT	information technology
LD	Legislative District
LDW	Lower Duwamish Waterway
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
MTCA accounts	Model Toxics Control Act accounts: MTCA Operating Account, MTCA Capital Account, and MTCA Stormwater Account
MTCA Plan	Model Toxics Control Accounts Cash Management Plan
MVF	Motor Vehicle Fund
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFA	Formal No Further Action (when written documentation is provided)
O&M	operation and maintenance (part of CC/O&M/Performance Monitoring)
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCE	tetrachloroethylene
PFAS / PFOAS	Per-fluorinated and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances
PLIA	Washington State Pollution Liability Insurance Agency
PLP	potentially liable person or party
PSI	Puget Sound Initiative
RAG	Remedial Action Grant Program
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RI	Remedial Investigation
SAW	Secure Access Washington
SBCA	State Building Construction Account
SCUM	Sediment Cleanup User's Manual
SEA	Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
SHA	Site Hazard Assessment
SMS	Sediment Management Standards (rule)
SSB	Substitute Senate Bill

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
TCP	Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program
UST	underground storage tank
VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

A message from the Program Manager

Toxics Cleanup Program staff have been partnering with local governments for more than 30 years to remove contamination from Washington’s environment. Despite countless obstacles that have included budget shortfalls and the COVID-19 pandemic, we have persevered and we are making progress.

We know there’s a century’s worth of contamination buried in Washington’s soil and shorelines. We see evidence of it every day when property owners or passers-by discover new sites. In fact, most of the hundreds of new sites reported to Ecology each year are discovered by members of the public during standard property transactions. It’s a stark reminder of past industrial business practices and accidental spills for which we are all still paying a price.

The effort and financial cost to clean up contamination can seem formidable, but we know it’s working. Cleanups don’t just protect our health and environment, they boost our economies, too. Local government officials, community leaders, business owners, our staff—all of us see the benefits each time a business opens on a formerly contaminated site, or a community celebrates a new waterfront park, or a family moves into an affordable housing development so they can live and play where they work.

At the time we published this report, there were nearly 14,000 sites in Washington. That’s a sobering number. Fortunately, our teams and cleanup partners have cleaned up roughly 7,700 of these sites over the last 33 years but more than 6,000 sites remain contaminated and need further action. This report explains how funds from the MTCA Capital Account make those cleanups possible. We outline our cleanup budget request for the next biennium and estimate what’s needed to maintain that momentum over the next ten years. We share what we have heard from local governments: how they plan to use state funding to investigate and remove contamination in their communities, and what they expect their funding needs will be over the coming decade.

Cleanups protect Washington’s environment and the health of its eight million residents. My thanks to the thousands of people across our state who make cleanups happen, to the local government representatives whose unique perspectives and grant applications informed this report, and to the team who prepared the information that shows why cleanup funding matters.

Barry Rogowski
Manager, Toxics Cleanup Program

Fiscal data, analysis, and review. Simon Adams, Lars Andreassen, Lyndsay Gordon (co-project manager), Aaron Hubler, My-Hanh Mai, Garret Ward. **Remedial Action Grant Managers.** Dan Koroma, Lydia Lindwall. **Section reviewers.** Cheryl Ann Bishop, Laurie Dahmen, Michael Feldcamp, Ali Furmall, Mark Gordon, Sandra Matthews, Millie Piazza, Kim Smith. **Data compilation & report preparation.** Kelly Fox (financial tables), Hugo Froyland (maps), Elaine Heim (co-project manager & editor).

Executive Summary

Purpose of this report

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) produces the MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report every two years in cooperation with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities. This report outlines the estimated financing that Washington state and local governments will need to clean up contaminated sites during the 2023–25 biennium and over the next ten years. It also identifies the projects and grant programs that were included in Ecology’s budget request to the Governor for the 2023–25 biennium.

Washington’s environmental cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), requires this report ([RCW 70A.305.030\(4\)](#)).⁴

(4) Before September 20th of each even- numbered year, the department must:

- (a) Develop a comprehensive ten-year financing report in coordination with all local governments with clean-up responsibilities that identifies the projected biennial hazardous waste site remedial action needs that are eligible for funding from the model toxics control capital account;
- (b) Work with local governments to develop working capital reserves to be incorporated in the ten-year financing report;
- (c) Identify the projected remedial action needs for orphaned, abandoned, and other clean-up sites that are eligible for funding from the model toxics control capital account;
- (d) Project the remedial action need, cost, revenue, and any recommended working capital reserve estimate to the next biennium’s long-term remedial action needs from the model toxics control capital account, and submit this information to the appropriate standing fiscal and environmental committees of the senate and house of representatives. This submittal must also include a ranked list of such remedial action projects for the model toxics control capital account. The submittal must also identify separate budget estimates for large, multibiennia clean-up projects that exceed ten million dollars. The department must prepare its ten-year capital budget plan that is submitted to the office of financial management to reflect the separate budget estimates for these large clean-up projects and include information on the anticipated private and public funding obligations for completion of the relevant projects.

Per these requirements, the Ten-Year Financing Report focuses on funding needed to clean up contaminated sites during the 2023–25 biennium and over the next ten years. However, MTCA also funds a broad range of other critical public health and environmental work at Ecology and twelve other state agencies in Washington, totaling tens of millions of dollars. The funding

⁴ Hazardous Waste Cleanup—Model Toxics Control Act, RCW 70A.305.030, Department’s powers and duties, as amended by 2019 c 422 @ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030>

needs of those activities are not summarized here. To learn more about those activities, download the companion report, [MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures: 2019–21 Biennium](#),⁵ published in April 2022.

Summary of Chapter 1: Background on MTCA and cleanup numbers

Every person is entitled to clean water, soil, and air. As of August 2022, there were more than 13,900 sites in Washington state that have posed or still pose threats to human health, environment, and economy. Roughly 21% of those sites are “public” and therefore the responsibility of local, state, and federal governments to clean up. Ecology uses steps in the Model Toxics Control Act to conduct or oversee cleanups and so far, we have cleaned up more than 7,500 of them. Since about 200 to 300 **new** sites are discovered and reported to Ecology each year, staying on top of this work is challenging. We identify some of the factors that affect cleanup speed and what we are doing to help them go faster. We also provide links to resources and reports that demonstrate how we use public funds to protect human health and the environment.

Summary of Chapter 2: Hazardous Substance Tax forecast

The MTCA accounts⁶ provide us more than \$100 million in capital dollars each biennium to pass through to local governments and others. Those funds are used to conduct contaminated site cleanups and carry out projects for toxics prevention, air toxics mitigation, and stormwater pollution control. The MTCA accounts also provide about 43% of Ecology’s operating budget.

The MTCA accounts are primarily funded by revenue from the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) collected by the Department of Revenue. Petroleum makes up about 90% of revenue collected with the HST.

In 2019, the Legislature made significant changes to the MTCA accounts and the revenue that funds them. The HST structure for liquid petroleum products changed from a value-based tax to a volume-based tax. DOR deposits \$50 million per biennium of liquid petroleum tax revenue into Washington’s Motor Vehicle Fund, and it must be used exclusively for transportation stormwater purposes. The remaining revenue is deposited into the three MTCA accounts: 60% into the MTCA Operating Account, 25% into the MTCA Capital Account, and 15% into the MTCA Stormwater Account.

DOR’s June 2022 revenue forecast for the HST is projected to total \$632 million in the 2023–25 biennium. Ecology is submitting a mix of operating and capital budget requests designed to support additional toxics prevention, management, and cleanup work. We are also submitting a request for State Building Construction Account bonds to help address PFAS

⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2109043.html>

⁶ MTCA Capital Account, MTCA Operating Account, and MTCA Stormwater Account

contamination in drinking water.

Summary of Chapter 3: How the Ten-Year Solicitation works

In a month-long process that begins in February every even-numbered year, we ask local governments for information about contaminated sites that fall within their jurisdiction. We also ask for their cost estimates to clean up those sites over the next ten years. Through this “Ten-Year Solicitation process,” local governments can apply for remedial action grants and loans to clean up sites or provide safe drinking water to their communities. They can also simply provide us information to share with the Legislature about their cleanup needs for the next ten years. We prioritize the projects, submit a budget request to the Governor that funds as many as we can and publish all of them in this report.

To prioritize which projects receive funding, we use criteria from many sources including the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Rule, [Chapter 173-322A WAC](#).⁷ Find the criteria in Appendices D–G at the end of this report and [2023–25 RAG Guidance](#).⁸ During a given biennium, local governments may be able to apply for six different types of RAG grants and loans, which we discuss in the chapter. We offered four of the six types for the 2023–25 biennium.

Starting with the 2023-25 biennium, Ecology also folded the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program into the Ten-Year Solicitation. The cleanup grants in this program assist entities who are planning to clean up contaminated sites for affordable housing end use.

Summary of Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9: Snapshot of estimated cleanup financing needs for local governments and the state

See tables on the next several pages.

⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A>

⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2209043.html>

This page intentionally left blank.

Table 1: Snapshot of local governments’ remedial action grant (RAG) financing tables found in Appendix B. It summarizes estimated local governments’ financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account for cleanup efforts from 2023 through 2025.

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology’s 2023-25 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State share of total project costs over ten years (estimated)
1A [jump to table]	Remedial action grants (RAG) in Ecology’s 2023–25 budget request	Local governments’ projects and statewide grant programs included in Ecology’s budget request for the 2023-25 biennium.	26 projects + 2 statewide grant programs & associated grant management	Ranked by criteria in SSB 6090 Section 7022 ⁹ and Appendices D, E, F	Yes = \$115.1 million	\$349 million = \$328 million for Oversight grants + \$21 million for other RAG grants & grant management activities
1B [jump to table]	Local governments’ projects & cleanup financing needs for the next ten years (2023–2033)	Additional projects and estimated costs identified by local governments during the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation.	21 projects + Estimated future needs	Not ranked Sorted by 10 year need	No	\$475 million = \$313 million for Oversight grants + \$162 million estimated future need for Oversight, Area-wide Groundwater Investigation, and Safe Drinking Water Action Grants
1C Total RAG Ten-Year Financing Needs	Local government projects & cost estimates + Estimated future RAG needs	Combined total to conduct and support local government cleanups over the next ten years (2023–2033).	47 local government projects + 4 grant programs & associated grant management + future RAG needs	Not applicable	See Table 1A	\$824 million = \$349 million to meet local government needs + \$475 million to meet future RAG needs

⁹ <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2017-18/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/6090-S.PL.pdf?q=20200709153127>

Table 2: Snapshot of affordable housing cleanup financing tables found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account to conduct affordable housing cleanup efforts between 2023 and 2033.

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State costs over ten years (estimated)
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>[jump to table]</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant projects included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request</p>	<p>Remediation projects offered to public, nonprofit, and private entities intending to remediate contaminated property to develop affordable housing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 projects & 1 statewide grant program</p>	<p>Ranked by criteria in Appendix G</p>	<p>Yes = \$12.3 million</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\$59 million =</p> <p>\$11 million for identified projects + \$8 for statewide grant program and associated grant management + \$40 million in estimated future need</p>

Table 3: Snapshot of state-directed work financing tables found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account to conduct state-directed cleanup efforts between 2023 and 2033.

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State costs over ten years (estimated)
3A Puget Sound Initiative (PSI)	Clean Up Toxic Sites— Puget Sound Initiative (PSI) projects in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request	State-directed cleanup work or projects focusing on the Puget Sound region.	6 site specific projects and 1 statewide	Ranked by criteria in SSB 6090 Section 7022	Yes = \$7.5 million	\$39 million
3B Everett Smelter Plume (ESP)	Everett Smelter Plume	State-directed work to continue cleanup of the Everett Smelter Plume Site , and associated staff.	1 project	N/A	Yes = \$7.7 million	\$29 million
3C Eastern WA Clean Sites Initiative (EW CSI)	Eastern Washington (EW) projects included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request	State-directed cleanup work or projects focusing on Eastern Washington.	4 projects	Ranked by criteria in SSB 6090 Section 7022	Yes = \$950,000	\$2 million
3D Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies (PICR) projects included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request	1) Ecology's 10% cost-share of EPA's required cleanup construction costs, and 2) long-term operation, maintenance, and investments to protect cleanup remedies (like installing <i>in situ</i> treatment systems to capture residual soil contamination), and 3) other state legal obligations.	2 projects	Ranked by criteria in SSB 6090 Section 7022	Yes = \$4.5 million	\$10 million

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State costs over ten years (estimated)
3E Future state-directed projects	Future state-directed needs over the next ten years	Future state-directed projects not included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request, but needing funding over the next ten years (2023–35). Includes estimates in outward biennia.	19 projects & estimated future need	Not ranked Sorted by ten year need	No	\$112 million
3F Total state-directed ten-year financing needs	All state-directed projects and cost estimates + Future state-directed needs	Combined total to conduct all state-directed cleanups over next ten years (2023–33).	33 projects + future needs	Not applicable	See Table 3F	\$191 million = \$79 million for PSI/ESP/EW/PICR projects + \$112 million for future needs

Table 4: Snapshot of SBCA-funded state directed work financing tables found in Chapter 8. The table summarizes estimated financing needs from the State Building Construction Account (SBCA) to conduct state-directed emergent issue efforts between 2023 and 2033.

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State costs over ten years (estimated)
No table. See discussion in Chapter 8	PFAS Contaminated Drinking Water included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request	Local governments are addressing emerging contaminants (per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances group, or PFAS) found in local drinking water.	2 projects	Ranked by criteria in SSB 6090 Section 7022	Yes = \$17.2 million	\$17 million, future costs are unknown

Table 5: Snapshot of \$10 million project financing table found in Appendix B. The table summarizes estimated financing needs for large, multi-biennia cleanup projects expected to exceed \$10 million between 2023 and 2033.

Financing Table No. in Appendix B	Financing Table Title	Description	No. of projects	How were projects ranked or sorted?	In Ecology’s 2021–23 Biennium Capital Budget request?	State share of total project costs over ten years (estimated)
<p>4</p> <p>\$10 million financial table</p>	<p>Cleanup projects exceeding \$10 million in total costs over ten years (2021–2031)</p>	<p>Projects from local governments and state-directed work (summarized from Tables 1A&B and 2A&B) that are expected to exceed \$10 million dollars in total project costs over the next ten years (2021–2031).</p>	<p>12 RAG + 5 state-directed = 17 projects</p>	<p>Not ranked in this table</p> <p>Sorted by ten-year need</p>	<p>Some</p>	<p>\$702 million</p>

Framework and assumptions when reading this report

1. Chapters are organized with brief descriptions and most relevant information first, followed by background information. Maps illustrate cleanup locations and funding amounts by county and Legislative districts; unless otherwise indicated, they are based on data in financial tables found in Appendix B. Note that the appendix does not include a financial table for PFAS-related projects since requested funds will be from the State Building Construction Account, rather than the MTCA Capital Account. Find PFAS financial information in Chapter 8.
2. The individual “cleanup sites” referenced in this report may also be called “cleanup projects.” When we reference a “project” or “program” statewide activity, we have made an effort to describe it as “statewide.”
3. This report provides the foundation for Ecology’s biennial budget for cleanups and remedial action grants. Discussions are specific to Ecology’s cleanup activities that are funded by the MTCA Capital Account. This report does not address Ecology’s work that may be funded by the MTCA Operating or MTCA Stormwater accounts, nor discusses the needs of the eleven other state agencies that receive MTCA appropriations.
4. The report identifies the projected costs of remedial actions on Washington’s hazardous waste sites, for work expected over the next ten years. The Legislature decides how to fund those remedial actions each biennium. Projects may be funded by the MTCA Capital Account and from State Building Construction Account (SBCA) appropriations.
5. We used Washington State Department of Revenue’s HST forecast (June 2022) for the MTCA projected revenues.
6. We solicited cost estimates for the local government financing needs from local governments, and state-directed cleanup needs from Ecology staff. The estimates are for planning purposes and based on the best available, self-reported information at the time of this report. Ecology expects these estimates will change as site information is updated in the ten-year period between 2023 and 2033.

This page intentionally left blank

Chapter 1: Purpose and Background

This chapter explains the purpose of the report and defines the scope of the problem: with more than 13,900 contaminated sites in Washington threatening human health and the environment, cleanup funding remains an essential benefit that helps our economy, wildlife, and nearly eight million residents thrive.

In this chapter, we:

- Describe how the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP), and Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) work to protect Washington's health and environment.
- Explain how we use MTCA to remove more than a century's worth of contamination.
- Outline the breadth of the problem so funding needs are in context (e.g., how many sites are cleaned up, how many remain, and how many more are discovered each year).
- Provide resources that describe how we are using public funding to conduct cleanups that may be happening in your own neighborhood right now.

Purpose of this report

Ecology produces this report every two years in cooperation with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities, in accordance with Washington's environmental cleanup law, MTCA ([RCW 70A.305.030](https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030)).¹⁰

This report outlines the estimated financing that Washington state and local governments will need to clean up contaminated sites over the next ten years. It also identifies cleanup projects and grant programs that are included in Ecology's budget request to the Governor for the 2023–25 biennium.

¹⁰ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030>. RCW 70.105D.030 was amended in 2019 and recodified to RCW 70A.305.030 in 2020, but Ecology's reporting obligations did not change.

The reporting requirements outlined in RCW 70A.305.030(4) obligate Ecology to:

1. Provide, in coordination with all local governments that have cleanup responsibilities, a comprehensive report of the projected biennial hazardous waste site remedial action needs that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account.
2. Work with local governments to develop working capital reserves that we incorporate in the Ten-Year Financing Report.
3. Identify the projected remedial action needs for orphaned, abandoned, and other clean-up sites that are eligible for funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account.
4. Project the remedial action need, cost, revenue, and any recommended working capital reserve estimate of the next biennium's long-term remedial action needs from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account, and submit them to the appropriate standing fiscal and environmental committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.
5. Include a ranked list of such remedial action projects for the MTCA Capital Account.
6. Identify separate budget estimates for large, multi-biennia cleanup projects that exceed ten million dollars.
7. Prepare a ten-year capital budget plan and submit it to the Governor's Office of Financial Management, that reflects the separate budget estimates for these large cleanup projects and includes information on the anticipated private and public funding obligations to complete the relevant projects.

Washington's Department of Ecology & Toxics Cleanup Program: Why they matter

People and wildlife must have clean water, soil, and air to thrive. In February 1970, that fundamental need propelled Washington's Legislature and Governor to authorize the nation's first state environmental protection agency. Our agency became effective in July 1970, shortly before the United States Environmental Protection Agency was established in December 1970. Learn more about [Ecology's first 50 years](#)¹¹ and watch our [2022 overview video](#).¹²

Today, Ecology's staff and programs continue their critical mission to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's land, air, and water for current and future generations. Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program is specifically dedicated to protecting humans and the environment from the threats of hazardous waste. We strive to restore and preserve ecosystems that sustain life, and meet human needs without destroying environmental resources or functions.

The Model Toxics Control Act, along with its regulations and accounts that fund it, are essential to helping us fulfill those obligations.

MTCA: Protecting health and environment for 33 years

In the late 1980s when Washington residents sought ways to protect their environment for future generations, they initiated a groundbreaking change that resulted in a step-by-step process for managing contaminated sites and more than 7,500 completed cleanups today.

Washington voters passed Initiative 97 in 1988, and on March 1, 1989, the Legislature adopted it into law as our state's environmental cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act. MTCA helps protect our health and environment from hazardous substances in our state's land and waters. Funds to clean up this contamination come from a voter-authorized tax on hazardous substances such as petroleum products, certain chemicals, and pesticides.

MTCA funds a broad range of environmental cleanup work that includes: water and environmental health protection and monitoring; toxic pollution prevention projects; hazardous and solid waste management activities; and toxic cleanup.

MTCA has been amended many times over the last 33 years, but the key principles that contributed to its effectiveness remain in place today:

- a. Polluter pays;
- b. Cleanups should be as permanent as possible;
- c. Public participation is crucial; and
- d. Cleanup processes demonstrate a bias toward action, permanence, and innovation.

¹¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Our-role-in-the-community/50-years>

¹² https://youtu.be/cV3Q7_ne-tY

Language in the statute supporting these principles is found in [RCW 70A.305.030\(1\)\(b\)](#); [RCW 70A.305.030\(2\)\(a\)](#); [RCW 70A.105.040](#); and [RCW 70A.305.070](#).

Ecology is one of many state agencies that receive MTCA funds. Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP) is primarily responsible for implementing and enforcing MTCA's cleanup provisions. TCP uses both the MTCA law and the MTCA Cleanup Rule ([Chapter 173-340 WAC](#))¹³ to provide cleanup oversight, manage hazardous waste site cleanups in the state, and develop the rules and guidance that govern cleanup. Ecology also uses funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account to 1) administer grants and loans to local governments to support assessment and cleanup, 2) support grants for the end use of affordable housing, and 3) contract state-directed cleanups at orphaned and abandoned sites.

MTCA will soon celebrate its 35th anniversary to mark more than three decades of community involvement and Legislative support for a healthier Washington. It celebrates the efforts of thousands of cleanup partners, communities, and Legislators who are working together to clean up our environment and build more robust economies. Stable funding from the MTCA Capital Account makes this work possible, an investment that affirms healthy people and a clean environment remain essential priorities to Washington's residents.

More than 7,500 cleanups are protecting our health and environment today. Thanks to MTCA and the people behind it, that number will only continue to grow.



Figure 1: Twelve cleanups are happening in the Bellingham Bay area in Whatcom County on a massive bay-wide scale. Ecology coordinates with federal, tribal, state, and local governments to clean up sediment, control sources of pollution impacting sediments, and restore habitat, while considering land and water uses. At left: 8 of the 12 cleanup sites in Bellingham Bay are visible. Read the 2022 Cleanup Update at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109166.html>. At right: Ecology provides Public Participation Grants to increase public understanding and involvement in cleaning up contaminated sites, and Ecology staff may join grant-funded events like this walking tour of Bellingham Bay cleanup sites. Photo credit: Ecology (2019, 2022)

¹³ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340>

Why should Washington residents care about contaminated sites?

Contaminated sites can harm human health and wildlife. Hazards such as chemicals and heavy metals can pollute drinking water and food sources, and contaminated air can affect air in buildings where people live and work.

TCP and Ecology at large are working to clean up Washington's 13,900-plus contaminated sites. Many of these sites are the result of more than 100 years of past business practices and accidental spills of dangerous materials. By partnering with local governments, contractors, potentially liable persons, and thousands of others across our state, we are gradually removing the threats of this legacy contamination. Although the number of newly discovered sites continues to grow at a rate of 200 to 300 each year, the massive cleanup efforts are making a difference: more than half of the 13,916 sites are already cleaned up or undergoing monitoring (more than 7,700 sites combined), and more than 4,200 cleanups are underway.

MTCA's cleanup steps remove hazardous threats

MTCA's steps in the formal cleanup process¹⁴ drive our work to clean up contamination and it often starts with a single phone call. For example, a cleanup might begin with an alert construction worker discovering that an underground storage tank leaked and reporting it to Ecology.¹⁵ Using this scenario, here are some of the steps we would take in the formal MTCA cleanup process:

1. We will investigate and work with the tank owner to clean it up right away, or assess further hazards and the extent of contamination by finding answers to questions such as, what's the contamination comprised of? Is it impacting drinking water or nearby streams? Has it co-mingled with other contaminants?
2. We will conduct or require feasibility studies of cleanup alternatives, develop cleanup action and engineering design plans, and work with contractors or responsible parties to conduct the cleanup. One remedy, for example, might be to excavate the tank and petroleum-soaked soil, then treat the soil offsite.

¹⁴ Ecology conducts or supervises formal cleanups. Property owners or other persons conduct independent cleanups on their own or with technical assistance from Ecology or the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency (PLIA). Independent cleanups must still meet MTCA cleanup standards. For more information, read "Chapter 2: The MTCA Cleanup Process," in *MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures: 2019–2021 Biennium*, <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2109043.html> and "How the cleanup process works" on Ecology's website at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-process>

¹⁵ Report a spill by calling 1-800-OILS-911 (1-800-645-7911) or via Ecology's website: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

3. We might use legal measures to restrict incompatible future uses of a site. For example, for some cleanups, we might say a parking lot would be okay, but not a playground because playground activities could result in exposures to remaining contamination.
4. We may conduct or require long-term monitoring—sometimes for years after a cleanup—to ensure the remedy still protects human health and the environment, and that the site still complies with any legal restrictions.
5. The public can comment or participate in public meetings throughout the process of cleaning up the leaking tank and surrounding habitat. We announce opportunities to participate in mailing lists, Ecology’s [public event listing](#),¹⁶ and the [Site Register](#).¹⁷

It takes dedicated funding, science-based action, and strong partnerships to untangle the 100-year old legacy of past business practices and accidental spills. Some complex cleanups can prove expensive and take years, like those with comingled plumes of contamination or that involve sediment. One example is our ongoing efforts with the EPA at the Eagle Harbor Wyckoff site in Kitsap County, where a former creosote wood-treating facility contaminated the soil and groundwater during its 85 years of operation ([CSID 2683](#)).¹⁸ Another example of a multi-year complex cleanup is the [Everett Smelter Plume cleanup](#).¹⁹ At that site, we are sampling, and in most cases removing, arsenic- and lead-contaminated soil, and replacing it with clean soil in the yards of more than 700 homes in about a square-mile radius.

Every time we use the MTCA cleanup steps, employ the skills of cleanup experts, and access funding from the MTCA accounts, we make measurable progress toward a healthier environment, healthier communities, and stronger economies.

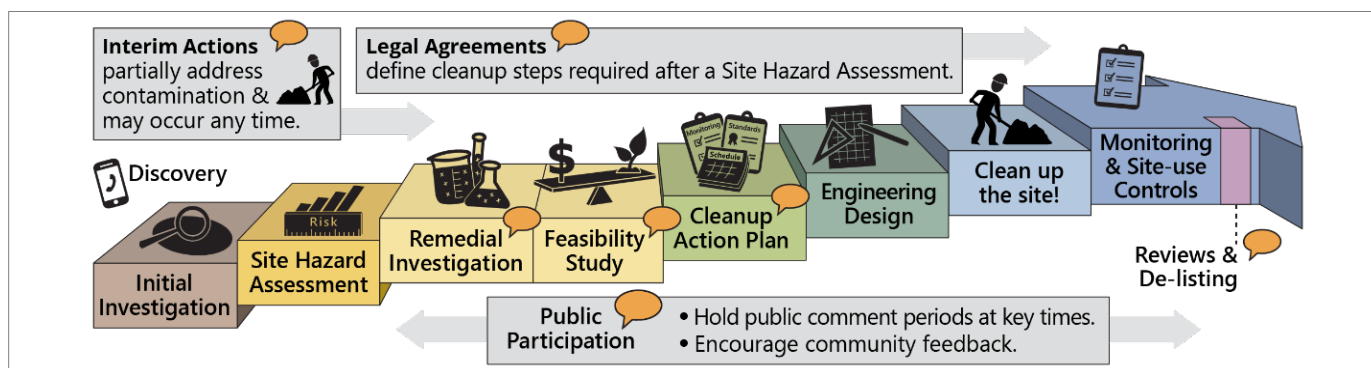


Figure 3: Steps in the formal MTCA cleanup process

¹⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing>

¹⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Site-Register-lists-and-data>

¹⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=2683>

¹⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Toxic-cleanup-sites/Everett-Smelter>

Environmental justice in cleanup

An environment free of contamination is everyone’s fundamental right. It’s the first principle of our environmental cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act, and it’s now one of the underlying principles of Washington’s new environmental justice law, the HEAL Act.

Each person has a fundamental and inalienable right to a healthful environment, and each person has a responsibility to preserve and enhance that right.

– **Model Toxics Control Act (1989), RCW [70A.305.010](#)**²⁰

In order for all communities in Washington state to be healthy and thriving, state government should aim to concentrate government actions to benefit communities that currently have the greatest environmental and health burdens.

– **Environmental Justice (2021), RCW [70A.02.005](#)**²¹

The Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act creates a coordinated and collaborative approach to environmental justice to “remedy the effects of past disparate treatment of overburdened communities and vulnerable populations.” These communities have a higher risk of adverse health outcomes and the law seeks to prevent and mitigate those adverse outcomes (RCW [70A.02.005](#)). The law upholds the tenets of environmental justice (EJ) and agency accountability by ensuring fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, and addressing disproportionate environmental health impacts by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities.

As discussed elsewhere in this report, we rely on the public’s involvement when cleaning up sites during the formal MTCA cleanup process. We also incorporate environmental justice data into our scoring criteria to prioritize projects for funding. These measures are consistent with our obligations under MTCA and align with HEAL objectives. While we have embedded EJ and equity considerations in our cleanup and funding processes, we anticipate incorporating additional elements in the future. At the time this report was published, Ecology – led by our new Office of Equity and Environmental Justice – was still in the preliminary stages of developing protocols to meet EJ requirements under HEAL. Core obligations include 1) equity goals in budget and funding, 2) EJ assessments for significant agency actions, 3) EJ community engagement plan, and 4) Tribal consultation framework. Each of these HEAL compliance areas has potential implications for the MTCA cleanup process.

Learn more about this essential work on our website:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Environmental-Justice>

<https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Environmental-Justice/HEAL>

²⁰ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.010> (Declaration of policy.)

²¹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02&full=true#70A.02.005> (Purpose.)

Putting the funding into context: Cleanups by the numbers

MTCA is Washington's environmental cleanup law and it drives the cleanup process (Figure 3). Funding from the MTCA Capital Account provides funds for the physical work to investigate, remove, and prevent contamination that can threaten Washington's residents and economy. Over the last 33 years, we have identified more than 13,900 sites in Washington that have, or have had, confirmed or suspected contamination (Figure 4). To better understand the funding need, here's how those sites break down as of August 1, 2022:

1. **13,916 sites have (or have had) contamination or suspected contamination in Washington state.**
2. **7,761 of those 13,916 contaminated sites (54%)** are already cleaned up or require no further action. Sometimes cleanups involve studies and investigations that confirm contamination on a site has naturally attenuated (that is, diminished) over time. Even if a cleanup remedy isn't active (such as an excavation), we still consider it to be a "cleanup."
3. **194 of the 7,761 cleaned-up sites** (about 2% of all contaminated sites) are being monitored to ensure their remedies are still protecting human health and the environment.
4. **4,227 sites** (about 30% of all contaminated sites) have already begun cleanup actions by site owners or Washington state, but more than half of these sites have not reported any activity for more than five years. Project inactivity can often be attributed to a property owner's lack of funding; a change in property ownership; or the time, scientific evidence, and investigation required to meet the rigorous MTCA cleanup standards that are protective of human health and the environment.
5. **1,901** (about 14% of all contaminated sites) still need to begin cleanup actions.
6. **200 to 300 new sites are discovered and reported to Ecology each year**, and about 235 sites are cleaned up per year since MTCA became law 33 years ago. These new sites continue to be added to our lists list despite many resource challenges such as reduced staffing, heavier workloads, and historically unstable funding—all of which impact Ecology's ability to provide the necessary oversight, technical assistance, and grant, loan, or contracting support at contaminated sites.²²

²² The majority of new sites that are reported contain "old" or "legacy" pollution, e.g., a former dry cleaners site where chemicals have seeped into a nearby stream, or petroleum from leaking tanks under former gas stations. Many of these new sites are reported by the public through due diligence requirements before a property transaction occurs. Ecology does not actively seek new sites unless conducting a broad geographic cleanup action such as an area-wide or bay-wide cleanup.

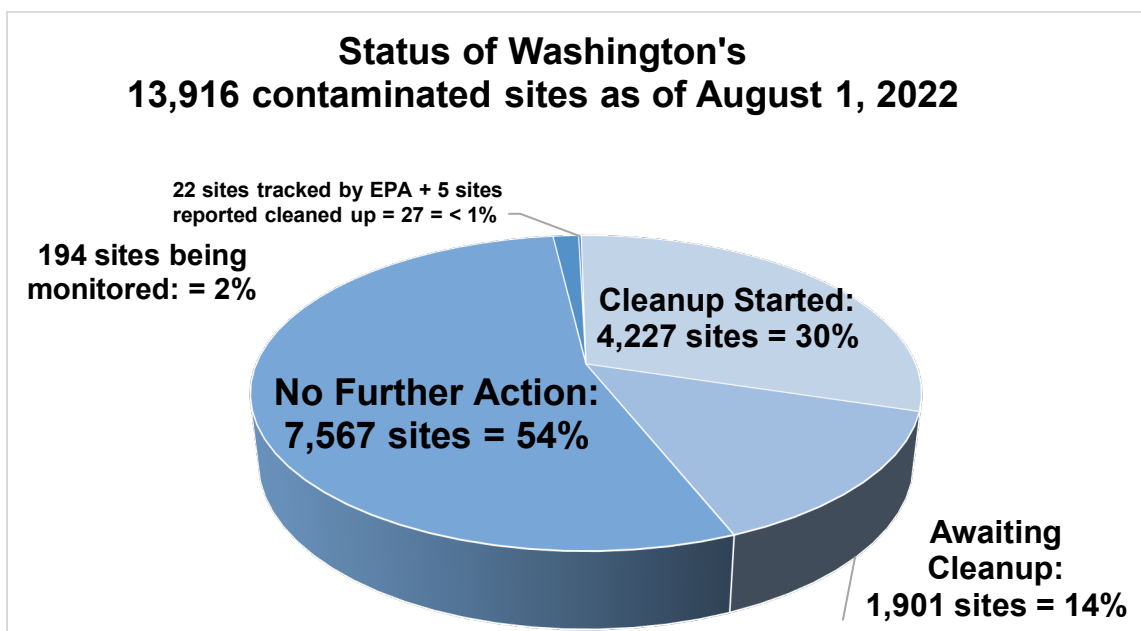


Figure 4: Number and status of contaminated sites in Washington as of August 1, 2022. Source: Ecology's Management Information System (MIC).

Public funding and obligations for cleanup

Under MTCA, polluters are responsible for cleanup. About **21%** of Washington's **13,916** contaminated sites are publicly owned and as a result, these sites are the responsibility of local, state, and federal governments. Local governments include ports, cities, counties, school districts, and public utility districts. State governments include colleges, universities, and other facilities owned by the state. Many of these publicly owned sites will need state funding to remove the threats of contamination.

Of the roughly **2,900** publicly owned sites in Washington:

- a. About **1,590** have already been cleaned up. About 100 of these sites are undergoing monitoring to ensure the remedy still protects human health and the environment.
- b. About **930** already have cleanup actions underway.
- c. About **430** are still waiting to begin cleanup.

The remaining **79%** of Washington's contaminated sites are privately owned, and so are the responsibility of the private owner or other liable persons.²³ However, private owners and prospective purchasers are not always capable of conducting or funding cleanups needed to protect Washington communities, and so need state assistance to conduct or fund the cleanup.

²³ Source: Ecology's ISIS database as of August 2022.

The Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account supports remedial actions for activities for which Washington state has taken responsibility (see RCW [70A.305.190\(4\)\(a\)](#)). This responsibility includes funding:

- Grants and loans to local governments to encourage and expedite the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated publicly owned lands, and to lessen the financial burden of such cleanups on local taxpayers. Washington state provides planning and cleanup grants to such entities under the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program. Ecology also provides oversight of those cleanups. See Chapter 4 for more information.
- Grants to public or private entities intending to clean up sites to develop affordable housing. Washington state provides planning and cleanup grants to such entities under the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program. Ecology also provides oversight of those cleanups. See Chapter 6 for more information.
- Washington's cost-share at federal Superfund sites where EPA is performing the cleanup. The state's share includes 10% of construction costs and 100% of post-construction operation and maintenance costs.
- State-conducted remedial actions at sites owned by the Washington state government.
- State-conducted remedial actions at sites where there is no identifiable liable person, or the liable person is technically or financially unable to conduct remedial action (orphaned and abandoned sites), or where the liable person is non-compliant.
- Emergency remedial actions conducted by Washington state at sites where immediate action is necessary to eliminate or reduce threats to human health or the environment, such as where the source needs to be removed to prevent further harm, or where drinking water is contaminated.
- Long-term operation and maintenance of cleanup actions conducted by the state, such as groundwater treatment and hydraulic containment systems across Washington that maintain the protectiveness of the remedy and protect the state's investments.
- Assistance where potentially liable persons or prospective purchasers pay for cleanups at sites where Ecology's director finds such funding would prevent undue economic hardship or provide a public benefit, in addition to cleanup commensurate with the scope of the funding. Ecology also provides oversight of those cleanups.

This report provides a funding estimate for sites that may need full or partial state funding over the next ten years. Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request to the Governor specifically includes publicly funded projects outlined in the RAG, AHCG, and state-directed project lists in Appendix B. However, these projects do not encompass the full enormity of Washington's cleanup funding needs, nor the needs of sites yet to be discovered and reported. These new sites may also require state funding to begin cleanup actions.

Why can it be difficult to clean up sites fast?

Financial stability, increasing workloads for local governments and Ecology, and a continually expanding list of sites, are some of the factors that impact the rate of cleanups. As we have reported in previous Ten-Year Financing Reports, fast cleanups face three other challenges:

1. The need for long-term financing to pay for large, complex cleanup projects.
2. Providing funding for local governments that coincides with complex public works construction time frames and rapidly changing real estate development cycles.
3. "Area-wide" contamination that may create new sites or threaten to re-contaminate sites already cleaned up, especially for complex sites with sediment contamination.

Challenge No. 1: The need for long-term financing to pay for large, complex cleanup projects such as landfills and waterways.

Map 1 in Chapter 8 and Financing Table 4 in Appendix B identify large projects for MTCA funding that are expected to exceed \$10 million in total estimated project costs. Many of these large, complex cleanups line our shores and major waterways, such as the Whatcom Waterway site in Bellingham Bay and Harbor Island's East Waterway in Seattle. Large contaminated sites are also found across the state including Snohomish, Thurston, Yakima, Pierce, Stevens, and Kitsap counties.

Marine ports with sediment contamination are especially expensive to clean up and can take years to complete. The current model for financing these longer-term cleanup projects is tied to the state's biennial funding and expenditure plan. Although this model depends on biennial budget decisions by the Legislature, Ecology will continue to collaborate with local governments to request funding for the highest priority projects from the Legislature each biennium.

The former Weyerhaeuser Mill A site in Everett (CSID [2146](#))²⁴ is one such example, where historical industrial practices have contaminated the soil, groundwater, and sediment with hazardous wood waste, metals, and dioxins/furans. In a [2021 budget proviso](#),²⁵ the Legislature

²⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2146>

²⁵ <https://lawfilesexternal.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/House/Passed/Legislature/1080-S.PL.pdf?q=20210428150650> (Substitute House Bill 1080, Section 3082, Capital project no. 40000304, 2021 pertaining to the 2021–23 Remedial Action Grant program)

directed Ecology to develop the first Extended Grant Agreement (EGA) with the Port of Everett for the Mill A cleanup. As the RAG Rule states, although existing cleanup projects have funding priority over new projects, Extended Grant Agreements have the highest funding priority over all existing projects. (WAC [173-322A-320](#)(8)).²⁶ We will therefore use this opportunity with the Port to pilot test how we use the EGA during the biennium, and consider how best to balance funds amongst all communities throughout Washington. For more about this grant, see our brief discussion in Chapter 5.

Challenge No. 2: Aligning brownfield cleanups and redevelopment with developers' timelines.

A “brownfield property” is a previously developed and currently abandoned or underutilized real property, where environmental, economic, or community reuse objectives are hindered by the release (or threatened release) of hazardous substances. One of two agencies may make the call to clean it up: either Ecology has determined the need for remedial action under MTCA, or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined action is needed under federal cleanup law.

Even though it's a stated goal in the MTCA statute, it can be difficult to coordinate decisions about brownfield cleanups and redevelopment with real estate developers' rapidly evolving timelines and economic priorities. Ecology's [Integrated planning grants \(IPGs\)](#)²⁷ are one way to help. These no-match grants are awarded through the RAG Program to help local governments plan brownfield cleanups and redevelopment *before* they invest large amounts of money. IPGs help remove a site's uncertainties by funding groundwork such as environmental site assessments, land use analyses, and market studies. (In summer 2023, we expect to launch a solicitation for similar planning grants where the end use is affordable housing.)

IPGs help local governments make confident cleanup decisions so they can move their sites toward redevelopment. Two examples of IPG recipients that are actively moving cleanups forward are:

- **Snohomish County Airport Division's TECT Aerospace site in Everett.** This roughly 8-acre site has contamination in the shallow soil and groundwater, a result of historical practices by aerospace manufacturing industries that had leased the property over several decades. Sheet metal fabrication, welding, chemical storage, and fuel storage factored into the site's history and left a toxic legacy of trichloroethylene (TCE) and petroleum hydrocarbons. If left unmitigated, the contamination could pose a vapor intrusion risk to people who work in buildings that remain on site. In 2022, Snohomish County received an IPG to find existing data gaps that will be critical for completing a Remedial Investigation. The data will also help inform redevelopment at this busy hub: according to a 2020 Washington

²⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A&full=true#173-322A-320>

²⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Integrated-planning-grants>

Department of Transportation Aviation Economic Impact Study, the airport “...supports 158,227 jobs and has a total economic impact/business revenues of \$59.9 billion annually.”²⁸ (CSID [12071](#))²⁹

- **Port of Friday Harbor: Albert Jensen & Sons Inc. site in San Juan County.** Past industrial uses at this 112-year old boatyard have contributed to soil and sediment contamination along the waterfront today. The entire shoreline is heavily impacted by debris, and recent sampling identified hazardous contaminants. The overall goals for this property: clean up the historic contamination and redevelop into a revitalized community and economic hub, with environmental restoration, public access, and educational opportunities. The master plan for the site’s redevelopment also includes affordable housing stock (e.g., apartments, houses, etc.). (CSID [14759](#))³⁰. Cleanup work at this site is ongoing, and funds requested for the 2023–25 biennium will support further investigations and cleanup actions.

Challenge No. 3: A site’s complexity affects length of cleanup.

Cleaning up contamination from our soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment is difficult and expensive. Examples of complex, multi-faceted sites are [Bellingham Bay’s collection of 12 contaminated sites](#) on or near the waterfront,³¹ and the Lower Duwamish Waterway. Sites such as these will take many years to clean up after they have been contaminated with toxic chemicals, and the more complex elements a site has, the longer the cleanup can take. Three major factors determine the length of time for cleanup:

1. The nature and extent of contaminants.
2. The type of media involved, such as air, soil or groundwater. Typically, sites with contaminated surface water, groundwater, or contaminated marine sediments take longer to cleanup.
3. Availability of funding for cleanup and the willingness of the responsible party to work cooperatively with Ecology to meet MTCA requirements.

Ecology makes every attempt to locate PLPs so that remedial actions can begin. Our staff then work closely with the PLPs to investigate the extent of contamination, develop feasible approaches for cleanup, develop plans, and conduct the cleanup.

²⁸ Snohomish County IPG application in EAGL (May 2022)

²⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/12071>

³⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=14759>

³¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Toxic-cleanup-sites/Puget-Sound/Bellingham-Bay> (video and webpage)

Guidance and tools help move cleanups forward

We continue to develop and refine tools to make the cleanup process more efficient. Examples are **guidance documents** for people who conduct cleanups and need to interpret rules, including two living resources we update regularly: [Sediment Cleanup User's Manual \(SCUM\)](#)³² and [Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculation \(CLARC\)](#).³³ **Public tools** like standardized cleanup methods (called model remedies), tighter document review times, and checklists are helping cleanups and reviews go faster. **Internal tools for staff**—such as the Cleanup Manager's Toolkit, MTCA 101 webinar series, and TCP Resource Library—help us standardize our processes and broaden our knowledge through hands-on training and case studies. Additional tools and guidance are found in Table 6.

The goals of these intensive efforts remain the same:

- Decrease the time it takes to remediate a contaminated site.
- Decrease the time it takes to spend MTCA Capital Account funds for cleanup.
- Provide greater predictability by developing project schedules for studies and cleanup actions that implement MTCA at formal sites (i.e., sites under Ecology oversight).

³² <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1209057.html>

³³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Contamination-clean-up-tools/CLARC>

Table 6: Toxics Cleanup Program tools and guidance that help speed up cleanups

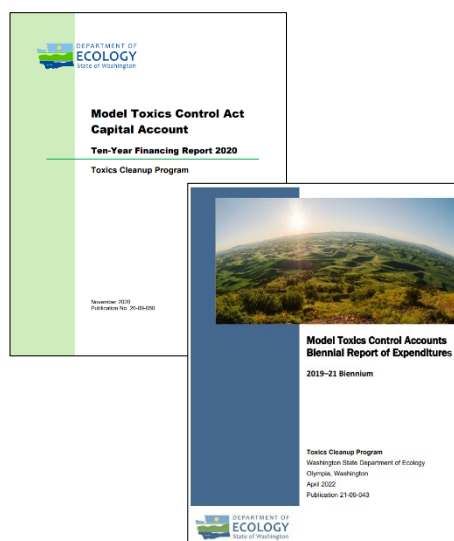
Resource	Link
TCP policies and guidance	www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/policies/pol_main.html
TCP publications	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/
Voluntary Cleanup Program	www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/vcp/Vcpmain.htm
Voluntary Cleanup Program – Expedited Process	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Voluntary-Cleanup-Program/VCP-Expedited
Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculation (CLARC) website	https://ecology.wa.gov/CLARC
Environmental Monitoring Data (EIM and MyEIM) application updates	https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/Using-MyEIM
PFAS cleanup levels (2-page focus sheet with guidance planned in 2023)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209075.html
Model Remedies	https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/MTCA-model-remedies
Vapor Intrusion	https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Vapor-intrusion-overview
MTCA Cleanup Rule update	https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Laws-rules-rulemaking/Rulemaking/WAC-173-340

Four resources describe how we use public funds for cleanups

MTCA requires Ecology to produce four recurring financial reports for the Legislature and public that describe how we use funds to clean up sites and protect human health (RCW 70A.305.030). The four reports are summarized on the next page.

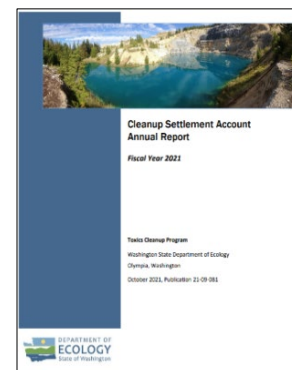
Table 7 at the end of this chapter compares the largest of these recurring reports: the MTCA Capital Account Ten-Year Financing Report and the MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures. Together, these two reports provide a comprehensive description of Ecology’s future and past cleanup funding.

1. **MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report** is produced by September during even-numbered years, per RCW [70A.305.030\(4\)](#).³⁴ It describes how we plan to spend funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account on cleanup activities over the next ten years. It also includes Ecology's biennial budget request to the Governor for the next biennium. Download the [2020 report](#).³⁵

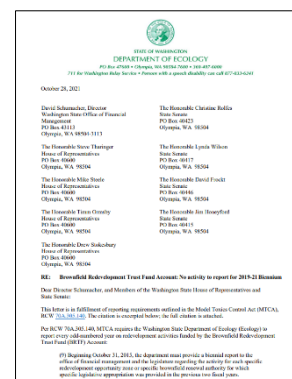


2. **MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures** is produced by December during odd-numbered years per RCW 70A.305.030(5) and explains how Ecology and other agencies used MTCA funds over the previous biennium. Download the [2021 report](#).³⁶

3. **Cleanup Settlement Account Annual Report** is produced by October every year, per RCW [70A.305.130\(7\)](#).³⁷ The CSA holds funds from legal settlements or court orders that resolved liability for cleanup or natural resource damages, and links those funds to specific site or restoration efforts. The report describes work accomplished during the previous fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). It also includes Asarco bankruptcy settlement projects such as mine cleanups, the Everett Smelter, and the Tacoma Smelter Plume. Download the [2021 report](#).³⁸



4. **Brownfields Redevelopment Trust Fund (BRTF) Account Report** is required in October during odd-numbered years. Since the BRTF account was established in 2015, however, this report has been limited to a brief communication to the Legislature stating that the account had no activity to report since it held no funds. If the account holds funds in the future, the report would describe activity for each specific redevelopment opportunity zone or specific brownfield renewal authority for which the Legislature provided specific appropriation in the previous two fiscal years. RCW [70A.305.140\(9\)](#)³⁹



These recurring reports and other one-time reports required by MTCA are available on [Ecology's website](#).⁴⁰

³⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030>
³⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2009060.html> (Ten-Year Report 2020)
³⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109043.html> (Biennial Report 2021)
³⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130>
³⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109081.html> (CSA Report 2021)
³⁹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.140>
⁴⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

Table 7: Comparison of content found in Ecology’s two major MTCA financial reports: the MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures and the MTCA Capital Account’s Ten-Year Financing Report.

MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report	MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures
Looks to the future with estimated costs from the Model Toxics Capital Account over the next ten years.	Looks to the past with expenditures from the MTCA accounts over the last biennium.
Lists contaminated sites and estimated funding needs self-reported by local governments, and provides separate budget estimates for large, multi-biennia cleanups that exceed \$10 million.	Documents the 1,900-plus ranked sites on Ecology’s Hazardous Sites List.
Lists cleanup grant programs and projects included in Ecology’s biennial budget request.	Highlights Ecology’s results, outcomes, and success stories.
Identifies working capital reserves for the MTCA Capital Account for Ecology and local governments.	Identifies operating and capital budget expenditures from the MTCA Capital, MTCA Operating, and MTCA Stormwater accounts by Ecology and other state agencies.
Identifies projected revenue for the three MTCA accounts based on June forecast from Department of Revenue.	Identifies all sources of revenues (Hazardous Substance Tax and Ecology-generated revenues from cost recovery, fines, and other miscellaneous sources) deposited into and transferred out of the three MTCA accounts, and transfers between the accounts.
Discusses only publicly funded cleanups.	Discusses publicly funded cleanups, and privately funded cleanups at a high level.
Contains more detail about the types of remedial action grants available to local governments.	Contains more detail about the Model Toxics Control Act, the MTCA accounts, and steps in the MTCA cleanup process; administrative options for cleanups; laws and liability; and public involvement opportunities.
Produced by Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program in cooperation with local governments that have cleanup responsibilities.	Produced by Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program in cooperation with other Ecology programs and other state agencies.
Due to the Legislature by September 20 in even-numbered years. RCW 70A.305.030 (4)	Due to the Legislature by December 1 in odd-numbered years. RCW 70A.305.030 (5)
MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report 2020 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2009060.html	MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures (2019–21 Biennium) https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2109043.html
<p style="text-align: center;">Find past reports on our website: https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports</p>	

Find cleanups happening now

Every day, hundreds of sites are being cleaned up across our state and some of them might be happening next door. Learn more about this critical work and how to get involved by exploring the resources in Table 21 at end of this report, our [public events listing](#),⁴¹ or our interactive map of contaminated sites called [What's in My Neighborhood](#).⁴²



Figure 5: Ecology staff explain about sources of pollution at the 2021 Lower Duwamish River Waterway Festival in the South Park Neighborhood of Seattle. Photo credit: Eric Carpenter, Ecology. Read more about the Lower Duwamish Waterway cleanup at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Lower-Duwamish-Waterway>

⁴¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing>

⁴² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/neighborhood/>

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 2: Model Toxics Control Act Funding: Where It Comes from and How It's Used

Hazardous Substance Tax Funds Model Toxics Control Act Accounts

The Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) provides funding for accounts created under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), and is a tax on the first possession of hazardous substances in Washington. The HST applies to petroleum products and certain pesticides and chemicals. It is intended to raise sufficient funds to clean up all hazardous waste sites and to prevent creation of future hazards due to improper disposal of toxic waste into the state's land, air, and water. MTCA-funded activities improve the state's environment, economy, and quality of life.

MTCA supports Ecology's work to clean up, properly manage, and prevent releases of hazardous substances. Under MTCA, more than 7,600 contaminated sites in Washington have been cleaned up. The MTCA accounts are the largest source of funding for a broad range of environmental and public health work at Ecology, and support about 40% of the agency's base operating budget. The MTCA accounts also generally provide Ecology over \$100 million in capital dollars each biennium to pass through to local governments and other persons for contaminated site cleanup, toxics prevention, air toxics mitigation, and stormwater pollution control projects.

See Ecology's September 2019 publication, [Focus on: MTCA Accounts and Revenue Changes](#),⁴³ for more information on MTCA and Ecology's cleanup activities.

⁴³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1901006.html>

Changes to the MTCA program for the 2019–21 biennium

ESSB 5993: Reforming the financial structure of the Model Toxics Control Program

The passage of [Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill \(ESSB\) 5993](#)⁴⁴ (now codified in Chapters 70A.305 and 82.21 RCW) made significant changes to the MTCA accounts and the HST. As described in section 101 of the bill, its purpose was to update the Model Toxics Control Program and its primary funding mechanism through the following changes:

- Increase funding for programs and projects related to clean air, clean water, and toxic cleanup and prevention, with specific focus on stormwater pollution.
- Provide distinct and transparent financial separation of capital and operating budget funding.
- Improve the transparency and visibility of operating and capital project expenditures under the program.
- Eliminate the volatility of HST revenues by moving from a value-based rate to a volumetric rate for liquid petroleum products.

Account changes

ESSB 5993 eliminated the three prior MTCA accounts—the State Toxics Control Account (STCA), the Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA), and the Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account (ELSA). It replaced them with three new accounts—the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Operating Account, the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Capital Account, and the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Stormwater Account.

The authorized uses of the new accounts are similar to the prior MTCA accounts and include all of Ecology's previously authorized uses.

Revenue changes

ESSB 5993 changed the HST structure for liquid petroleum products from a value-based tax to a [volume-based tax](#).⁴⁵ Starting July 1, 2019, the HST rate on liquid petroleum products was \$1.09 per barrel, and increases annually by the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for non-residential structures. The Department of Revenue (DOR) uses the IPD for non-residential structures published each March by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), for the prior calendar year to set the new per-barrel rate for the upcoming fiscal year. As of July 1, 2022, the rate is \$1.20 per barrel. Table 8 displays the historical HST tax rate per barrel by fiscal year.

⁴⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/bills/summary?BillNumber=5993&Year=2019&Initiative=false>

⁴⁵ <https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax>

Table 8: Washington state’s historical Hazardous Substance Tax rate per barrel by fiscal year.

Period	Tax rate per barrel
July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	\$1.20
July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022	\$1.14
July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021	\$1.13
July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	\$1.09

The Legislature changed the hazardous substance tax distributions between the MTCA accounts and the Motor Vehicle Fund (MVF) for the 2021–23 biennium. In 2019, ESSB 5993 established a requirement that the Department of Revenue would deposit the first \$50 million of the liquid petroleum hazardous substance tax revenue per biennium into the MVF prior to revenue being deposited into the MTCA accounts. RCW 82.21.030 (1)(b) was amended for the 2021–23 biennium in the 2021–23 Transportation Budget (Section 705) to have the Department of Revenue prorate the \$50 million in revenue that goes into the MVF across each month of the biennium. This change will ensure smoother cash flow to the MTCA accounts across all 24 months of the 2021–23 biennium. The revenue deposited into the MVF must be used exclusively for transportation stormwater purposes. This deposit will continue each biennium until the Legislature passes a new \$2 billion “additive transportation funding act” that is passed after June 30, 2023.

The remaining liquid petroleum product revenue is deposited into the three new MTCA accounts:

- 60% into the MTCA Operating Account.
- 25% into the MTCA Capital Account.
- 15% into the MTCA Stormwater Account.

Revenue from all other substances subject to the HST, including non-liquid petroleum products and certain pesticides and chemicals, is still taxed at 7/10 of 1% of the wholesale value of the substance. Those revenues are deposited into the MTCA Capital Account.

Figure 6 displays HST revenue from inception of the tax. It also includes DOR’s latest (June 2022) revenue forecast for the tax.⁴⁶

Using DOR’s June 2022 forecast, Table 9 identifies the estimated revenue for the three MTCA accounts and working capital reserves for the 2023–25 biennium.

⁴⁶ The June 2022 forecast includes actual receipts through May 2022 and forecast for the remainder of the fiscal year.



Hazardous Substance Tax Revenue for MTCA Accounts

Reflects June 2022 Forecast

HST Revenue History 1988 - 2021, Department of Revenue HST Forecast 2022 - 2027

8/23/2022

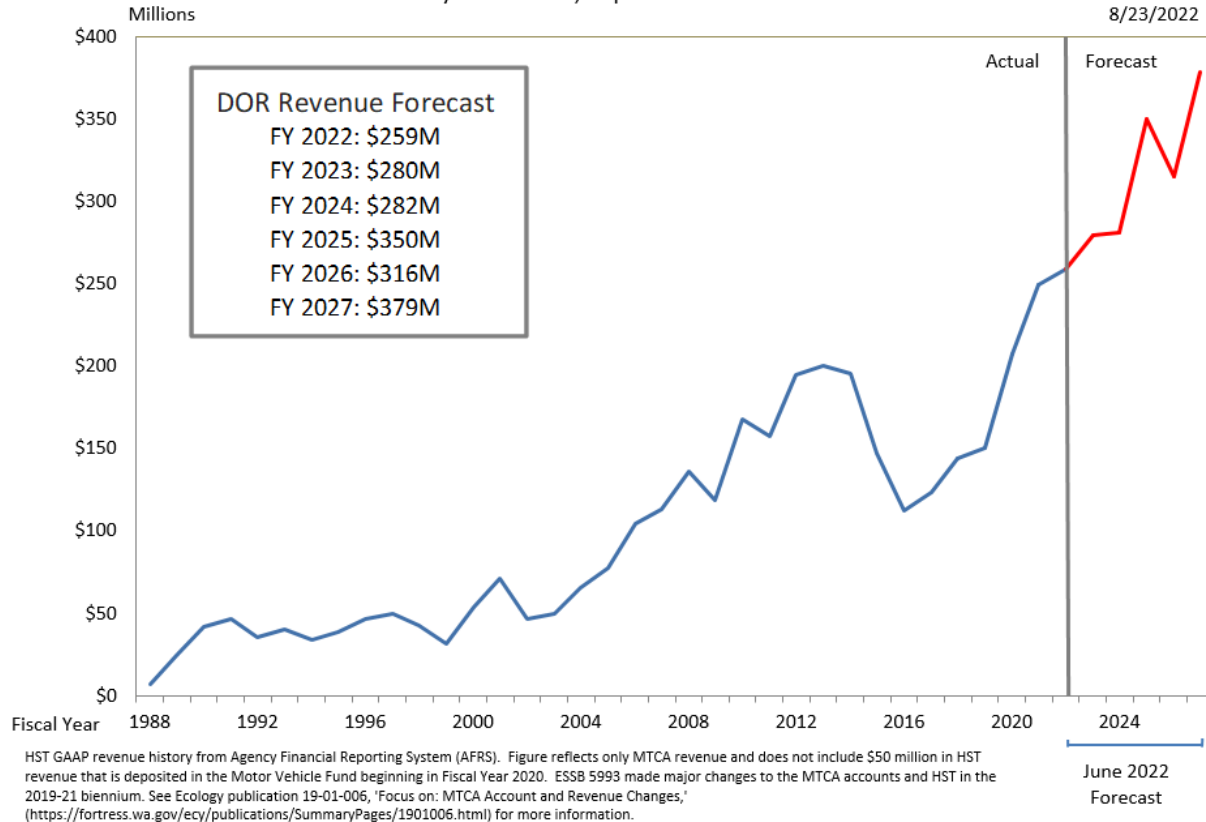


Figure 6: Hazardous Substance Tax revenue (reflects June 2022 forecast).

The figure reflects only MTCA revenue and does not include \$50 million in HST revenue that is deposited in the Motor Vehicle Fund beginning in Fiscal Year 2020. Source: Washington State Department of Ecology & Department of Revenue [Non-General Fund Tax Sources – Environmental/Habitat Taxes](#) (June 2022) ⁴⁷

⁴⁷ <https://dor.wa.gov/non-general-fund-forecasts>

Table 9: Estimated revenue in MTCA accounts for 2023–25 biennium based on June 2022 forecast and cost recovery

MTCA Account	Estimated Revenue 2023–25 biennium
Model Toxics Control Capital	\$182 million from HST
Model Toxics Control Operating	\$360 million from HST
Model Toxics Control Stormwater	\$90 million from HST
HST Sub-Total	\$632 million from HST
Model Toxics Control Capital and Operating	\$10 million from cost recovery efforts & penalties
Total	\$642 million

2019 legislative change and MTCA revenue

With the passage of ESSB 5993 in the 2019 legislative session, revenue into the MTCA accounts is projected to be higher and less volatile beginning in the 2019–21 biennium, allowing for increased funding for programs related to clean air, clean water, and toxic cleanup and prevention. In addition, the account structure provides dedicated operating, capital, and stormwater accounts to provide transparent separation of funding. Based on the Hazardous Substance Tax Forecast in June 2022 from the Department of Revenue, MTCA fund balances are projected to maintain positive balances based on 2021–23 appropriation levels after the 2022 supplemental budget.

Ecology is actively managing MTCA

TCP guides cleanup projects through MTCA's regulatory process and requirements, including those projects seeking state capital budget funding. The regulation requires that all cleanup projects proceed through various cleanup phases, from an assessment of human health and environmental risks to the final cleanup (Chapter 173-340 WAC). Chapters 1 and 5 of this report explain these phases in more detail. The phase of a project demonstrates a project's progress and inform readiness to proceed, providing important information as Ecology ranks projects for funding.

Ecology is actively managing the MTCA accounts through a cash management plan, consistent with legislative and the Office Financial Management (OFM) direction to maintain positive projected cash and fund balances.

2023–25 Biennium Budget requests

With 2023–25 biennium HST revenue projected to total \$632 million and based on the June 2022 forecast, Ecology submitted a mix of operating and capital budget requests designed to support additional toxics prevention, management, and cleanup work. The new funding would invest in ongoing environmental and public health work funded from the MTCA accounts, as well as respond to emerging environmental threats or changing societal needs, and scientific information. In addition, Ecology submitted requests for State Building Construction Account bonds to help address PFAS contamination in drinking water (see Chapter 8).

Chapter 3: How the Ten-Year Solicitation Works

This chapter describes the Ten-Year Solicitation process in general. For results from the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation specifically, see Chapter 5 (RAG) and Chapter 6 (Affordable Housing).

What is the Ten-Year Solicitation?

In February and March during even-numbered years, Toxics Cleanup Program staff ask (solicit) local governments and other entities for information about their cleanup projects and estimated financing needs over the next decade. We call this the “Ten-Year Solicitation.”

We use this process to invite people to apply for funding from Ecology’s two major cleanup grant and loan programs: the **Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program** and the new **Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program**.

The RAG Program offers grants and loans to local governments to clean up contaminated sites in their jurisdictions and to conduct other cleanup activities.

The AHCG Program offers grants to entities who are planning to clean up contaminated sites intended for affordable housing, when that cleanup is under order or consent decree and being supervised by Ecology.

All of these cleanup projects will likely require full or partial funding from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account.

We conduct the Ten-Year Solicitation for several reasons:

1. To inform local jurisdictions that they may own a contaminated site, and may be eligible to apply for funding through our RAG Program to help pay for the cleanup costs.
2. To encourage public and private entities (such as nonprofits and real estate developers) to apply for competitive grants through our Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program to help pay for planning and cleanup costs when affordable housing will be the end use.
3. To ask for these parties’ help to build a comprehensive estimate of Washington’s cleanup funding needs for publishing in the MTCA Capital Account Ten-Year Financing Report for the Legislature and public.

4. To ask responsible entities to provide enough project information that helps us select which sites to fund, and helps us create Ecology's budget for the next biennium.

For Ecology to consider including a project in our biennial budget request to the Governor, the project must be included in the MTCA Capital Account Ten-Year Financing Report. However, since our budget recommendations must fall within available resources, we can include only a subset of the projects in this report in our biennial budget request.

The Ten-Year Solicitation is open for about four weeks. We announce it through our [Site Register](#),⁴⁸ [website](#),⁴⁹ and [Remedial Action Grants and Loans email list](#),⁵⁰ with periodic reminders shared the same way.

When the Ten-Year Solicitation period ends, TCP staff (comprised of grants and loans financial managers, regional managers, and site managers/cleanup project managers) review and prioritize each project based on multiple criteria—such as whether the contaminated site has immediate impacts to human health; whether it's ready to proceed; or if the cleanup is already underway. The criteria we used to evaluate each application are discussed in Chapters 5 (RAG) and Chapter 6 (Affordable Housing), and Appendices C through F.

From the list of projects that meet the criteria, we can include some in our budget request to the Governor for the next biennium. The rest of the projects remain in the queue, should funding become available.

We submit our budget request to the Governor and this report to the Legislature in September of even-numbered years. The final budget is usually enacted on July 1 of the following odd-numbered year (Figure 7). If the applicant's project is funded, those dollars become available about 1.5 years after they were requested.

In addition to announcing grants during the Ten-Year Solicitation period in February and March, we also invite people to apply for other types of grants throughout the biennium, such as grants connected to planning or independent actions. We open those solicitations after funds become available.

Table 10 identifies the solicitation periods for each type of grant.

⁴⁸<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/UIPages/PublicationList.aspx?IndexTypeName=Program&NameValue=Toxics+Cleanup&DocumentTypeName=Newsletter>

⁴⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan>

⁵⁰ https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAECY/subscriber/new?topic_id=WAECY_110

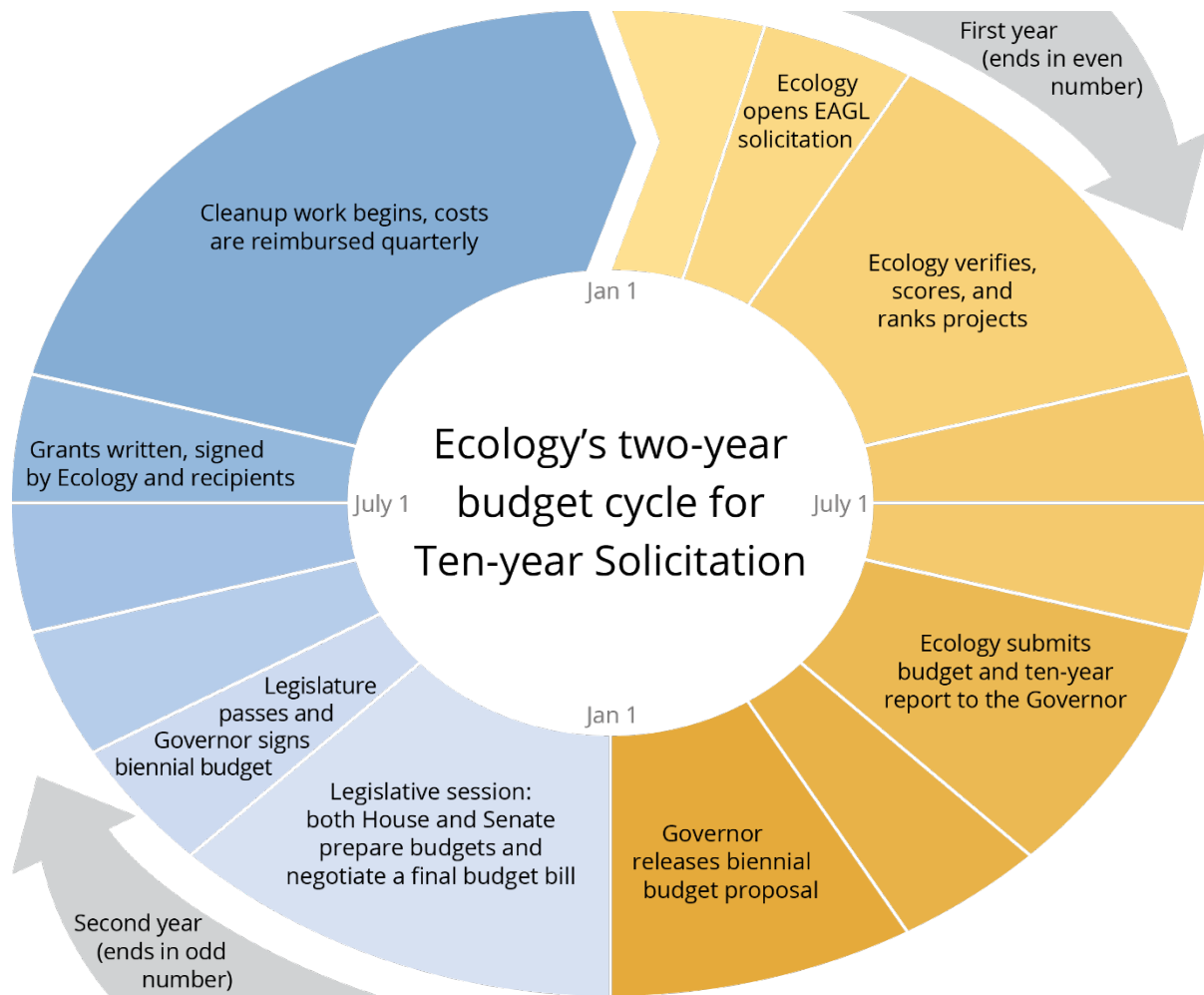


Figure 7: Ecology's two-year budget cycle for the Ten-Year Solicitation extends over two calendar years, from January to December.

Table 10: Four types of cleanup grants are available during the Ten-Year Solicitation that happens every other year. Three types of grants are available during the biennium when the funds become available to Ecology.

Grant or Loan type	Grant program	Applications accepted during Ten-Year Solicitation (Feb/March, even-numbered years)	Applications accepted during the biennium when funds become available	Where to find application dates on Ecology’s website
Oversight remedial action grants & loans (including Extended grant agreements)	RAG	X		https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Oversight-remedial-action-grants-loans
Safe drinking water action grants	RAG	X		https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Safe-drinking-water-grants
Area-wide groundwater investigation grants	RAG	X		https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Area-wide-groundwater-investigation-grants
Affordable housing cleanup grants	AHCG	X		https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Affordable-Housing-Cleanup-grants
Affordable housing planning grants	AHCG		X	Webpage expected by Summer 2023
Integrated planning grants	RAG		X	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Integrated-planning-grants
Independent remedial action grant	RAG		X	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Independent-remedial-action-grants

Chapter 4: Remedial Action Grant Program Overview

Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program manages two grant and loan programs to help people clean up contaminated sites. The **Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program** offers grants and loans that are reserved just for local governments. The new **Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program** offers grants to people who are planning and cleaning up contaminated sites to use for affordable housing.

This chapter provides an overview of the RAG Program. See Chapter 5 for the results of the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation as it pertains to local governments.

Chapter 6 contains an overview of the new Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program, as well as the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation results as it pertained to affordable housing.

Remedial Action Grant Program overview

Ecology offers grants and loans to local governments to encourage and expedite cleanup activities. Grant dollars facilitate the cleanup and reuse of contaminated publicly owned lands, and lessen the cost impact to local taxpayers. Ecology generally requires local governments to match a portion of the grant funding.

We work to make the grant process transparent and broadly available—not just to help local governments clean up hazardous sites, but to capture Washington's full cleanup needs so decision makers can better understand the breadth of the challenge. Throughout the year, we will announce remedial action grant and loan opportunities through the Site Register, Remedial Action Grants and Loans email list, emails to past applicants and recipients, and our website. Every two years, we use those same venues to open the Ten-Year Solicitation for one month.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 and illustrated in Figure 7, applications responding to the Ten-Year Solicitation arrive during the first quarter of the year. In ensuing months, we review, verify, and prioritize each project for funding. In the fall, we publish the results in this report, and submit the project list and our proposed budget to the Governor. If projects are funded by the Legislature, those dollars become available to local governments on July 1 of the following year, about 1.5 years after they requested it during the solicitation period.

Once funding has been awarded by the Legislature, Ecology works closely with the local governments to adapt to their changing project cleanup needs and help them navigate their grant or loan, so they can focus on cleaning up sites to protect their communities' health and environment.

We solicit most RAG grants through the Ten-Year Solicitation process to capture local governments' cleanup financing needs and to inform our biennial budget request to the

Governor. Throughout each biennium, however, we also solicit applications for two other RAG grants after funds become available. Integrated Planning and Independent Remedial Action grants are smaller amounts and a shorter application-to-award timeline better serves local governments' needs.

Rules that impact the RAG Program

Ecology adopted two sets of regulations (called rules) that guide TCP's investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites under MTCA:

1. **MTCA Cleanup Rule:** Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup, [Chapter 173-340 WAC](#)⁵¹
2. **SMS Rule:** Sediment Management Standards, [Chapter 173-204 WAC](#)⁵²

We also adopted a rule that governs the funding of cleanups by local governments:

3. **RAG Rule:** Remedial Action Grants and Loans, [Chapter 173-322A WAC](#)⁵³

Following the 2013 legislative directives in MTCA, Ecology established new funding priorities, made several adjustments to the RAG Program, and repealed/replaced the previous RAG rule with Chapter 173-322A WAC. The changes made it possible for Ecology to:

- Enter into extended grant agreements with local governments for projects that exceed \$20 million and occur over multiple budget cycles. These enable local governments to commit to long-term cleanups by offering additional assurance of future state funding.
- Provide integrated planning grants to local governments for studies that facilitate the cleanup and reuse of contaminated sites.
- Enter into integrated planning grant agreements with local governments before they acquire or secure access to a property, provided they include a schedule for obtaining access.
- Provide area-wide groundwater investigation grants without requiring local governments to be a potentially liable person or seek reimbursement from such persons.

⁵¹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-340> (MTCA Cleanup Rule)

⁵² <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-204> (SMS Rule)

⁵³ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A&full=true> (RAG Rule).

- Provide periodic reimbursement of the costs of independent remedial actions. (However, Ecology has neither implemented nor is planning to offer periodic reimbursement for independent remedial action grants in the 2023–25 biennium.)
- Implement cash management principles such as allocating funds for a two-year scope of work and requiring that local governments substantially spend funds before receiving a new grant.
- Make other appropriate changes to the application information requirements governing remedial action grants and loans (such as grant match requirements).

The changes also streamlined existing requirements, improved rule clarity, and improved consistency with other requirements in the chapter or with other state and federal laws and rules (such as coordinating with agency-wide efforts to streamline and standardize grant processes).

The changes also eliminated *methamphetamine lab site assessment and cleanup grants* and *derelict vessel remedial action grants* as separate types of grants.

Six types of RAG grants and loans may be available to local governments

The following list of remedial action grants and loans may be available to local governments in a given biennium. Chapter 4 describes which opportunities were offered for the 2023–25 biennium. Appendix C describes how our scoring criteria for these grants has evolved. The scoring criteria that are published in each guidance prioritize projects for funding.

1. **Oversight remedial action grants and loans** provide funding to local governments that investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites under the supervision of Ecology or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under an order⁵⁴ or decree.⁵⁵
2. **Extended grant agreements** are a subset of Oversight remedial action grants that are intended for cleanup projects that cost more than \$20 million and extend over several years. When available, these types of grants would receive priority for funds.

⁵⁴ As defined in WAC [173-322A-100](#)(33), the term “order” includes enforcement orders and agreed orders issued under MTCA, and unilateral administrative orders and administrative orders on consent issued under the federal cleanup law.

⁵⁵ As defined in WAC [173-322A-100](#)(11), the term “decree” or “consent decree” means a consent decree issued under Chapter 70A.305 RCW or the federal cleanup law.

3. **Independent remedial action grants** (for cleanups under the [Voluntary Cleanup Program](#)⁵⁶) are provided to local governments that voluntarily take on cleanup actions without Ecology's oversight or approval.
4. **Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants** are given to local governments conducting an environmental investigation in an area that may have multiple areas of contamination. We provide these grants without requiring the local government to be a potentially liable party or seek reimbursement from such persons.
5. **Safe Drinking Water action grants** help local governments, or local governments applying on behalf of a purveyor, provide safe drinking water to areas contaminated by, or threatened by contamination from, hazardous waste sites.
6. **Integrated planning grants (IPGs)** encourage and expedite the cleanup of brownfield properties. IPGs provide funding to local governments to conduct assessments of brownfield sites, and develop integrated project plans for their cleanup and adaptive reuse.

⁵⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Voluntary-Cleanup-Program>

Chapter 5: Estimated RAG Funding Needed for Local Governments over the 2023–25 Biennium and Next Ten Years

This chapter is specific to information obtained during the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation and discusses:

- How much RAG funding we estimate local governments will need over the next ten years to clean up sites currently known to Ecology.
- Ecology’s 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request for RAG projects.
- Which types of grants and loans were offered during the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation.
- An analysis that indicates the bulk of requested funding for the 2023-25 biennia and next ten years is for projects in the later stages of cleanup.

RAG funding supporting local governments

The Model Toxics Control Capital Account funds Ecology’s Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program, which provide grants and loans to local governments to investigate and clean up contaminated sites in their communities. The Legislature has also appropriated state bonds to fund this work.

RAG funding is only available to local governments. We prepared this chapter in partnership with local governments that applied for RAG grants and loans. For the purposes of this report, “local government” means any political subdivision, regional government unit, district, or municipal or public corporation—which includes cities, towns, counties, ports, and brownfield development authorities.

Local governments have a clear perspective of cleanup activities that directly affect their communities. By working with these stakeholders, we learn more about each community’s needs and build stronger relationships with the invested parties that help conduct cleanups. When we coordinate with local governments on the RAG Program, we gain critical insight into their timelines, cleanup priorities, cost estimates, and technical issues.

Financing Tables 1A, 1B, and 1C in Appendix B detail the funding needs discussed in this chapter.

Total estimated RAG funding needed for local governments: \$1.6 billion over ten years

Ecology estimates that more than \$1.6 billion will be required to support work at locally owned contaminated sites over the next ten years through 2033. The \$1.6 billion includes both state share (supported regularly by the MTCA Capital Account) and the local government match. Of the \$1.6 billion, the estimated state share to support this work is approximately \$824 million. These cleanup projects represent only a fraction of contaminated sites in Washington that we expect to need MTCA funding in the future.

Breaking down the \$1.6 billion estimate

Within the \$1.6 billion, Ecology and local governments identified:

- 47 specific local government cleanup projects that have a current or future need for funding.
- Consistent funding to support Integrated planning grants and Independent remedial action grants.
- Grant management and support.
- Estimates for future needs over the next 10 years for Area-wide groundwater investigation grants, Safe drinking water action grants, and Oversight remedial action grants in future biennia.

State's share of RAG funding for local governments over ten years: \$824 million through 2033

For planning purposes, we estimate that Ecology will need at least \$824 million to cover the state's share of locally owned cleanups and grant programs over the next ten years (2023–2033).

Most of these RAG funds are provided as Oversight remedial action grants, which usually require the local government recipient to provide a 50% match. If the local government is located in an economically disadvantaged city, town, or county, Ecology may fund up to 75% state share for a 25% local match. In some unique instances, we may choose to fund up to 90% state match for a 10% local match (for up to \$5 million in total project costs) in accordance with WAC [173-322A-320\(7\)\(a\)\(iii\)](#).⁵⁷

Independent Remedial Action grants follow the same match structure as Oversight, but Area-wide Groundwater Investigation grants and Integrated Planning Grants are different. They don't require a match and they cap the allowable project costs (unique to each grant type). Safe

⁵⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-320> (Oversight remedial action grants)

Drinking Water action grants can be provided up to a 90% state share and have no cap on project costs.

Table 11 breaks down this \$824 million estimate.

A complex contaminated site can cost millions to clean up

The range of estimated project costs over the next ten years is immense, from \$48,000 (\$24,000 for state share) for Port of Seattle's North Terminal 115 (CSID [1228](#))⁵⁸ to more than \$312 million (\$156 million state share) for Harbor Island East Waterway (CSID [1372](#)).⁵⁹

The complexity and size of a contaminated site determines the cost to clean it up. This broad range illustrates the diverse cleanups that are being conducted by local governments and the Toxics Cleanup Program that require funding from the MTCA Capital Account. The range doesn't encompass the entire cost estimate of large cleanups, however. One example is the Lower Duwamish River (CSID [1643](#))⁶⁰ cleanup that is a coordinated effort requiring funds from the MTCA Accounts, federal resources, and other funding sources to successfully complete.

The sites and projects identified in this report represent only a fraction of local government-owned, contaminated sites in Washington that we expect to need public funding in the future. Funding needs will also continue to expand as we continue to receive reports of newly discovered sites.

⁵⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/1229>

⁵⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/1372>

⁶⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/1643>

Table 11: Washington state’s share of total estimated local government cleanup costs.

Estimated state share needed through 2033	What it covers over the next ten years	Details
\$641 million	State’s share of 47 locally owned cleanups that are eligible for an oversight remedial action grant.	Local agencies will be responsible for the remaining amount of these cleanup costs, referred to as “Local Government Share.”
\$13 million	State’s share of 2 solicitations that are conducted during the biennium for grants to local governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 million for Independent remedial action grants • \$8 million for Integrated planning grants 	Soliciting projects within the biennium rather than before it provides more immediate funding that’s responsive to local governments’ needs.
\$162 million	Estimates for future remedial action grant needs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area-wide Groundwater Investigation • Safe Drinking water action grants • Oversight remedial action grants in outward biennia 	Responding to emerging needs, including 200-300 new contaminated sites reported to Ecology every year. Most new sites contain “old” or “legacy” pollution, such as a former dry cleaners site where chemicals have seeped into a nearby stream. The public reports most new sites through due diligence requirements before property transactions. Additionally, we continue to consider how best to support communities that have PFAS contamination, and these communities may be eligible for Safe Drinking Water action grants in the future.
\$8 million	Grant management: supporting grant staff and provides necessary EAGL database support.	Grant management represents about 2% of the historical funding level of the RAG Program, which has averaged approximately \$66.9 million per biennium since 2007.
\$824 million	Total estimate for state’s share of cleanup financing needs through 2033	

Ecology’s RAG Capital Budget request: \$115 million for the 2023–25 biennium

Table 12: Ecology’s RAG budget request of \$115 million for 2023–25 biennium. See Table 1A in Appendix B for project-specific detail.

Funding requests that pay our state’s cleanup obligations to local governments	What is covers over the 2023–25 biennium
\$110,968,000	State’s share of 26 locally owned cleanups eligible for an oversight remedial action grant.
\$2,600,000	Funding 2 statewide grant programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent remedial action grants • Integrated planning grants
\$1,543,000	Upholding Ecology’s grant management and administration responsibilities.
\$115,111,000	Total RAG budget request for 2023–25 biennium

Summary of RAG funding estimates and budget request

- Washington state and local governments have a combined estimated need of \$1.6 billion to conduct cleanups over the next ten years.
- State share of RAG projects is an estimated \$824 million over that ten-year period.
- State share of RAG projects requested by local governments for the 2023–25 Biennium is \$131 million.
- Ecology’s RAG budget request of \$115 million falls approximately \$16 million short of helping local governments address all of their estimated cleanup needs over the next two years.

RAG Program grants and loans offered during 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation

During the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation period February 1 through March 8, Ecology encouraged local governments to apply for three types of remedial action funding for the 2023–25 biennium:

1. **Oversight remedial action grants and loans** provide funds to local governments that investigate and clean up contaminated sites under an order or decree. This included the opportunity for local governments to express their interest in Extended Grant Agreements, a subset of Oversight remedial action grants and loans. Extended Grant Agreements are made possible as a result of the 2013 Legislative revisions to MTCA. Reserved for massive cleanups that will cost more than \$20 million, these agreements extend over several years and provide recipients greater certainty that grant funds will be available in future years.
2. **Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants** provide funds to local governments that investigate known or suspected areas of groundwater contamination caused by multiple releases of hazardous substances.
3. **Safe Drinking Water action grants** provide funds to local governments to ensure safe drinking water is available to communities where the source of drinking water has been polluted by the release of a hazardous substance.

Until 2022, we had not yet awarded an Extended Grant Agreement (EGA) because entering into one could mean dedicating and prioritizing limited state funding to just a few high-cost projects. Budget certainties in the current biennium and a favorable forecast, however, made it possible to offer the first one. In accordance with the Legislature’s [2021–23 budget proviso](#) (SHB 1080 Section 3082 (1-6))⁶¹ Ecology is requesting funds for an EGA for Weyerhaeuser Mill A Site at the Port of Everett (CSID [2146](#)).⁶² Read the brief discussion in Chapter 1.

Local government representatives who were interested in RAG grants for the 2023–25 biennium applied online using EAGL (Ecology’s Administration of Grants and Loans) and referenced:

- [Remedial action grant and loan guidance for the 2023–25 biennium](#)⁶³ for Oversight remedial action grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants. (Publication No. 22-09-043, June 2022)

⁶¹ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/House%20Passed%20Legislature/1080-S.PL.pdf?q=20210428150650> (SHB 1080 Section 3082 (1-6)).

⁶² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2146>

⁶³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209043.html>

- [EAGL instructions for 2023–25 remedial action grants & loan applications](#)⁶⁴ for guidance submitting online applications for Oversight remedial action grants & loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants (Publication No. 22-09-044, January 2022)
- [Focus on: Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants and Safe Drinking Water action grants: Choosing the appropriate grant](#)⁶⁵ helps local governments choose between two grant types when contamination impacts their community’s groundwater or sources of drinking water. (Publication No. 20-09-057, February 2020)

The applications from local governments helped us develop Ecology’ 2023–25 budget request to the Governor, and update our RAG financing plan for the next ten years. If their projects are awarded funding in the biennial budget, the funding would become available to local governments about 1.5 years later beginning roughly July 1, 2023.

RAG grants that fell outside the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation

- 1. Site Assessment Grants.** We did not solicit applications for these because we discontinued this grant program in the 2019–21 biennium due to funding variability and uncertainty in previous biennia. At this time, Ecology does not plan to restart these grants.
- 2. Independent remedial action grants** are provided to local governments that investigate and clean up contaminated sites independently under Ecology’s Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). Currently, we only provide such grants after the local government has completed the cleanup and obtained a No Further Action determination. This solicitation is open on an ongoing basis throughout the biennium. <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Independent-remedial-action-grants>
- 3. Integrated planning grants** are provided to local governments to assess and develop an integrated plan for cleaning up and redeveloping a contaminated site or group of sites. This solicitation is announced in the same methodology as the Ten-Year Solicitation, however, is generally opened one time during the biennium to award the funding available. <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Integrated-planning-grants>

⁶⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209044.html>

⁶⁵ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/2009057.html>

Trend analysis: Financial stability for local governments is key to successful cleanups—the last two biennia prove it.

The repealed permit condition discussed in Chapter 3 illustrates how local governments’ cleanup projects require financial certainty to ensure successful and timely completion.

That requirement becomes evident with grant funding too. Ecology’s biennial grant funding depends on our state’s budget decisions. That can cause concern for local government staff worried that budget shortfalls could leave their phased cleanup projects stranded or delayed. This happened beginning in February 2014 when oil prices declined, MTCA revenues were volatile, and budget decisions mandated delays to existing cleanup projects. Fortunately, the recent changes to the Hazardous Substance Tax—which is the primary funding source for the MTCA Capital Account—are expected to provide more stability in the future. See Chapter 2 for details about the 2019 changes that shifted the tax from a value-based rate to a volumetric rate for liquid petroleum products.

Since local governments rely on state funding such as Remedial Action Grants to complete their cleanups, unpredictable state funding can cause cleanups to be delayed or not be considered at all. Unstable funding can also impact local governments’ ability to leverage cleanup funding from other sources, such as insurance claims and other potentially liable parties. When state financial contributions are stable and certain, however, local governments can readily complete construction to finish the cleanup, and confidently start new projects.

The recent stability of MTCA funding appears to be paying off. Like many construction projects, the construction phase of a cleanup is the most expensive phase. Local governments need to have enough funding for the full contract before they can send it out to bid.

We are seeing increases in local government-reported need for design and construction phase funding. In fact, the vast majority of funding requests now and over the next ten years are for these later phases of work. Most of the requests are for projects discussed in Chapter 9: projects that are expected to have \$10 million or more in total project costs, and expected to shift to construction phase within the next ten years.

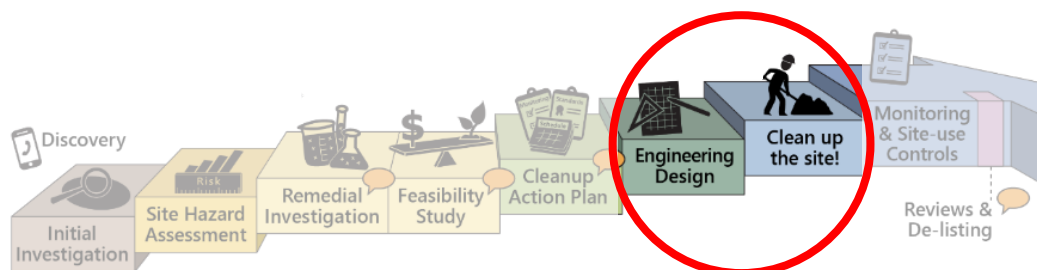


Figure 8: Locally owned cleanups are moving towards final construction, as evidenced by the phases that need funding. Local governments report that 90% of the RAG funding needed for the 2023–25 biennium would go to projects that are in the engineering design and construction phases; 97% of the reported funding need over the next decade is for those same phases.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate these trends. Figure 9 shows the expected state share for potential RAG-funded cleanups over the next ten years. Figure 10 focuses on the expected phases of cleanup activity for potential RAG-funded cleanups over the same timeframe. These phases are **Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Engineering Design, and Cleanup Construction**. We have pro-rated the associated administrative costs reported by local governments across each phase of work.

As the peaked dotted gray line in Figure 10 shows, the increased demand for construction phase funding is a significant jump compared to two years ago. It tells us that local governments are moving more cleanups from their investigative and planning stages into active design and construction stages. These latter cleanup phases are when we might see heavy equipment at the site, such as bulldozers and dump trucks, or long-term infrastructure being built, such as groundwater treatment or soil vapor extraction systems.

Two years ago, local governments reported that 79% of requested RAG funds were for projects in the engineering design and construction phases. They had forecasted that 93% of their RAG requests would be connected to those same phases over the subsequent decade.

Today, **90%** of RAG funding requested by local governments for the 2023–25 biennium is slated for engineering design, construction, and associated administrative support. When we look at the forecasted funding required over the next ten years, we see that number increase to **97%** of the reported need.⁶⁶

These data show measurable and significant progress for protecting human health and the environment. Once projects reach the construction phase and then get completed, local governments can put those properties back into use for the benefit of their communities and economies. Successfully completed projects also create momentum, making it more feasible for local governments to begin new cleanups.

Capital projects require stability and without it, progress slows. The data in this report reflect that critical nexus between funding certainty and cleanup progress, and underscore the positive impact stable Remedial Action Grants funding has on moving cleanups forward. The more reliable the funding, the more willing local governments will be to allocate the time and resources needed to clean up contaminated sites that are protective of human health and the environment.

⁶⁶ Following the 2019 Legislative changes to MTCA, we refined how we ask local governments to report their data during the Ten-Year Solicitation, and began collecting that data for the [2020 MTCA Ten-Year Capital Account Financing Report](#). Today, we have sufficient data to track trends and pinpoint local governments' need by phase.

Figure 9 on the following page compares a) the estimated RAG demand to b) Ecology's average RAG appropriations between 2007 and 2021 to c) the 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request. Local government cleanup needs regularly exceed the average biennial appropriations of \$66.9 million supported by the MTCA accounts since the 2007–09 biennium. The 2021–23 Biennium Capital Budget request of \$115.1 million falls \$16 million short of the local government need for the biennium.

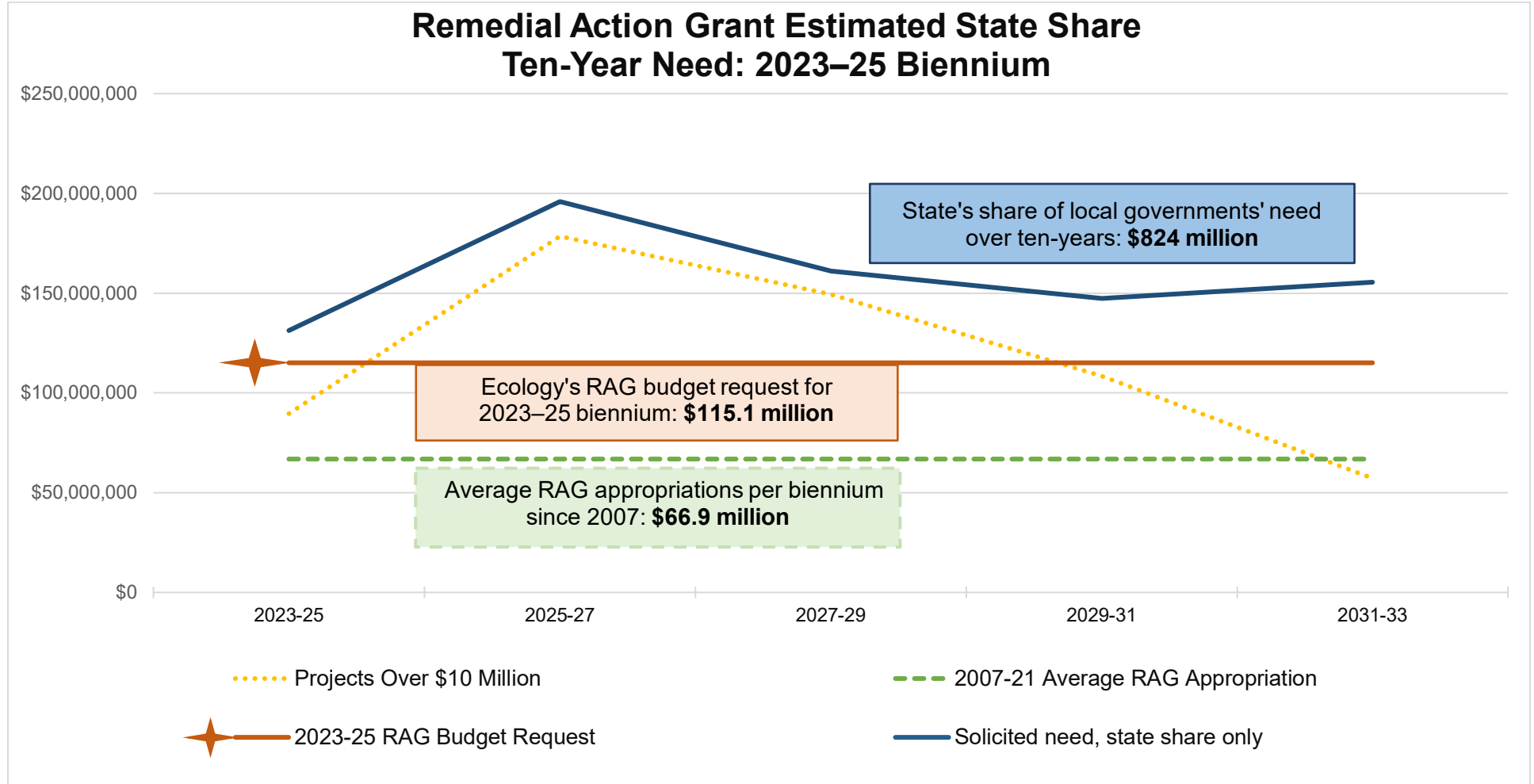


Figure 9: Local governments' solicited need in state share for Remedial Action Grant financing as of the 2023–25 biennium. Property owners and the public discover and report between 200 and 300 new sites to Ecology each year and to reflect this anticipated need, we added estimates to outward biennia.

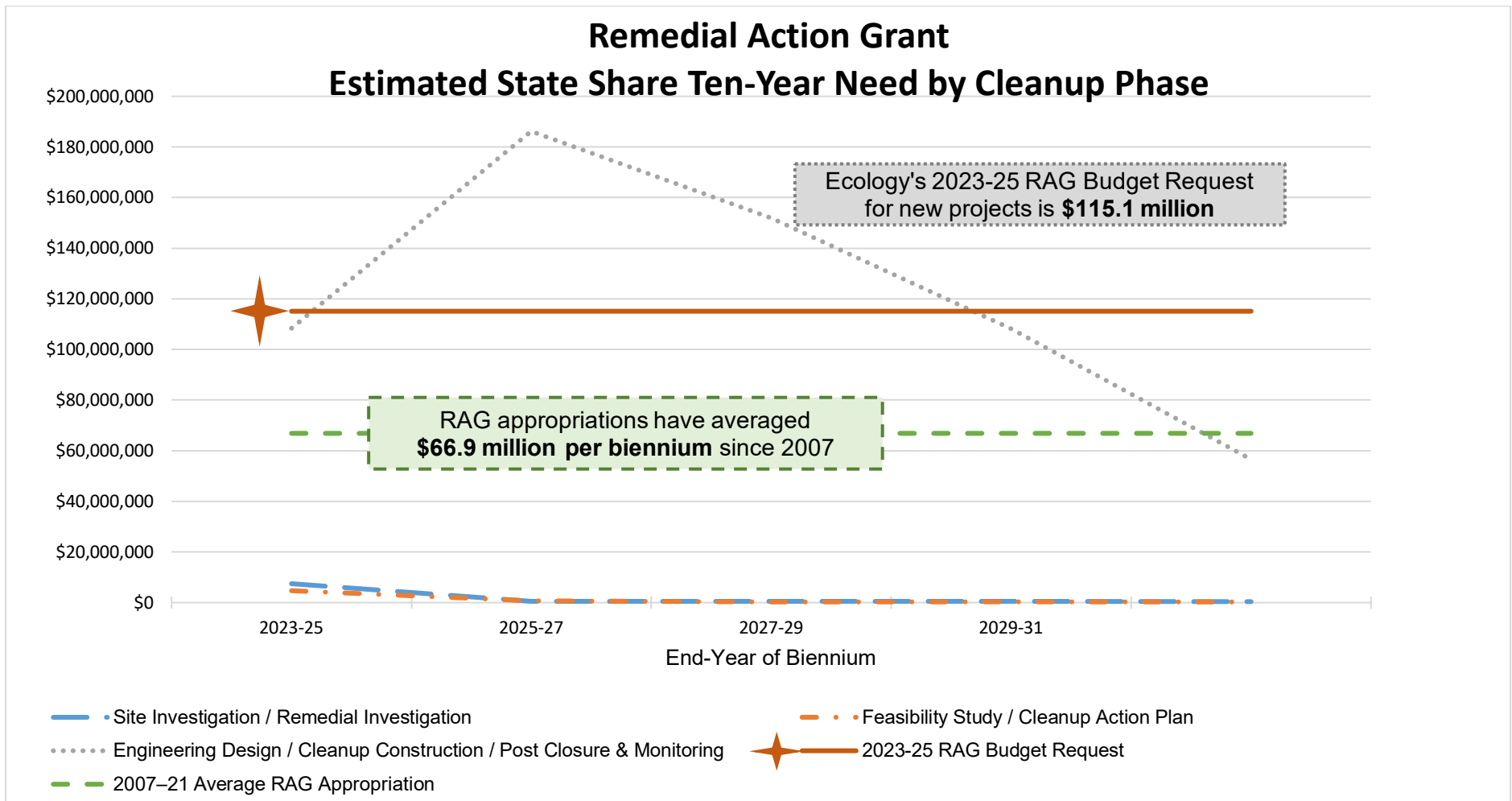


Figure 10: Remedial Action Grant estimated state share ten-year need by cleanup phase. The graph shows the solicited state share of local cleanup needs (based on an assumed funding level of 50% of eligible project costs) for the next ten years according to phase of cleanup. The lower two lines represent the preliminary phases of a cleanup, **Site/Remedial Investigation** and **Feasibility Study/Cleanup Action Plan Development**. The top grey dotted line represents the funding need for local government projects in the **Engineering Design, Cleanup Construction, and Post-Closure & Monitoring** phases. The solid orange line is Ecology's budget request for the 2023–25 biennium, and the green horizontal dashed line is the average RAG appropriations since 2007.

Chapter 6:

Affordable Housing Cleanups Overview and Estimated Funding Needed for the 2023–25 Biennium

This chapter provides a general overview of the new Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program, and relays data obtained from the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation. It includes:

- An overview of Ecology’s new grant program that launched on February 1, 2022, for cleanups to be redeveloped into affordable housing.
- An explanation of the two grant types and some of the program’s features.
- Ecology’s 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request for affordable housing-related cleanup projects.

Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program and why it matters

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. Contamination, or even the suspicion of contamination, drives up the costs of housing development, and that high cost reduces developers’ capacity to build affordable housing. In 2018, we began partnering with the Washington State Department of Commerce, Local Housing Authorities, and other stakeholders to explore solutions to this problem.

Ecology then developed a competitive grant program to combine environmental cleanup with affordable housing redevelopment and launched the new program in spring 2022. The **Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program** provides grants to entities that meet grant eligibility criteria and who are planning to, or are, cleaning up contaminated sites intended for affordable housing development.

"Affordable housing" is defined as residential housing for rental occupancy which, as long as the same is occupied by low-income households, requires payment of monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, of no more than 30% of the family's income. "Low-income household" refers to a single person, family or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is less than 80% of the median family income, adjusted for household size, for the county where the project is located. (RCW [43.185A.010](https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185A.010)).⁶⁷

⁶⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185A.010>

The program offers two types of grants

At the time we published this report in January 2023, cleanup grants were the first grant type available for this program, with planning grants expected to become available in summer 2023.

Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants will help with the cost of remedial actions—that is, the work to plan, investigate, and clean up contaminated sites. To incentivize more affordable housing and maximize the number of units in each project, we developed a tiered approach to the recipient’s match: the state will provide a larger share for projects that have more affordable housing units. All of these cleanups will be formally supervised by Ecology under order or consent decree, and the applicant must agree to property restrictions for 30 years.

While the cleanup grants assist with actual cleanup costs, **Affordable Housing Planning Grants** provide a function similar to the RAG Program’s Integrated Planning grants. The Affordable Housing Planning grants will help a prospective purchaser or current property owner determine if a property with suspected contamination is indeed contaminated and if so, what’s the nature and extent of that contamination. We will publish more details in guidance before we solicit applications for the planning grants that are expected to launch in summer 2023.

Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program & Environmental Justice

Development in low-income and economically vulnerable communities can negatively impact nearby residents by increasing the cost of goods, services, rent, and houses. These impacts can displace people of low income and economically vulnerable populations (and increasingly, groups such as working families).

The Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program is intended to help lessen those impacts, strategically prevent displacement, and support community cohesion. By investing in the cleanup and tying that investment to the end use of affordable housing, the program helps reduce gentrification and displacement that can follow cleanup activities and redevelopment.

Affordable Housing Cleanup grant applications were scored based on criteria in four categories: 1) faster cleanup; 2) improve human health and the environment; 3) equitable distribution of funds; and 4) investment in the community.

Categories 3 and 4 focus on environmental justice. We evaluate this using tools such as Washington Tracking Network’s map for [Environmental Health Disparities](#),⁶⁸ which includes Unaffordable Housing information, and the Environmental Protection Agency’s [EJScreen](#).⁶⁹ The criteria help us evaluate how well the project matches the needs of the community, too.

⁶⁸ <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNIBL/>

⁶⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

The grant program also provides the public with confidence that contaminated sites are adequately cleaned up for residential use. Ecology supports affordable housing within the grant program, beyond providing funds, by:

- Overseeing the cleanup to make the property safe for residential use and compliant with the more protective residential cleanup standards in MTCA;
- Requiring restrictions to be placed on the property so it is used for affordable housing for a period of 30 years; and
- Facilitating community engagement throughout the cleanup process.

Learn more about the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program:

- [Affordable Housing cleanup grants](#)⁷⁰ for information about eligibility and applying
- [Affordable Housing-related cleanups](#)⁷¹ for information about the program
- [EAGL instructions for the 2023–25 biennium](#)⁷² for guidance when applying for grants (publication no. 22-09-053)
- [Affordable Housing guidance for the 2023–25 biennium](#)⁷³ for policies and expectations when applying and managing your project (publication no. no. 22-09-048)
- Appendix C in this report for a brief history of how the program evolved.

⁷⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Affordable-Housing-Cleanup-grants>

⁷¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Brownfields/Affordable-housing>

⁷² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209053.html> (guidance)

⁷³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209048.html>

Total estimated project cost for affordable housing-related cleanups over ten years: \$59 million through 2033

Table 13: Washington state’s share of estimated affordable housing-related cleanup projects is approximately \$59 million through 2033.

Estimated funding needed through 2033	What it covers over ten years	Details
\$10.6 million	State’s share of 3 affordable housing-related cleanup projects	These projects arrived as part of the Ten-Year Solicitation for Affordable Housing Cleanup grants.
\$8 million	Planning projects	Funds for Planning Grants to be offered during the biennium funding is provided to Ecology.
\$0.4 million	EAGL database support	Upholding Ecology’s grant management and administration responsibilities.
\$40 million	Estimated future need	This conservative estimate of future need is based on a similar need each biennium, however, it is likely that the program and need will grow in outward biennia.
\$59 million	Total estimated financing needs for affordable housing-related projects through 2033	

Ecology’s Capital Budget request for the Affordable Housing Cleanup Program: \$12 million for the 2023–25 biennium

Ecology is requesting just over \$12 million from the MTCA Capital Account for the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program. The program offers cleanup and planning grants to entities intending to clean up contaminated property to develop for affordable housing. This innovative program also supports the [Governor’s priorities on housing and homelessness](#).⁷⁴

Table 14: Ecology’s budget request for the 2023–25 biennium for affordable housing-related cleanups is approximately \$12 million. See Table 2 in Appendix B for project-specific details.

Funding requests pay our state’s obligations to local governments	What it covers over the 2023–25 biennium
\$10,589,000	State’s share of 3 affordable housing-related cleanup projects in Seattle and Tacoma
\$1,600,000	Funding statewide planning grant program
\$70,000	Providing EAGL support to applicants and refining the online application process
\$12,259,000	Ecology’s total budget request for affordable housing-related cleanups for 2023–25 biennium

⁷⁴ https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Homelessness_PolicyBrief_Update.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 7: Estimated Funding Needs for State-Directed Work over the 2023–25 Biennium and Next Ten Years

This chapter is specific to information obtained during the 2022 Ten-Year Solicitation and discusses:

- What Ecology means by “state-directed” cleanup projects, how we developed the list of projects, and what we considered when ranking the budget request.
- Estimated costs to conduct these activities over the next ten years, and
- Ecology’s 2023–25 biennium budget requests for state-directed projects.

Financing Tables 3A through 3F in Appendix B identifies individual projects and estimated cost.

What is state-directed cleanup work?

In addition to supporting sites that are local governments’ responsibility (discussed in Chapter 4), the Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account supports remedial actions for activities for which Washington state has taken responsibility. This work encompasses:

- State-conducted remedial actions at sites where there is no identifiable liable person, or the liable person is technically or financially unable to conduct remedial action (orphaned and abandoned sites), or where the liable person is non-compliant.
- State-conducted emergency remedial actions at sites where immediate action is necessary to eliminate or reduce threats to human health or the environment, such as where the source needs to be removed to prevent further harm, or where drinking water is contaminated.
- State cost-share at federal Superfund sites where EPA is performing the cleanup. The state’s share includes 10% of construction costs and 100% of post-construction operation and maintenance costs.
- State funding to assist potentially liable persons or prospective purchasers pay for the costs of remedial action at a site where Ecology’s director finds such funding would

prevent undue economic hardship or provide a public benefit in addition to cleanup commensurate with the scope of the funding (RCW [70A.305.190](#)(4)(a)(v) and (4)(a)(vi))

- Long-term operation and maintenance of cleanup actions, such as a groundwater treatment and hydraulic containment systems, at sites across the state to maintain the protectiveness of the remedy and protect the state's investments.

Unless sites such as these are cleaned up, they will continue to pose threats to public health, the environment, groundwater, and fish and wildlife resources.

New sites will require state-directed MTCA funding in the future

Ecology expects that we will continue to receive reports of new hazardous sites. Since we began tracking the statistic in 2000, between 200 and 300 new contaminated sites have been discovered and reported to Ecology each year. Many of these sites are historical contamination discovered during redevelopment, or when a construction project begins. Some of the sites will require state resources from the MTCA Capital Account to finish cleaning up. Any of these new sites may need to move up in priority for cleanup actions, funding, and staff resources as we gain more information about them.

How we developed the state-directed list

For this report, we developed a project list and cost estimates for state-directed cleanup investments that focus on the **Puget Sound Basin, Everett Smelter Plume, Eastern Washington, and Investments to protect cleanup remedies.**

Ecology used the best available information to develop the list and cost estimates for projects that could reasonably undergo remedial actions over the next ten years. We also included projects that protect investments in cleanup remedies. Examples of work such as this might be installing an *in situ* treatment system to capture residual soil contamination, or an EPA Superfund site where the state pays 10% of construction costs and 100% of long-term operation and maintenance.

How we ranked the state-directed list for funding from the MTCA Capital Account

We used multiple criteria to evaluate and prioritize state-directed projects. Among factors that consider the risk to human health and the environment, we reviewed environmental justice considerations, project's cleanup phase, and used direction from enacted 2017–19 Capital Budget (SSB [6090](#)⁷⁵ Section 7022) that had added consideration of affordable housing.

⁷⁵ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6090&Year=2017#documentSection>

This multi-tiered approach responds to the Legislature’s direction that we focus limited state resources on projects that are a) acutely needed and ready to proceed; b) cost efficient; c) increase affordable housing; and d) geographically distributed.

Environmental justice considerations

We considered environmental justice when determining which sites to prioritize for funding. Within the **Eastern Washington Clean Sites** and **Puget Sound Initiative** project lists, we prioritized projects that will reduce the toxic threat to people who live in proximity to the contaminants—specifically, the threat to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities.

Within both project lists, we prioritized projects that met one of these criteria:

1. The site is in a census tract ranked 9 or 10 on the [Environmental Health Disparities Map](#)⁷⁶ maintained by the Washington State Department of Health. This index considers 19 indicators that include environmental exposures and effects, sensitive populations, and socioeconomic factors.

OR

2. The site is located in the 80th percentile or higher for people of color or low-income populations according to demographic indicators from [EJScreen](#),⁷⁷ the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping tool.

We did not apply these considerations to budget requests for **Everett Smelter Plume**, which does not have a project list, or **Investments to Protect Cleanup Remedies**, which is a list of projects that are a legal obligation for Ecology.

Project cleanup phase considerations

As discussed in Chapter 1, Toxics Cleanup Program staff guide projects through MTCA’s regulatory process and requirements. The MTCA Cleanup Rule ([Chapter 173-340 WAC](#))⁷⁸ requires that all cleanup projects proceed through various cleanup phases, from an assessment of human health and environmental risks to the final cleanup remedy. These phases include:

- **Assessment.** Projects are prioritized based on human health and environmental risks. Cleanup projects address risks from exposure to contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, or air. These exposures pose human health

⁷⁶ <https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/washington-environmental-health-disparities-map>

⁷⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

⁷⁸ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-340>

risks from contacting contaminated soils, drinking polluted water, consuming fish and shellfish, inhaling toxic vapors, or a combination of the above.

- **Remedial Investigation.** Remedial investigations define the nature, extent, and magnitude of contamination on all projects.
- **Feasibility Study.** Feasibility studies are conducted and include alternative analysis; cost-benefit analysis; long-term or life-cycle cost analysis; and cleanup technology preferences.
- **Cleanup Action Plan.** Based on the remedial investigation and feasibility study, a cleanup action plan is developed that describes the selected cleanup action, the standards it must meet, monitoring requirements, and schedule—including any time-critical elements.
- **Comment.** The public is encouraged to review and comment on the projects' investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup plans during public comment periods.
- **Cleanup.** This includes design, construction, operations, and monitoring of the cleanup. A cleanup is complete when Ecology determines cleanup standards have been met. This phase includes projects that are ready to proceed, that are in construction, that have permits or are in the permitting process, where design is complete or underway, or that are under contract.

These phases provide a framework that state budget writers can translate and compare to more typical “brick and mortar” capital construction projects. OFM and legislative staff use construction benchmarks such as “pre-design,” “design,” and “construction” to understand a capital project’s status and to make funding decisions. The cleanup phases through which projects proceed under MTCA demonstrate a project’s progress and inform rankings such as “readiness to proceed.” A similar example might be a building on a university campus that is in the design phase or ready for construction.

We considered Legislative directives, budget criteria, and program priorities that...

- **Continued investments at sites that have ongoing cleanup projects.** The 2013 changes to MTCA directed Ecology to plan hazardous site cleanup at a pace that matches the estimated cash resources in the MTCA accounts (RCW 70A.305.030). Once a site has been contaminated with toxic chemicals, a cleanup can take many years. Three major factors determine the length of cleanup time: 1) the administrative process used (e.g., a formal cleanup with Ecology oversight, or a cleanup conducted by parties independently); 2) the nature of contaminants (which indicates how difficult they are to remediate); and 3) the type of media that is contaminated, such as soil, groundwater, sediments. Ecology continues to develop model remedies, tools, and policies to make cleanups go faster. Financial certainty for cleanups is also critical and ensures that existing projects are completed as envisioned and new projects and development opportunities can be planned.
- **Incorporated criteria from the 2017–19 Enacted Budget (SSB 6090, Section 7022).** As did the previous budget for 2015–17, the 2017–19 budget continued to authorize Ecology to delay the start of cleanup projects based on acuity of need, readiness to proceed, cost-efficiency, or need to ensure geographic distribution. The budget also added “[for] purposes of increasing affordable housing” to this list. Although Ecology is no longer delaying cleanups, we still use these same criteria to prioritize projects for budget requests.
- **Gave priority within each project list to projects located in overburdened communities.** As mentioned previously, we prioritized projects that will reduce the toxic threat for people who live in proximity to contaminants—specifically vulnerable populations and overburdened communities.
- **Applied Ecology’s regional and program priorities.** In cases where groups of projects met all of the same budget prioritization criteria, we further ranked projects by considering Ecology’s regional and program priorities.
- **Incorporated current information from our partners and Ecology’s regional cleanup managers on a project’s status.** We considered, for instance:, a) the project’s construction stage; b) schedule changes; c) whether permits were in hand; d) if the project was ready to bid; and e) if it leveraged other funds.

Estimated funding needed for state-directed cleanups

Ecology conducts state-directed cleanups using the Model Toxics Control Capital Account for sites that urgently need action to protect the environment and public.

Table 15 provides an overview of estimated total financing needed to conduct this work over ten years. Table 16 provides an overview of Ecology's budget request for state-directed projects for the 2023–25 biennium.

Financing Tables 3A through 3F in Appendix B identify individual projects, which include statewide or other non-site-specific initiatives such as funding to support improvements to Ecology's process for public works contracting.⁷⁹

We developed this information based on a reasonable expectation of the work Ecology could do in ten years with projected funding and staffing resources. Remediation often takes several years, which means Ecology will not be able to complete every site's cleanup actions within a single biennium.

The range of these estimated project costs is wide: from \$5,000 for ongoing monitoring at Cornet Bay in Island County (CSID [5048](#))⁸⁰ to about \$30 million for smelter plume cleanups happening in Everett and Tacoma (CSID [4298](#))⁸¹ and CSID [3657](#))⁸² respectively).

The range illustrates the diversity of size and complexity of cleanups being conducted by the Toxics Cleanup Program, but does not encompass the entire cost estimate of large cleanups that may include multiple components and a combination of MTCA, federal, and other funds to complete.

The tables below and in Appendix B also include placeholders for anticipated cleanup needs over the next ten years. Hundreds of new sites are discovered and reported to us every year and some will require state-directed cleanup investments. However, the state-directed cleanup work identified in this report represents only a fraction of the contaminated sites in Washington we expect will need state funding in the future.

⁷⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Laws-rules-rulemaking/Rulemaking/WAC-173-340>

⁸⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/5048>

⁸¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4298>

⁸² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3657>

Total estimated project cost for state-directed cleanup activities over ten years: \$191 million through 2033

Table 15: Ecology estimates we will require approximately \$191 million to conduct 33 state-directed activities and estimates for future activities through 2033. Cost estimates are based on input from Ecology cleanup project managers. See Financing Tables 3A-3F in Appendix B for project-specific detail.

Estimated funding needed through 2033	What it covers over ten years
\$39 million	Clean Up Toxic Sites—Puget Sound Initiative: Managing 6 cleanup projects in the Puget Sound region and 1 statewide (non-site-specific) work, such as updating the MTCA Cleanup Rule
\$29 million	Everett Smelter Plume: Continuation of cleanup activities and associated staff
\$2 million	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative: Managing 4 cleanup projects specific to Eastern Washington
\$9 million	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies: Supporting long-term operations, maintenance, and investments at 2 cleanup projects in Kitsap and King counties
\$112 million	Anticipated cleanup financing needs for 19 specific state-directed projects throughout the state, and a funding placeholder for emerging sites and issues that the state will be obligated to manage. We receive reports of new contaminated sites every year and some will require state-directed cleanup investments.
\$191 million	Total estimated cleanup financing needed for 33 state-directed + future projects through 2033

**Ecology’s Capital Budget request for state-directed projects:
\$21 million for the 2023–25 biennium**

Table 16: Ecology’s budget request of \$21 million will allow us to conduct and oversee 14 state-directed cleanup projects during the 2023–25 biennium. See Financing Tables 3A through 3F in Appendix B for project-specific details.

Funding requests our state’s cleanup obligations	What it covers during the biennium
\$7,455,000	Clean Up Toxic Sites—Puget Sound Initiative: Managing 6 cleanup projects in the Puget Sound region and 1 statewide (non-site-specific) work, such as updating the MTCA Cleanup Rule
\$7,679,000	Everett Smelter Plume: Continuation of cleanup activities and associated staff
\$950,000	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative: Managing 4 cleanup projects specific to Eastern Washington
\$4,450,000	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies: Supporting long-term operations, maintenance, and investments at 2 cleanup projects in Kitsap and King counties
\$20,534,000 total	Ecology’s budget request to conduct 14 state-directed projects

Chapter 8: Estimated Funding Needed for PFAS Contamination over the 2023–25 Biennium

What are PFAS?

PFAS (per-fluorinated and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances) is a collective group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that can easily contaminate water, soil, and air and can be hard to remove and subsequently treat. PFAS compounds have been commercially manufactured since the 1940s for industries such as aviation and aerospace, automotive, medical, and electronics. The substances remain in the environment for a long time without breaking down, and can be found in cookware, carpets, outdoor equipment, furniture, and food packaging.

PFAS chemicals are contaminating drinking water

PFAS have become a serious public health concern nationwide and one major source in Washington state is Aqueous Film Forming Foam⁸³ (AFFF) that's used for fire training and extinguishing petroleum fires and other flammable liquids. When PFAS are released from foam, or from other sources like manufacturing sites, they can seep into surface soils and leach into groundwater to contaminate drinking water supplies.

AFFF is considered to be the leading cause of PFAS contamination in drinking water in the United States. Washington state law (Chapter [70A.400 RCW](#))^[2] restricts AFFF because of the PFAS danger, and the foam can no longer be manufactured, sold, or used for fire training (although it can still be used for emergencies and actual fire situations until an alternative is found). Visit Ecology's website to learn more about the foam, the Firefighting Agents and Equipment law, and Ecology's new program for collecting and disposing AFFF that's expected to launch in 2023: www.ecology.wa.gov/afff

In addition to finding PFAS in drinking water, testing has found it present throughout all environmental media (groundwater, soil, sediments, surface water, etc.) as well as in rainwater, snow, ice, and the blood of animals and humans worldwide. Although these compounds have been extensively studied since the 1990s, no legally enforceable Federal environmental standards have been established for any of the chemicals.

At the state level, however, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) finalized a rule that became effective on January 1, 2022. The rule identifies groundwater State Action Levels

⁸³ A certain type of firefighting foam used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports, and others.

^[2] <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.400> (Firefighting agents and equipment—toxic chemical use)

(SALs) for five PFAS compounds. SALs are state public health recommendations for the safe, long-term consumption of drinking water, below which there is no known or expected health risk.

After the Department of Health’s rule became effective, Ecology issued [recommended cleanup levels for soil and groundwater](#)⁸⁴ in July 2022 for the same five compounds, plus one more. Washington’s cleanup levels, which are regulated under the Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Rule,⁸⁵ are the levels to which a contaminant needs to be cleaned up in a particular media (such as soil, air, or groundwater) to protect people’s health and the environment. “Cleanup” can include, but isn’t limited to, treating, removing, or containing the contamination. (WAC [173-340-200](#)).⁸⁶

Ecology’s State Building Construction Account budget request for PFAS-related projects: \$17 million for the 2023–25 biennium

Due to the emergent nature of PFAS-contaminated drinking water, we don’t have ten-year estimates, but expect demand for this funding to increase in the future.

In the 2023–25 budget request, however, we are requesting about \$17 million from the State Building Construction Account to provide funding for two projects in the Lower Issaquah Valley, where the City of Issaquah and Sammamish Plateau Water & Sewer District have PFAS-contaminated groundwater:

1. A pilot project by Eastside Fire & Rescue and City of Issaquah would investigate PFAS-contaminated drinking water (\$1,500,000).
2. A grant to the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District would treat drinking water from municipal drinking water wells before the point of consumption so the wells can be returned to service (\$15,715,000).

We aren’t requesting funds from the MTCA Capital Account for PFAS for the 2023–25 biennium. As a result, we haven’t included a separate Financing Table for PFAS in Appendix B, nor incorporated this data in our maps or aggregated analysis. We are including this request in this report to provide a comprehensive picture of cleanup funding needs, and because projects like these may require funding from the MTCA Capital Account in the future.

⁸⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209075.html> (Focus on: PFAS cleanup levels, July 2022). At a later date, we will release Ecology’s recommendations for cleanup levels for terrestrial ecological, surface water, sediments, and air quality.

⁸⁵ Chapter 173-340 WAC (Model Toxics Control Act-Cleanup)

⁸⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-200> (Definitions)

Table 17: Ecology’s budget request from the State Building Construction Account provides funding for PFAS-related projects during the 2023–25 biennium.

Funding requests our state’s cleanup obligations	What it covers during the biennium
\$17,215,000	2 projects in Issaquah for PFAS investigation and water treatment
\$17,215,000 total	Ecology’s budget request to fund PFAS-related projects

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 9: Estimated Funding Needed for Large Multi-Biennia Cleanup Project over the Next Ten Years

RCW [70A.305.030](#)(5)(d)⁸⁷ requires Ecology to provide separate budget estimates for large, multi-biennia cleanup projects that exceed \$10 million. The distinction is important because these cleanups create a huge demand on agency resources and impact Washington’s ability to address other cleanup projects. Many of the projects identified in this chapter contribute to the large forecasted need for construction funding identified by local governments in RAG over the next ten years (see further discussion in Chapter 5).

Ecology has identified 95 projects that could reasonably undergo remedial actions over the next ten years (Financing Tables 1 through 4 in Appendix B). Included in these lists are 17 large projects (shared by multiple recipients including Ecology for state-directed work) that are expected to exceed \$10 million in total estimated project costs. These projects are identified on Map 1 and Financing Table 4 in Appendix B.

As both the map and table illustrate, two of these complex projects have more than one cleanup happening at the same location (Harbor Island East Waterway Superfund Site and Lower Duwamish Waterway in Seattle). Other major cleanups line our waterways at the ports of Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma. Large contaminated sites are also located in Yakima, Thurston, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, and Stevens counties.

Total estimated project cost for cleanup activities over ten years for projects over \$10 million: \$1.3 billion through 2033

Table 18: Estimated cost of Washington state cleanups exceeding \$10 million through 2033. See Financing Table 4 in Appendix B for project-specific details.

Total estimated project costs of large cleanups through 2033 (state and local share combined)	State’s share of large project costs through 2033
\$1.3 billion for 17 cleanup projects identified by Ecology and local governments	\$702 million will be needed to cover the state’s share. Local government and other agencies will be responsible for the remaining amount.

⁸⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305>

The majority of estimated costs summarized in Financing Table 4 are eligible for Remedial Action Grants, but several are large state-directed projects. Analyzing the numbers, we find that:

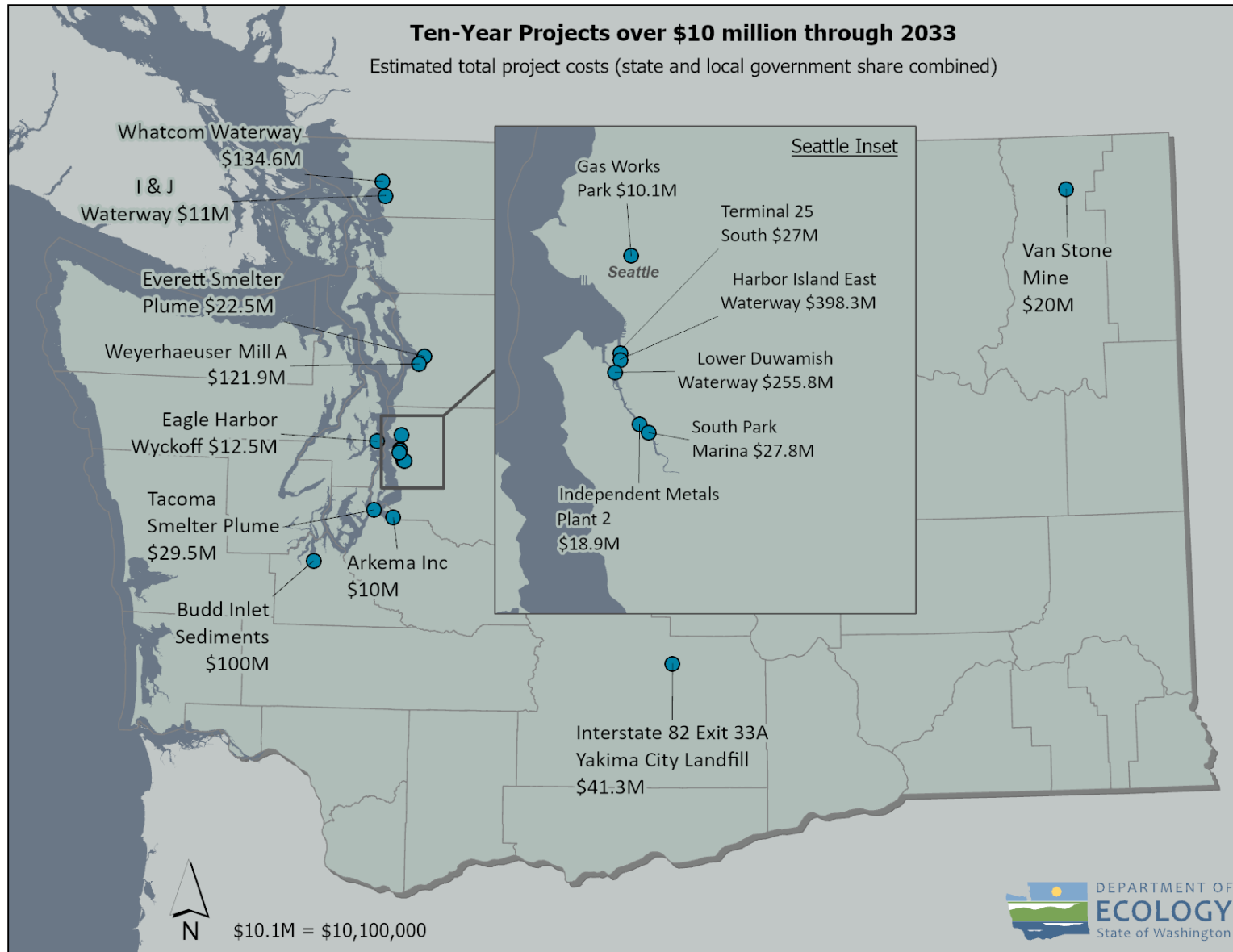
- 13 of the 17 projects include at least one Remedial Action Grant request spread between 9 recipients.
- 5 of the 17 projects include state-directed support, including 1 project that also has requests from local governments for RAG funding.
- In terms of estimated total ten-year cleanup costs, the forecasted needs for these 13 Remedial Action Grant projects represent more than 74% of the RAG needs identified in Financing Table 1A and 1B.
- The range of these estimated project costs is immense, from \$10 million for the Arkema Interim Action in Pierce County that's also funded by a Remedial Action Grant (CSID [3405](#)),⁸⁸ to \$398 million for the East Waterway Superfund Site in King County funded by Remedial Action Grants (CSID 1372).

When we look at Ecology's \$148 million 2023–25 biennium capital cleanup budget requests (for **Remedial Action Grants, Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants, Puget Sound Initiative, Everett Smelter Plume, Eastern Washington, and Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies** projects, as well as for **PFAS**) we find that projects estimated at \$10 million or more make up 65% of our cleanup budget request.

- Of the 17 projects over \$10 million, 10 projects need funding and are included in the 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request to the Governor. (Projects can include multiple recipients, such as the Lower Duwamish Waterway project.)
- \$97 million requested for these large projects are in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request to the Governor.

It's important to note that these 17 projects include many, but not all, of the large multi-biennia cleanup projects happening in Washington. Not reflected in either Map 1 or Financing Table 4 are many more large cleanups that private parties or the federal government conduct, and that aren't expected to require significant MTCA Capital funding in the next 10 years. Such sites include the cleanup of the upper Columbia River sediments, the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, and the Holden Mine in Eastern Washington.

⁸⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3405>



Map 1: Ten-year projects over \$10 million total project cost through the 2031–33 biennium (state and local government share combined)

This page intentionally left blank.

Conclusion

Since Washington state adopted MTCA into law 33 years ago, the Department of Ecology has identified 13,900-plus hazardous sites in Washington that have, or had, confirmed or suspected contamination. Together with our cleanup partners, we are making substantial progress to clean up and remove the threats posed by these sites. As of August 1, 2022, roughly 7,500 sites have been cleaned up or determined to require no further action. Cleanup actions are complete at about 200 other sites with monitoring underway to ensure the remedies continue to protect human health and the environment.

More work remains as the number of sites continues to grow. About 6,100 sites still need further investigation and cleanup, and roughly 1,900 of these sites have not yet begun preliminary work. In the meantime, the number of contaminated sites in Washington continues to expand as 200 to 300 new sites are discovered by the public and reported to us each year.

The cleanup work outlined in this report requires significant public funding from the MTCA Capital Account: of the 13,900-plus contaminated sites in Washington, more than 2,900 of them are publicly owned, which is about 21% of all sites known to Ecology. In order to protect public health and the environment, privately owned orphaned and abandoned sites will also require public funding, as well as sites with non-compliant owners or emergency cleanup needs.

We are continuing to manage cleanup demands

We continue to refine best practices for managing the 200 to 300 sites discovered each year and find ways to accelerate the pace of cleanups—such as developing model remedies, updating our technical guidance and making it more user friendly, and continuing in-house training. The MTCA Capital Account's Ten-Year Financing Report is another way to prioritize this work and help speed up cleanup efforts: by ranking project funding based on criteria such as readiness to proceed, construction stage, and environmental justice considerations, and by identifying the full scope of financing needed to address the remaining sites, this report helps Ecology and local governments plan cleanups so they can get underway faster.

Funding public cleanups will take \$1.6 billion over ten years

Chapters 5 through 9 outline the cost estimates to conduct these publicly funded cleanups over the next ten years. Ecology estimates that the state and local governments will require \$1.6 billion in combined state and local funds to perform investigations and cleanup at contaminated sites in Washington over the next decade. The \$1.6 billion includes both state share (supported regularly by the MTCA Capital Account) and the local government match.

Maps 3, 4, and 5 on the following pages summarize these funding needs by county and legislative district. It's important to note that the cleanup projects on the map represent only a fraction of local government-owned or orphaned and abandoned sites that we expect to need public funding from the MTCA Capital Account in the future, on top of which are many more sites we expect will be discovered and reported.⁸⁹

For cleanup projects that fall under local governments' purview, projected state funding needs for the 2023–25 biennium exceed the amounts likely to be available for Remedial Action Grants. For example, Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Remedial Action Budget request includes over \$115 million in state share to continue projects, begin new projects, and support grant management. However, local governments identified that they would actually need more than \$131 million in state share to conduct all of the projects they identified during this two year period. We based this estimate on information local governments relayed to Ecology at the time of this report. Ecology does not have the resources to review each cost estimate and project schedule submitted by local governments. The disparity between the local governments' self-reported need and state funding resources does indicate there will be project delays as Ecology works with local governments to adjust project schedules that align with funding availability.

Items to note and insights from the data

For the first time since we began offering RAG funding, Ecology provided an Extended Grant Agreement to the former Weyerhaeuser Mill A site in Everett as directed by a 2021 Legislative proviso. The agreement is a type of Oversight grant that will receive priority in funding decisions each biennium, should the Legislature choose to provide funds for it.

In the 2020 Ten-Year Financing Report, we noted that factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the local government submissions during the Ten-Year Solicitation and their projects' progress. Today, we are seeing a reverse in that trend as more local governments move projects forward towards construction.

We are seeing a significant uptick in the number of projects that need funding during the engineering design and construction phases. Our 2023–25 biennium budget request is significantly higher than in past biennia, which reflects the significant jump in local governments' projects transitioning into engineering design and costly construction phases. As the peaked line in Chapter 5's Figure 10 illustrates, more than 90% of RAG funding requested for the 2023–25 biennium by local governments fall into this category. Looking out over the next ten years,

⁸⁹ Funding estimates in this report do not include Washington's entire statewide cleanup costs, most of which are funded by private parties or the federal government. Privately and federally funded cleanup projects include a wide range of projects that reflect various levels of Ecology involvement and oversight. For example, most privately funded cleanups are performed independently with informal technical assistance from Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program or PLIA's technical assistance programs. The private parties pay fees to cover the state's costs of providing such assistance. Other large, privately funded projects are supervised by Ecology under an order or consent decree. We did not identify privately funded projects in this report.

local governments report that 97% of their reported RAG funding would support projects in the final engineering design and construction phases. Completing these phases may still take several years, but it's good news and signals more projects are nearing completion.

How do estimates in the 2022 report compare to previous reports?

Washington's projected state and local funding needs (across all Ecology cleanup programs) have increased since Ecology prepared the first ten-year financing report in 2008. The \$1.8 billion cost projections identified in this report, for instance, are approximately \$600 million more than the \$1.2 billion identified in the 2008 report.

Map 2 illustrates this trend. It compares the projected ten-year total cleanup costs from Ecology's last five MTCA Ten-Year Financing Reports for 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

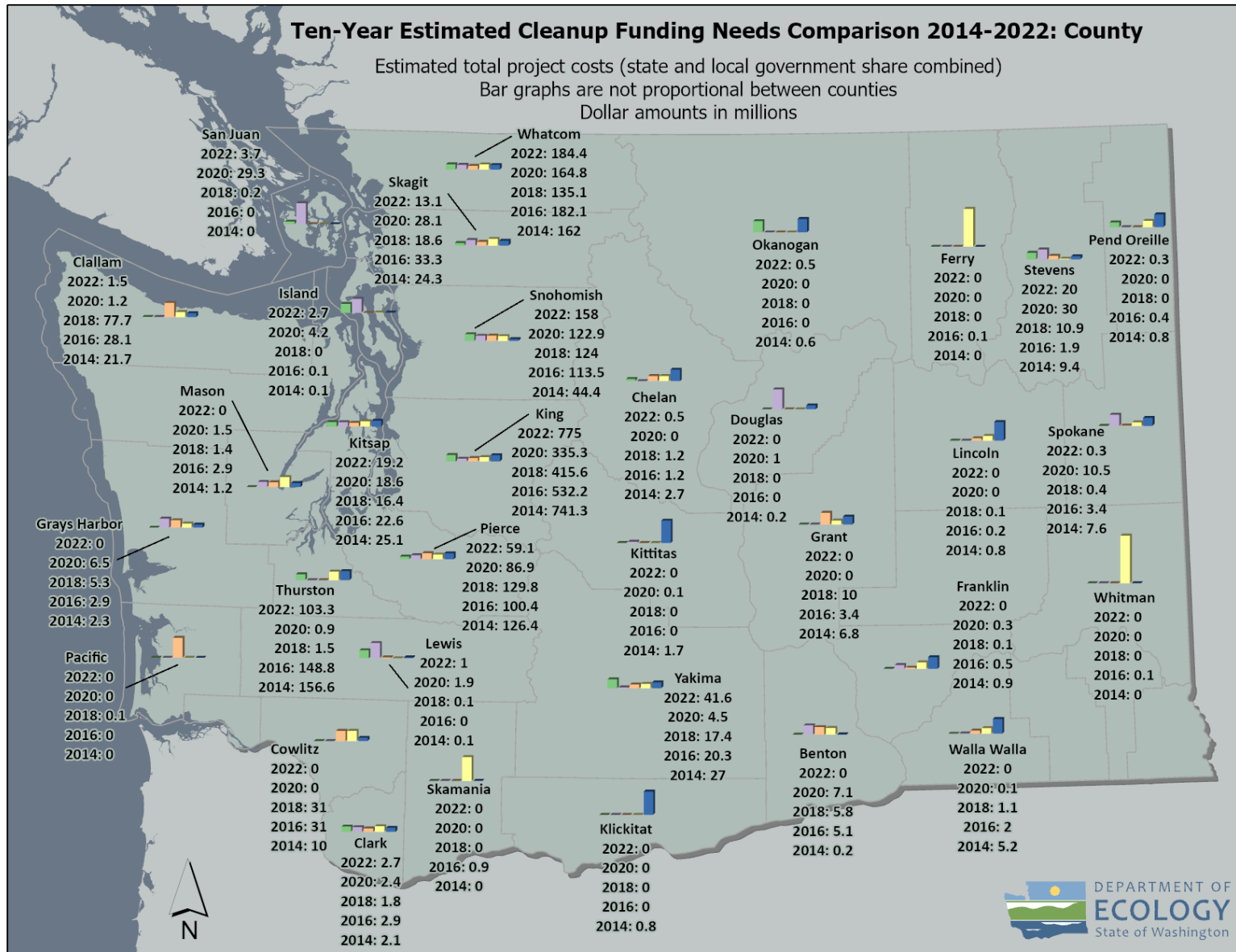
Moving forward...

History and experience show that cleanup needs constantly evolve as investigations are completed and new sites are identified. We will continue to refine cost estimates for both public and state-directed projects for these ten-year financing reports, and continue to use expenditure information to help update subsequent ten-year forecasts.

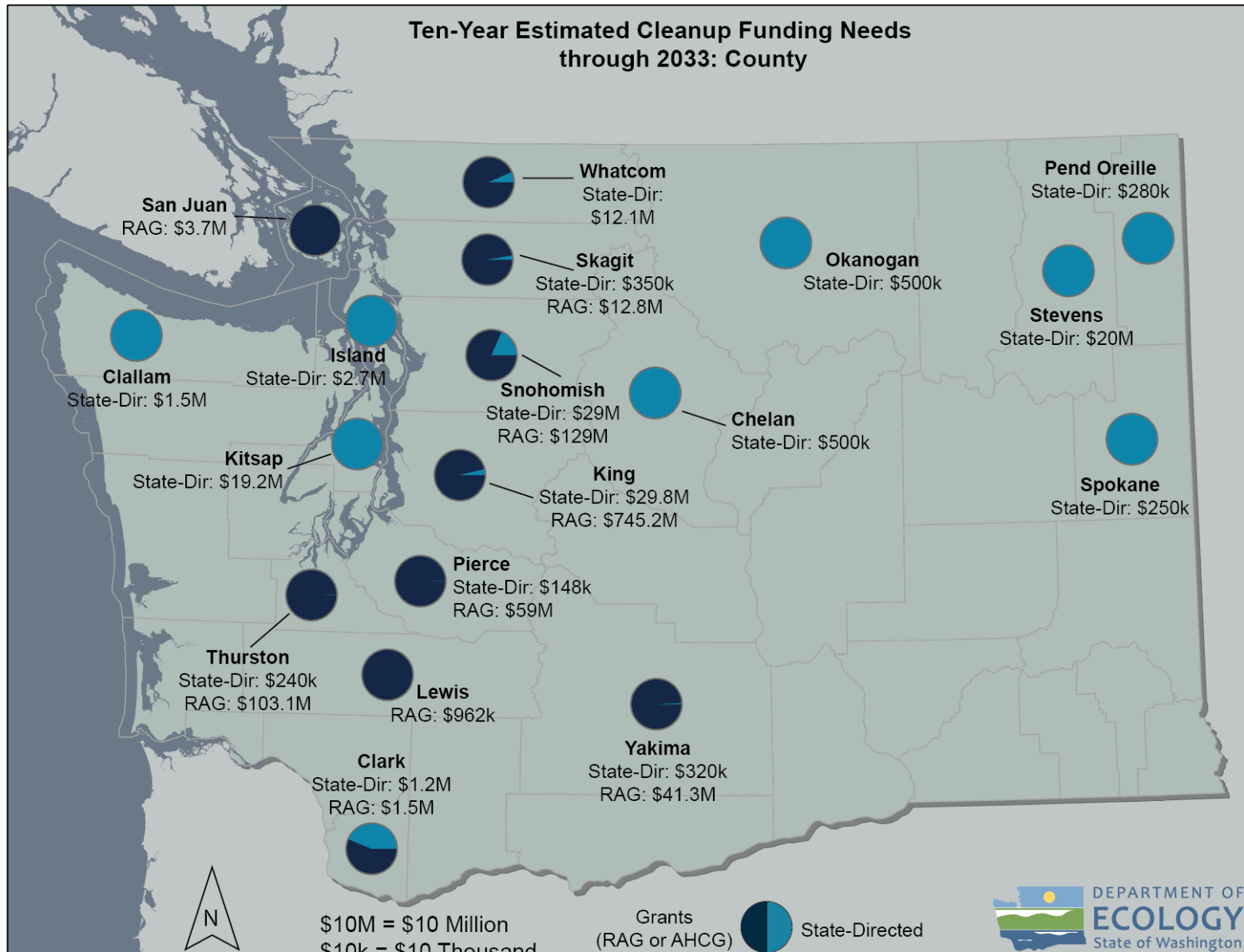
Stable and available financing remains critical for local governments that rely on public funding to complete cleanups. Unpredictable public funding can cause local governments to delay projects, remove them from consideration entirely, or negatively impact local governments' ability to leverage cleanup funding from other sources. Stable public funding from the state, however, helps ensure that local governments complete projects as envisioned and begin new projects. Stable funding not only keeps cleanups moving, it provides the necessary progress that keeps investors interested in redeveloping these sites.

As long as MTCA is a principal source of capital cleanup funding, the state must maintain the Remedial Action Grants and state-directed cleanup investments each biennium to provide funding certainty and meaningful project investment. Ecology will continue working with the Governor, the Legislature, local governments, and stakeholders to determine what level of funding the state needs to provide stability over the long-term.

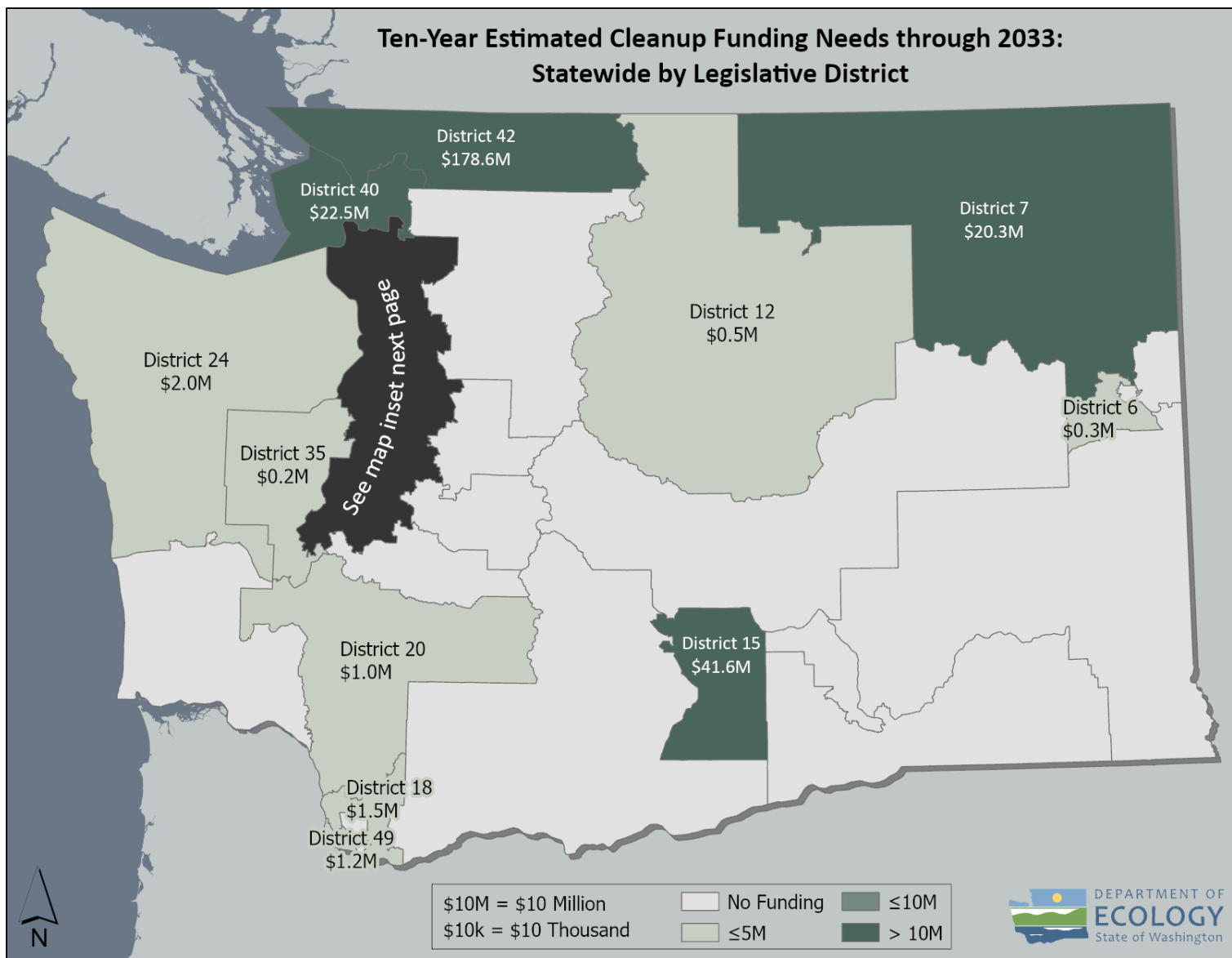
Remedial actions yield exceptional benefits for Washington's nearly eight million residents. They help protect our communities' health, restore damaged shorelines, create new recreational opportunities, and spur economic development. Continued public funding will prove essential as state, local, and federal agencies, private organizations, and individuals work together to achieve these benefits. Cleanup needs will likely always exceed available public funding, but an understanding of the scope of those cleanups—and their beneficial impacts on Washington—will help ensure we use public funds as effectively as possible.



Map 2: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs comparison 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 by county. Projects depicted are specific to each county and don't include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1A and 1B in Appendix B.



Map 3: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project cost (state and local government share combined) through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by County. Projects depicted are specific to each county and don't include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.



Map 4: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project costs (state and local share combined) through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by Legislative Districts. Projects depicted are specific to each district and don't include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.



Map 5: Ten-year estimated cleanup funding needs in total project costs (state and local share combined) today through the 2031–33 biennium sorted by Puget Sound Legislative Districts (inset map). Projects depicted are specific to each district and don't include regional or statewide activities such as the MTCA Cleanup Rulemaking. For site-specific data, please refer to Financing Tables 1–4 in Appendix B.

References & Resources

Table 19: Accounting and budget resources

Resource	Description	Link
Ecology’s Budget & Strategic Plan	Ecology’s webpage that explains how our budget works.	http://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Budget-strategic-planning
Ecology’s Budget & Program Overview	Published every two years, this document provides an overview of Ecology’s budget and agency priorities. (Dec 2021, publication no. 21-01-005).	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2101005.html
Ecology’s MTCA Cash Management Plan	Ecology’s plan that was developed in response to requests in Section 7038 of 2017–19 Biennium Capital Budget.	Ecology updates this internal document each biennium.
Ecology’s MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures 2021	Published every two years, this document summarizes past expenditures, successes, and results of work funded by the three MTCA accounts: Capital, Operating, and Stormwater accounts for the 2019–21 biennium. (April 2022, publication no. 21-09-043)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2109043.html
Washington State Fiscal Information	Interactive fiscal reports, project maps, budget bills, and documents.	www.fiscal.wa.gov
EAGL	Ecology’s Administration of Grants and Loans system, where local governments and community groups can apply for funding opportunities, including grants for cleanup and safe drinking water.	Overview: https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans SAW log-in: https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/eagl/
Report to the Legislature: Washington State Model Toxics Act Control Accounts, as required by Chapter 35, Laws of 2015, 1st Special Session	Produced by Washington’s Office of Financial Management (OFM), Budget Division. Explains the method and outcome of OFM’s analysis and explores options to stabilize the use and sources of the MTCA Accounts (November 2016).	https://www.ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/legacy/reports/MTCA_ReportNov2016.pdf

Table 20: Environmental data

Resource	Description	Link
EIM and MyEIM	Environmental Information Management System (EIM) and MyEIM are tools that contain environmental data for air, water, soil, sediment, aquatic animals, and plants used for cleaning up sites. Data are collected by Ecology and our partners such as local governments.	<p>EIM: https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database</p> <p>MyEIM: https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/Using-MyEIM</p>
CLARC	Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculation spreadsheet containing information about many chemicals for establishing cleanup levels that comply with MTCA regulations.	https://ecology.wa.gov/CLARC

Table 21: Public involvement resources

Resource	Description	Link
Ecology’s website	Learn how Ecology’s ten programs are working to clean up hazardous waste in your neighborhood, treat stormwater, recycle electronic equipment, protect your air and shorelines, and more.	www.ecology.wa.gov
Public Involvement Listing	An electronic listing of upcoming public meetings for all Ecology activities.	https://ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing
Grants and loans	List of Ecology’s grants and loans, including details about the application process, eligibility, types of projects, timelines, and requirements.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/
Site Register	An electronic newsletter issued by Ecology that provides information on cleanups and announces public comment opportunities.	<p>https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Site-Register-lists-and-data</p> <p>Subscribe: http://listserv.ecology.wa.gov/scripts/wa-ECOLOGY.exe?SUBED1=SITEREGISTER&A=1</p>

Resource	Description	Link
SmartComments (formerly called eComments)	A tool for submitting your comments online. Watch for opportunities to comment in the Site Register and Public Involvement Listing .	https://ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing
Mailing lists (electronic and hardcopy)	Ecology’s mailing lists of interested parties, organizations, and residents living near a contaminated site. We use these lists to distribute information and notify you about public meetings and opportunities to comment. Contact your regional office to get on the lists.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Contact-us
What’s in My Neighborhood	An interactive map of Ecology’s 13,900-plus contaminated sites in our ISIS database.	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/neighborhood/

Table 22: Technical resources and guidance

Resource	Detail	Link
Cleanup and Tank Search (CATS)	Selection of reports and datasets you can tailor for quick data retrieval. Draws from two of Ecology’s internal environmental databases: Integrated Site Information System (ISIS) and Underground Storage Tank (UST) System.	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/
Washington State Open Data Initiative	The State of Washington maintains an open data portal (https://data.wa.gov/) to which Ecology has published cleanup data sets in map, table, and graph visualizations.	https://data.wa.gov/Natural-Resources-Environment/Cleanup-Site-Map/e239-pe5z
Toxics Cleanup Program’s (TCP’s) policies and guidance	A consolidated (but not exhaustive) list of TCP’s policies, procedures, implementation memos, and major guidance documents for cleaning up hazardous sites and meeting the requirements of MTCA.	https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Toxics-cleanup-policies
TCP’s Legislative reports	Find past reports of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report • MTCA Biennial Reports of Expenditures • Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) • 2016 Model Remedies Report. 	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports

Resource	Detail	Link
TCP publications	Focus sheets, frequently asked questions, guidance documents, and technical reports that describe contaminated sites across the state.	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/UIPages/PublicationList.aspx?IndexTypeName=Program&NameValue=Toxics+Cleanup&DocumentTypeName=Publication
PFAS and Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)	Ecology webpages about Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and Aqueous film-forming foam.	www.ecology.wa.gov/pfas www.ecology.wa.gov/afff
Economic Vitality and Environmental Cleanup in Washington State: Qualitative and Quantitative Case Study	Case studies from 2010 that examine the broader benefits of cleanup and redevelopment of four environmentally impaired properties: 1) Pacific Wood Treating (PWT) site in Ridgefield, 2) Thea Foss Waterway in Tacoma, 3) Waterfront District in Bellingham, and 4) Palouse Producers property in Palouse. (Ecology publication no. 10-09-046)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1009046.html
Yard Cleanup Program	Ecology’s program that uses a large part of the Asarco settlement to sample and replace soil in residential yards that lie within the Tacoma Smelter Plume.	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Toxic-cleanup-sites/Tacoma-smelter/Yard-cleanup-program
Pollution Liability Insurance Program (PLIA)	A Washington state agency that helps owners and operators meet financial responsibility and environmental cleanup requirements for underground storage tanks.	www.plia.wa.gov
Spills Program	Ecology’s program that focuses on preventing oil spills to water and land, and planning for and delivering a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response.	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Spills Report a spill: https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill

Table 23: Equity and environmental justice resources mentioned in this report

Law, Bill, or Resource	Title	Legislature webpage	Agency webpage
HEAL Act (statute)	Environmental Justice, Chapter 70A.02 RCW also known as Healthy Environmental For All Act, HEAL Act	https://app.leg.wa.gov/RWCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02&full=true#70A.02.010	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Environmental-Justice/HEAL
Washington State Office of Equity	Chapter 43.06D RCW	https://app.leg.wa.gov/RWCW/default.aspx?cite=43.06D	
SB 5141 (2021–22)	Senate Bill 5141 Implementing the recommendations of the environmental justice task force	https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5141&Initiative=false&Year=2021	https://waportal.org/partners/home/environmental-justice-council
Ecology’s environmental justice webpages	Environmental justice -and- Prioritizing environmental justice in our work	n/a	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Environmental-Justice/Prioritizing-EJ and https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Environmental-Justice
EJScreen	EPA’s environmental justice mapping and screening tool. It’s based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports.	https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen	
Washington Tracking Network	A source for environmental public health data (Washington State Department of Health)	n/a	https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNIBL/
Climate Commitment Act	Chapter 70A.45 RCW Limiting greenhouse gas emissions	https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.45	https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Climate-Commitment-Act
Recommendations from Front and Centered’s report, <i>Equity Analysis of Washington State Toxics Sites & the Model Toxic Control Act</i> (January 26, 2017)	Front and Centered is a statewide coalition of 60-plus organizations and groups rooted in communities of color and people with lower incomes.	http://frontandcentered.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/MTCA-Report_1-25-17.pdf	

Table 24: Affordable housing resources

Resource	Details	Link
Affordable housing-related cleanup	Ecology’s webpage and links to current projects	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Brownfields/Affordable-housing
Affordable Housing Cleanup grants	Ecology’s webpage describing the competitive grants and who’s eligible	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Affordable-Housing-Cleanup-grants
Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants: 2021–2023 guidance	Ecology’s 2023–25 guidance for applying for and managing affordable housing cleanup grants (publication no. 22-09-048, Jan 2022)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209048.html
EAGL guidance for affordable housing cleanup grants	Online application instructions when applying for Affordable Housing Cleanup grants for the 2023–25 biennium	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209053.html
Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB)	The principal advisory group to the Washington State Department of Commerce on housing, housing-related issues, and the five-year housing advisory plan. AHAB has 22 members representing a variety of housing interests around the state.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/affordable-housing-advisory-board/
Healthy Housing Remediation: 2018 Results and Recommendations	A joint report to the Legislature. Provides initial results from Ecology and Commerce on developing a program to assist with investigation and cleanup of contamination for affordable housing development. Publication No. 18-09-205 (October 2018).	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1809205.html
Affordable Housing Update	2019 affordable housing update pursuant to RCW 42.185B.040 produced by the Department of Commerce’s Affordable Housing Advisory Board.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2019-AHAB-Annual-Report.pdf

Table 25: Sources for criteria used to prioritize projects in this report

Resource	Details	Link
RAG Rule (Remedial Action Grant Rule)	Chapter 173-322A WAC, specifically WAC 173-322A-210	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-210
Remedial Action Grants for Local Governments: 2021–2023 Guidance	Ecology’s 2021–23 guidance for applying for and managing Oversight grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants (publication no. 20-09-055, rev. June 2022)	https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2009055.html
Remedial Action Grants for Local Governments: 2023–2023 Guidance	Ecology’s 2023–25 RAG guidance for Oversight grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater Investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants (publication no. 21-09-043, rev. June 2022)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209043.html
Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants: 2021–2023 Guidance	Ecology’s 2023–25 guidance for applying for and managing affordable housing cleanup grants (publication no. 22-09-048, Jan 2022)	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209048.html
Recommendations from Front and Centered’s report, <i>Equity Analysis of Washington State Toxics Sites & the Model Toxic Control Act</i> (January 26, 2017)	Front and Centered is a statewide coalition of 60-plus organizations and groups rooted in communities of color and people with lower incomes.	http://frontandcentered.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/MTCA-Report_1-25-17.pdf

Table 26: State or federal cleanup laws and regulations mentioned in this report

Statute or Regulations	Title	Main webpage	Agency webpage
MTCA (statute)	Hazardous Waste Cleanup— Model Toxics Control Act, Chapter 70A.305 RCW	https://app.leg.wa.gov/RWCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Rules-directing-our-cleanup-work/Model-Toxics-Control-Act
Cleanup Rule	Model Toxics Control Act— Cleanup Regulations, Chapter 173-340 WAC	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340	https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Laws-rules-rulemaking/Rulemaking/WAC-173-340
RAG Rule	Remedial Action Grants and Loans Regulations, Chapter 173-322A WAC	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A	N/A
SMS Rule	Sediment Management Standards, Chapter 173-204 WAC	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-204	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Sediment-cleanups
UST Rule	Underground Storage Tank Regulations, Chapter 173-360 WAC	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-360	N/A
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C Sec. 9601 et seq. (commonly known as Superfund)	https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-comprehensive-environmental-response-compensation-and-liability-act	N/A
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. Part 300	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300.pdf	N/A

Table 27: Washington state bills mentioned in this report related to the MTCA Account

Bill	Title	Legislature webpage
ESSB 5993 (2019)	Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5993 (ESSB 5993) Model Toxics Control Program—Financial Structure	http://lawfilesexst.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5993-S.SL.pdf?cite=2019%20c%20422%20s%20401
SB 5296 (2013–2014)	Second Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5296 (2E2SSB 5296) Concerning the model toxics control act.	http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5296&Year=2013
2EHB 1115 (2015–2017)	Enacted Capital Budget Bill 2EHB 1115 (2015–17 Biennium & 2015 Supplemental) Concerning the capital budget.	http://leap.leg.wa.gov/leap/budget/lbns/1517Cap1115-SL.pdf
SSB 6090 (2017–2018)	Substitute Senate Bill 6090 Concerning the capital budget	https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6090&Year=2017#documentSection
SB 5895 (2022)	Chapter 102, Laws of 2022 67 th Legislature, 2022 Regular Session Hazardous waste sites—Local government remedial action grants--Timing	https://lawfilesexst.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/SessionLaws/Senate/5895.SL.pdf?q=20220427121117:%20HAZARDOUS%20WASTE%20SITES=LOCAL%20GOVERNMENT%20REMEDIAL%20ACTION%20GRANTS—TIMING
SHB 1080 Section 3082 (1-6) (2021)	Substitute House Bill 1080: Section 3082 (1–6) An act relating to the capital budget Capital project number 40000304	https://lawfilesexst.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/House%20Passed%20Legislature/1080-S.PL.pdf?q=20210428150650

Glossary

Term	Definition
affordable housing	Residential housing for rental occupancy which, as long as the same is occupied by low-income households, requires payment of monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, of no more than 30% of the family's income. "Low-income household" means a single person, family or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is less than 80% of the median family income, adjusted for household size, for the county where the project is located. (RCW 43.185A.010). https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185A.010
Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program (formerly Healthy Housing Remediation Program)	An Ecology program that makes it easier to redevelop once-contaminated properties for affordable housing. Under the program, Ecology provides grants to anyone who is planning and cleaning up contaminated sites intended for affordable housing development, when that cleanup is supervised by Ecology under an order or consent decree. https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Brownfields/Affordable-housing
biennium	A period of two years. The State of Washington operates on a two year (biennial) budget cycle that starts July 1 st of each odd-numbered year, and ends June 30 th of the next odd-numbered year. The 2021–23 biennium starts July 1, 2021, and ends June 30, 2023.
brownfield	A previously developed property that is currently abandoned or underused. Real or perceived environmental contamination can hinder a community's reuse objectives for the site. Recent sites that have received public funding can be found at https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/brownfields Examples of brownfields undergoing transformations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planters Hotel in Sunnyside, Yakima County (CSID 12922) @ https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/12922 • Northern State Multi Service Center (CSID 10048) @ https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=10048 • Mount Baker Housing Project (CSID 13054) @ https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=13054

Term	Definition
Brownfield Redevelopment Trust Fund (BRTF) Account	An account that allows public moneys (state and local), as well as private and/or non-profit moneys, to be combined and set aside for cleaning up brownfields located within a redevelopment opportunity zone. The local governments designating the zone are the beneficiaries of the moneys. Moneys may be spent only after appropriation by the Legislature and approval by Ecology. Local governments must meet the eligibility and other requirements for remedial actions grants codified in Chapter 173-322A WAC and the account retains interest (RCW 70A.305.140). http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A and https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.140)
cleanup actions	The collective planning, investigative, and technical work needed to clean up contaminated sites. Also known as cleanups or remedial actions.
Cleanup Settlement Account	An account that holds funds from legal settlements or court orders that resolved liability for cleanup or natural resource damages, and links those funds to specific site or restoration efforts.
cleanup site	Also known as a contaminated site or hazardous waste site. Contaminated sites are often considered to be construction projects that remove or immobilize harmful contamination from our environment and put properties back into use. Contaminated sites can be as small as a gas station spill, or as large and complex as the Tacoma Smelter Plume (CSID 3657) that impacts thousands of acres: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3657
Cleanup Site ID (CSID)	An identifying number assigned by Ecology’s Toxics Cleanup Program to a contaminated site for the Integrated Site Information System (ISIS).
Cleanup and Tank Search (formerly known as Web Reporting)	Toxics Cleanup Program’s online application that pulls data from the Integrated Site Information System (ISIS) and Underground Storage Tank tracking system (UST) to produce public-facing reports such as the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List, No Further Action List, Environmental Covenants Registry, and the Voluntary Cleanup Program’s Wait Lists. https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/tcpwebreporting/
Cleanup Site Search	Toxics Cleanup Program’s searchable database containing the 13,900-plus confirmed or suspected contaminated sites in Washington: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/SiteSearchPage.aspx

Term	Definition
Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List (CSCSL)	A subset of the 13,900-plus confirmed or suspected contaminated sites in Washington: those sites that have yet to be cleaned up and receive a “no further action” determination from us. Sites may be ranked or unranked (through the Washington Ranking Method). As of August 1, 2022, there were 6,349 sites on this list. https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/cleanup/contaminated
contaminated site	Also known as a cleanup site or hazardous waste site. A site or property where Ecology has confirmed one or more releases (or threatened release) of a hazardous substance. As of August 1, 2022, Ecology identified 13,916 contaminated sites in Washington state.
EAGL	Ecology’s Administration of Grants and Loans online application system. https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans
EJScreen	An environmental justice screening and mapping tool that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency with a nationally consistent dataset and approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators. https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen
environmental covenant	A legal document that puts institutional controls into place, and is often used when contamination remains on a site. It outlines restraints on how a property can be used or developed to ensure human health is protected at the site. Find contaminated sites with institutional controls through our Cleanup and Tank Search @ https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/covenants
environmental justice	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and policies. Environmental justice includes addressing disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules, and policies with environmental impacts by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities, the equitable distribution of resources and benefits, and eliminating harm. RCW 70A.02.010(8) https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02.010
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5993	A bill passed by the Washington State Legislature in 2019 that made major changes to the MTCA accounts and its primary funding mechanism, the Hazardous Substance Tax. https://app.leg.wa.gov/billssummary?BillNumber=5993&Year=2019&Initiative=false

Term	Definition
equity	<p>Equity requires developing, strengthening, and supporting policies and procedures that distribute and prioritize resources to those who have been historically and currently marginalized, including tribes. It requires the elimination of systemic barriers that have been deeply entrenched in systems of inequality and oppression. It achieves procedural and outcome fairness, promoting dignity, honor, and respect for all people.</p> <p>https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.06D.020</p>
equitable distribution	<p>Ensuring that our state’s resources are distributed fairly. The HEAL Act defines this as the “fair and just, but not necessarily equal, allocation intended to mitigate disparities in benefits and burdens that are based on current conditions, including existing legacy and cumulative impacts, that are informed by cumulative environmental health impact analysis.”</p> <p>https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02&full=true#70A.02.010</p>
Facility/Site ID (FSID)	<p>An identifying number assigned to a contaminated site or facility in Ecology’s Facility/Site database:</p> <p>https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/facilitysite/</p>
fiscal year	<p>A period of one year named for the year it ends. Fiscal Year 2023 starts July 1, 2022, and ends June 30, 2023.</p>
hazardous waste site	<p>Also known a contaminated site or cleanup site. Defined in the MTCA Cleanup Rule as any site that Ecology has confirmed a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance requiring remedial action (WAC 173-340-200).</p> <p>http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-200)</p>
Hazardous Sites List (HSL)	<p>A subset of Ecology’s and Suspected Contaminated Sites List (CSCSL) that contains ranked sites whose cleanup actions have yet to be completed. We publish this list twice a year as a special edition of the Site Register. As of August 16, 2022, there were 1,966 ranked sites on this list.</p> <p>https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/UIPages/PublicationList.aspx?IndexTypeName=Topic&NameValue=Site+Register&DocumentTypeName=Newsletter</p>
Hazardous Substance Tax (HST)	<p>A volume-based tax on liquid petroleum products and one source of revenue for the MTCA accounts. The first \$50 million per biennium of tax revenue is deposited into Washington’s Motor Vehicle Fund, and must be used exclusively for transportation stormwater purposes. The remaining revenue is deposited into the three MTCA accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% into the MTCA Operating Account • 25% into the MTCA Capital Account • 15% into the MTCA Stormwater Account

Term	Definition
HEAL Act	<p>Healthy Environment for All Act is Washington state’s first environmental justice law was passed by the Legislature in 2021. It’s the first statewide law to create a coordinated and collaborative approach to environmental justice.</p> <p>https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02</p>
institutional control	<p>A prohibition of certain activities that could expose people to hazardous substance remaining at a site, or impact a cleanup’s integrity over time. For example, an institutional control might restrict digging at the site, or require that an impermeable membrane “cap” remain in place to prevent contamination from migrating to groundwater. Find contaminated sites with institutional controls through our Cleanup and Tank Search @ https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/covenants</p>
Integrated Site Information System (ISIS)	<p>The Toxics Cleanup Program’s internal database for tracking Washington’s 13,900-plus contaminated sites.</p>
local government	<p>For purposes of this report, defined as a political subdivision, regional government unit, district, or municipal or public corporation, which includes cities, towns, counties, ports, and brownfield development authorities.</p>
model remedies	<p>Standardized cleanup methods that can be used for some types of cleanups.</p> <p>https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/MTCA-model-remedies</p>
Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA statute)	<p>Washington’s environmental cleanup law, Chapter 70A.305 RCW. The law was most recently changed in 2019 and recodified in 2020 from Chapter 70.105D RCW.</p> <p>https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030</p>
Model Toxics Control Act Regulations (MTCA Cleanup Rule)	<p>Chapter 173-340 WAC, Washington’s regulations for cleaning up upland and sediment sites under the Model Toxics Control Act. Ecology is currently updating this rule in at least three stages.</p> <p>http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340 and https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Laws-rules-rulemaking/Rulemaking/WAC-173-340</p>

Term	Definition
Model Toxics Control accounts	<p>Three accounts used for cleanup activities and programs. On July 1, 2019, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5993 created three new accounts to replace the former MTCA accounts (<i>State Toxics Control Account</i> or STCA, <i>Local Toxics Control Account</i> or LTCA, and <i>Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account</i>, or ELSA). The authorized uses of the new accounts are similar to the former accounts and include all of Ecology’s previously authorized uses.</p> <p>As of July 1, 2019, the three MTCA accounts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account • Model Toxics Control Act Operating Account • Model Toxics Control Act Stormwater Account
MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures	Ecology’s financial report produced every odd-numbered year that describes how funds from the MTCA accounts were spent over the previous two fiscal years.
MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report	Ecology’s financial report produced every even-numbered year that describes cleanup financing needs over the next ten fiscal years, and includes Ecology’s Capital budget request to conduct cleanup activities for the biennium.
No Further Action (NFA) List	A list of sites that have been determined to require no further cleanup action. They include sites that have received a formal determination from and NFA letter from Ecology. As of August 1, 2022, there were 7,761 sites on this list.
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of thousands of manufactured chemicals that can easily contaminate groundwater and be hard to filter out. The chemicals can remain in the environment for a long time without breaking down, and some of them build up in people and the environment. PFAS fall under the Model Toxics Control Act and need to be cleaned up. https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-toxic-chemicals/Addressing-priority-toxic-chemicals/PFAS/Cleanup-sites
RAG Program	Ecology’s Remedial Action Grant Program that provides grants and loans to local governments for site investigation and cleanup.
RAG Rule	Washington’s regulations that govern the issuance of remedial action grants and loans to local governments (Chapter 173-322A WAC). http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A)
Redevelopment Opportunity Zone (ROZ)	A geographic area designated by a city, county, or port district that meets criteria outlined in RCW 70A.305.150. The city, county, or port district must also adopt a resolution that includes the determinations and commitments outlined in the RCW. http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.150

Term	Definition
remedial actions	Also known as cleanups or cleanup actions. The collective planning, investigative, and technical work needed to clean up contaminated sites.
Remedial Action Grants (RAG)	Several grant types to help people clean up contaminated sites in Washington.
rule, also called regulations	A law adopted by an executive branch agency (such as the Department of Ecology) under the authority of a statute to carry out programs authorized or directed by the statute. Rules specify procedures and set standards and other requirements to implement a statutory program. Rules are developed and enacted through a rulemaking process specified in statute. The public process allows stakeholders to participate in the creation of rules. Agencies can't exceed their statutory authority when adopting rules, and rules can't change statutes. Rules can clarify confusing or unclear statutory directives. Washington's Legislature and voters can change rules by passing new bills or initiatives. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) codifies rules and arranges them by subject or agency.
Sediment Management Standards (SMS Rule)	Chapter 173-204 WAC, Washington's regulations for cleaning up contaminated sediment under the Model Toxics Control Act. http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-204
sediment site	A contaminated site in riverbeds and seabeds where aquatic animals such as crabs and clams live. Sediment can include silt, sand, cobble, and beaches.
Site Register	Ecology's electronic newsletter containing information on cleanups and announcements of public comment opportunities. https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/UIPages/PublicationList.aspx?IndexTypeName=Topic&NameValue=Site+Register&DocumentTypeName=Newsletter
State Building Construction Account (SBCA)	An account used to carry out the provisions of the capital appropriations act with general obligation bond proceeds.
statute	A law passed by the Legislature in a bill or by voters in an initiative. Statutes usually direct or authorize the establishment and implementation of government programs (such as Ecology's Remedial Action Grant Program). Agencies (such as Ecology) are part of the executive branch of state government, and are tasked with carrying out the programs directed or authorized by statute. To carry out these programs, agencies are usually authorized by statute to adopt rules. The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) codifies statutes and arranges them by subject.

Term	Definition
UST Rule	Washington’s regulations for installing, managing, and monitoring underground storage tanks (Chapter 173-360 WAC). http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-360
upland site	A contaminated site on land or in groundwater.
Web Reporting	See <i>Cleanup and Tank Search</i>
What’s in My Neighborhood	Toxics Cleanup Program’s interactive map of contaminated sites in Washington state. https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/neighborhood/



Figure 11: Ecology staff help people connect with cleanups that are happening in their communities. Tours, public meetings, event booths, focus sheets, and public comment periods for formal cleanups supervised by Ecology, are some of the ways we invite people to learn about contaminated sites and engage with us. At left, outreach staff explain what’s happening at the former Georgia-Pacific West lignin mill, which will be redeveloped for affordable housing after cleanup. The site is located along [Bellingham Bay](#)⁹⁰ in northwestern Washington, where historical industrial practices such as pulp and paper mill operations, contaminated the soil, marine sediment, and groundwater. The site is now part of a massive cleanup. At right, Ecology staff demonstrate how [stormwater runoff](#)⁹¹ can contaminate the Bellingham Bay watershed. Photo credit Ecology (2022, 2019)

⁹⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/BellinghamBayCleanup>

⁹¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Runoff-pollution/Stormwater>

Appendix A: Reporting Requirements for MTCA Ten-Year Financing Report (RCW 70A.305.030(5))

RCW [70A.305.030](#)⁹²

Department's powers and duties (as amended by 2019 c 422). Recodified from RCW 70.105D.030 pursuant to 2020 c 20 § 2030.

(4) Before September 20th of each even-numbered year, the department must:

(a) Develop a comprehensive ten-year financing report in coordination with all local governments with clean-up responsibilities that identifies the projected biennial hazardous waste site remedial action needs that are eligible for funding from the model toxics control capital account;

(b) Work with local governments to develop working capital reserves to be incorporated in the ten-year financing report;

(c) Identify the projected remedial action needs for orphaned, abandoned, and other clean-up sites that are eligible for funding from the model toxics control capital account;

(d) Project the remedial action need, cost, revenue, and any recommended working capital reserve estimate to the next biennium's long-term remedial action needs from the model toxics control capital account, and submit this information to the appropriate standing fiscal and environmental committees of the senate and house of representatives. This submittal must also include a ranked list of such remedial action projects for the model toxics control capital account. The submittal must also identify separate budget estimates for large, multibiennia clean-up projects that exceed ten million dollars. The department must prepare its ten-year capital budget plan that is submitted to the office of financial management to reflect the separate budget estimates for these large clean-up projects and include information on the anticipated private and public funding obligations for completion of the relevant projects.

⁹² As amended by 2019 c 422, Model Toxics Control Program—Financial Structure. See full text at <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030> and ESSB 5993 at [http://lawfilesexternal.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5993-S.SL.pdf?cite=2019 c 422 § 401](http://lawfilesexternal.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5993-S.SL.pdf?cite=2019%20c%20422%20%26%20%2401). Reviser's note: RCW 70A.305.030 was amended twice during the 2019 legislative session, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2).

This page intentionally left blank

Appendix B: Ten-Year 2022 Financing Tables

Table 28: List of financing tables in Appendix B.

Financing Table No.	Project type	Description
1A	Remedial Action Grant projects	Ecology’s budget request to fund local government RAG projects for next biennium
1B	Remedial Action Grant projects	Unmet and future needs of local government projects over next ten years
1C	Remedial Action Grant projects	Total local government RAG need for next ten years
2	Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program projects	Ecology’s budget request for affordable housing-related projects for next biennium
3A	State-directed projects	Cleanup Toxic Sites – Puget Sound Initiative
3B	State-directed projects	Everett Smelter Plume
3C	State-directed projects	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative
3D	State-directed projects	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies
3E	State-directed projects	Future state-directed need over next ten years
3F	State-directed projects	Total state-directed need over next ten years
4	\$10 million or more	Projects exceeding \$10M in total costs over next ten years

This page intentionally left blank.

Financing Table 1A: 2023–25 Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Capital Budget Request

(in order of rank as submitted to the Governor and discussed in Chapters 4 and 5)

Local government cleanup financing needs that were included in Ecology's 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request to the Governor. See Financial Table 1B for additional projects identified by local governments that were not included in the budget request, or that have future cleanup financing needs in subsequent biennia.

Rank	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	2023–25 Requested State Share	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)						Total Local Government 10-Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
										2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium				
1	TCPRA-2325-EverPo-00070	Port of Everett	Extended Grant Agreement for Weyerhaeuser Mill A	2146	HQCU	Everett	Snohomish	38	35,000,000	70,000,000	40,650,000	11,150,000	120,000	-	\$121,920,000	60,960,000	60,960,000	
2	TCPRA-2325-YakiCM-00080	City of Yakima - Office of City Manager	Remediation and Clean-u request for Yakima City Landfill and ROW (IAWP)	3853	CRO	Yakima	Yakima	15	10,575,000	14,100,000	26,500,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	\$41,300,000	30,975,000	10,325,000	
3	TCPRA-2325-FrHapo-00028	Port of Friday Harbor	Albert Jensen & Sons Inc.	14759	HQCU	Friday Harbor	San Juan	40	2,569,000	2,854,444	811,111	-	-	-	\$3,665,555	3,299,000	366,556	
4	TCPRA-2325-TacoPo-00059	Port of Tacoma	Arkema Interim Action	3405	SWRO	Tacoma	Pierce	27	5,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	\$10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
5	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00062	Port of Bellingham	Cornwall Avenue Landfill	220	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	2,420,000	4,840,000	100,000	-	-	-	\$4,940,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	
6	TCPRA-2325-SkCoPW-00003	Skagit County - Public Works Department	Whitmarsh (March Point) Cleanup	304	HQCU	Anacortes	Skagit	40	866,000	1,732,000	-	-	-	-	\$1,732,000	866,000	866,000	
7	TCPRA-2325-TacoPo-00031	Port of Tacoma	Earley Business Center	2395	SWRO	Tacoma	Pierce	27	2,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	\$4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	

Financing Table 1A: 2023–25 Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Capital Budget Request (cont'd.)

Rank	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	2023–25 Requested State Share	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)							Total Local Government 10-Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
										2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium					
8	TCPRA-2325-KCoNRP-00074	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	Design of the Lower Duwamish Waterway cleanup	1643	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	3,288,000	6,576,000	6,481,378	10,445,610	9,942,391	8,881,200	\$42,326,579	21,163,290	21,163,290		
9	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00063	Port of Bellingham	GP West (Chlor-Alkali RAU)	2279	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	1,250,000	2,500,000	6,435,000	150,000	-	-	\$9,085,000	4,542,500	4,542,500		
10	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00035	Port of Bellingham	Central Waterfront	3418	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,650,000	5,300,000	600,000	600,000	200,000	-	\$6,700,000	3,350,000	3,350,000		
11	TCPRA-2325-SeCiLi-00058	Seattle City Light	Lower Duwamish Superfund Site Remedial Action	1643	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	2,422,000	4,844,000	6,000,976	7,725,023	8,397,463	7,996,882	\$34,964,344	17,482,172	17,482,172		
12	TCPRA-2325-SeaPUD-00012	City of Seattle - Public Utilities Department	Lower Duwamish Superfund Site Remedial Action	1643	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	5,069,000	10,138,000	14,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	18,000,000	\$79,138,000	39,569,000	39,569,000		
13	TCPRA-2325-EverPo-00075	Port of Everett	Kimberly Clark Worldwide	2569	HQCU	Everett	Snohomish	38	1,775,000	3,550,000	-	-	-	-	\$3,550,000	1,775,000	1,775,000		
14	TCPRA-2325-OlypEP-00055	Port of Olympia - Environmental Programs	Budd Inlet Sediment Site	2245	SWRO	Olympia	Thurston	22	6,250,000	12,500,000	87,500,000	-	-	-	\$100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000		
15	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00066	Port of Bellingham	Sea K Fish	10583	NWRO	Blaine	Whatcom	42	770,000	1,540,000	-	-	-	-	\$1,540,000	770,000	770,000		
16	TCPRA-2325-SeCiLi-00030	Seattle City Light	North Boeing Field /Georgetown Steam Plant RI/FS	4765	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	248,000	496,000	-	-	-	-	\$496,000	248,000	248,000		

Financing Table 1A: 2023–25 Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Capital Budget Request (cont'd.)

Rank	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	2023–25 Requested State Share	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)						Total Local Government 10-Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
										2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium				
17	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00061	Port of Bellingham	Blaine Marina Tank Farm	63	NWRO	Blaine	Whatcom	42	300,000	600,000	100,000	-	-	-	\$700,000	350,000	350,000	
18	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00069	Port of Bellingham	Whatcom Waterway	219	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	17,700,000	35,400,000	63,000,000	35,700,000	500,000	-	\$134,600,000	67,300,000	67,300,000	
19	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00068	Port of Bellingham	Westman Marine	2205	NWRO	Blaine	Whatcom	42	1,100,000	2,200,000	-	-	-	-	\$2,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	
20	TCPRA-2325-RidgPW-00073	City of Ridgefield - Public Works	Park Laundry Site	4099	SWRO	Ridgefield	Clark	18	770,000	1,540,000	-	-	-	-	\$1,540,000	770,000	770,000	
21	TCPRA-2325-EverPo-00071	Port of Everett	East Waterway	4297	HQCU	Everett	Snohomish	38	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-	-	\$3,500,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	
22	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00065	Port of Bellingham	I & J Waterway	2012	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	1,955,000	3,910,000	7,000,000	100,000	-	-	\$11,010,000	5,505,000	5,505,000	
23	TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00046	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 91 Sediments	2674	NWRO	Seattle	King	36	1,255,000	2,510,000	250,000	19,000	-	-	\$2,779,000	1,389,500	1,389,500	
24	TCPRA-2325-BellPo-00067	Port of Bellingham	Weldcraft Steel & Marine	1785	NWRO	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	725,000	1,450,000	-	-	-	-	\$1,450,000	725,000	725,000	
25	TCPRA-2325-AnacPo-00020	Port of Anacortes	Dakota Creek Industries Shipyard	5174	HQCU	Anacortes	Skagit	40	119,000	238,000	-	-	-	-	\$238,000	119,000	119,000	
26	TCPRA-2325-AnacPo-00021	Port of Anacortes	Anacortes Port Log Yard	3604	HQCU	Anacortes	Skagit	40	4,392,000	8,784,000	-	-	-	-	\$8,784,000	4,392,000	4,392,000	
27	N/A	N/A	Integrated Planning Grants	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	\$8,000,000	8,000,000	-	

Financing Table 1A: 2023–25 Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Capital Budget Request (cont'd.)

Rank	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	2023–25 Requested State Share	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)							
										2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	Total Local Government 10-Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
28	N/A	N/A	Independent Remedial Action Grants	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	\$10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
29	N/A	N/A	RAG Staff	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,478,000	1,478,000	1,478,000	1,478,000	1,478,000	1,478,000	\$7,390,000	7,390,000	-
30	N/A	N/A	EAGL	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	65,000	65,000	105,000	65,000	65,000	105,000	\$405,000	405,000	-
TOTAL									\$115,111,000	\$217,745,444	\$266,111,465	\$90,532,633	\$43,402,854	\$40,161,082	\$657,953,478	\$348,665,461	\$309,288,017

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 1B: Additional local government unmet and future cleanup financing needs for the next ten years (2023–2033)

(in order of total ten-year need, largest to smallest)

List identifies projects that were **not** included in the 2023–25 Capital Budget request to the Governor, as well as projects that have a future need in subsequent biennia. For the list of projects that were included in the 2023–25 biennium request, see Financing Table 1A.

Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)						Total Local Government 10- Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
								2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium				
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00050	Seattle port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Harbor Island East Waterway	1372	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	-	39,300,000	120,300,000	120,300,000	32,175,000	\$312,075,000	156,037,500	156,037,500	
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00049	Seattle port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Lower Duwamish Waterway	1643	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	-	16,171,875	23,100,000	20,575,000	15,675,000	\$75,521,875	37,760,938	37,760,938	
TCPRA-2325-TacoPo-00076	Port of Tacoma	Anticipated future need	Several	SWRO	Tacoma	Pierce	27	-	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	\$34,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	
TCPRA-2325-SeaPUD-00011	City of Seattle - Public Utilities Department	East Waterway - Harbor Island Superfund	1372	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	1,300,000	2,800,000	8,900,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	\$32,400,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	
TCPRA-2325-SeCiLi-00060	Seattle City Light	East Waterway - Harbor Island Superfund	1372	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	1,347,000	3,030,750	7,983,000	7,983,000	7,969,500	\$28,313,250	14,156,625	14,156,625	
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00044	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	South Park Marina - Ecology Agreed Order (RI Only)	2858	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	2,620,000	5,274,000	17,075,000	2,842,000	5,000	\$27,816,000	13,908,000	13,908,000	
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00045	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 25 CERCLA	16577	NWRO	Seattle	King	48	1,761,000	5,275,000	17,075,000	2,842,000	5,000	\$26,958,000	13,479,000	13,479,000	
TCPRA-2325-KCoNRP-00078	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	East Waterway operable Unit Cleanup Remedial Design	1372	NWRO	Seattle	King	48	2,321,498	7,190,000	5,940,000	5,040,000	5,040,000	\$25,531,498	12,765,749	12,765,749	

Financing Table 1B: Additional local government unmet and future cleanup financing needs for the next ten years (2023–2033) (cont'd.)

Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)					Total Local Government 10- Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
								2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium			
TCPRA-2325-SeaPUD-00005	City of Seattle - Public Utilities Department	Independent Metals Plant 2	12300	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	2,497,000	16,383,000	-	-	-	\$18,880,000	9,440,000	9,440,000
TCPRA-2325-SeaPUD-00024	Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department	Gas Works Park	2876	NWRO	Seattle	King	43	-	2,010,000	6,460,000	1,210,000	390,000	\$10,070,000	5,035,000	5,035,000
TCPRA-2325-SeaPUD-00016	City of Seattle - Public Utilities Department	Terminal 108 EE/CA	2132	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	1,115,000	1,155,000	4,610,000	703,000	10,000	\$7,593,000	3,796,500	3,796,500
TCPRA-2325-TacoPo-00057	Port of Tacoma	North Boundary Area - 2901 Taylor Way	5003	SWRO	Tacoma	Pierce	27	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	\$7,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00043	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 108 Chiyoda EPA EE/CA	2132	NWRO	Seattle	King	48	4,050,000	1,091,000	-	8,000	8,000	\$5,157,000	2,578,500	2,578,500
TCPRA-2325-KCoNRP-00081	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	King Street Remediation	15292	NWRO	Seattle	King	43	1,082,185	3,837,112	130,000	-	-	\$5,049,297	2,524,649	2,524,649
TCPRA-2325-Olympi-00006	City of Olympia	West Olympia Landfill	4807	SWRO	Olympia	Thurston	22	993,000	2,018,000	39,000	-	-	\$3,050,000	1,525,000	1,525,000
TCPRA-2325-KCoNRP-00077	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	Denny Way Sediment Unit - Oversight	2582	NWRO	Seattle	King	36	2,234,000	130,000	-	-	-	\$2,364,000	1,182,000	1,182,000
TCPRA-2325-Anacor-00033	City of Anacortes	Anacortes Former Water Treatment Plant	13264	NWRO	Mount Vernon	Skagit	40	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	\$2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Financing Table 1B: Additional local government unmet and future cleanup financing needs for the next ten years (2023–2033) (cont'd.)

Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	City	County	Leg. District	Total Project Cost in Dollars (State Share & Local Match)					Total Local Government 10- Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
								2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium			
TCPRA-2325-SeCiLi-00032	Seattle City Light	South Park Marina	2858	NWRO	Seattle	King	11	1,059,865	-	-	-	-	\$1,059,865	529,933	529,933
TCPRA-2325-TacDPU-00019	City of Tacoma - Department of Public Utilities	Kosmos Mill Oil Cleanup	9890	SWRO	Unincorporated	Lewis	20	962,000	-	-	-	-	\$962,000	481,000	481,000
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00052	Seattle port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 115 Plant 1	11307	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	-	53,125	-	-	-	\$53,125	26,563	26,563
TCPRA-2325-SepSEP-00051	Seattle port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Port of Seattle N Terminal 115	1229	NWRO	Seattle	King	34	-	21,875	-	13,125	13,125	\$48,125	24,063	24,063
	Safe Drinking Water Action Grants	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	\$40,000,000	36,000,000	4,000,000
	Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	\$6,000,000	6,000,000	-
	Over 200-300 sites are reported to Ecology every year. This estimate captures new sites entering the RAG Program.	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	State-wide	-	-	-	60,000,000	180,000,000	\$240,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Total								\$32,342,548	\$125,740,737	\$231,612,000	\$251,216,125	\$270,990,625	\$911,902,035	\$474,951,018	\$436,951,018

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 1C: Total Remedial Action Grant estimated ten-year financing need (2023–2033)

Table reflects the total combined financing need for the next ten years from Tables 1A-RAG and 2A-RAG. Washington state and local governments have a combined estimated need of \$1.6 billion to conduct cleanups over the next ten years. State’s share of RAG projects is an estimated \$824 million over that period. State’s share of RAG funding requested for the 2023–25 biennium is an estimated \$131 million. Ecology’s RAG budget request for that biennium is \$115 million, which falls \$16 million short of helping local governments address all of their estimated cleanup needs over the next two years.

Financing Table	2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	Total Local Government 10-Year Need	State Share	Local Government Share
Requested (Table 1A)	\$217,745,444	\$266,111,465	\$90,532,633	\$43,402,854	\$40,161,082	\$657,953,478	\$348,665,461	\$309,288,017
Unmet or Future Need (Table 1B)	\$32,342,548	\$125,740,737	\$231,612,000	\$251,216,125	\$270,990,625	\$911,902,035	\$474,951,018	\$436,951,018
Total Need over Ten Years (Tables 1A + 1B):	\$250,087,992	\$391,852,202	\$322,144,633	\$294,618,979	\$311,151,707	\$1,569,855,513	\$823,616,479	\$746,239,035

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 2: Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program budget request for the 2023–25 biennium & estimated future needs over the next ten years (2023–2033) (in order of rank as submitted to the Governor and discussed in Chapter 6).

Rank	EAGL Application No.	Applicant / Recipient	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Amount in dollars	2023–25 biennium	Estimated Future Needs in Dollars				Total Project Costs
											2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
1	TCPAHC-2325-CaHiHF-00013	Capitol Hill Housing Foundation	Opportunity Center at Othello Square	4040	NWRO	King	Seattle	37	1,604,000	\$ 1,604,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,604,000
2	TCPAHC-2325-MHNW-00001	Mercy Housing NW	35th St Landfill	341	SWRO	Pierce	Tacoma	27	3,985,000	\$ 3,985,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,985,000
3	TCPAHC-2325-PHS-00017	Pioneer Human Services	Pioneer Belmont 2	14787	NWRO	King	Seattle	43	5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
4	N/A		Planning Projects	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 8,000,000
5	N/A		EAGL Support	N/A	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 350,000
			Estimated Future Need		Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide		\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 40,000,000
Totals									12,259,000	\$ 12,259,000	\$ 11,670,000	\$ 11,670,000	\$ 11,670,000	\$ 11,670,000	\$ 58,939,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3A: Clean Up Toxic Sites–Puget Sound Initiative budget request for the 2023–25 biennium & estimated future needs over the next ten years (2023–2033).
(Sorted by rank as submitted to the Governor and discussed in Chapter 7).

Rank	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Site Address	Leg. District	Ecology's 2023-25 Request	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
									2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
1	Lower Duwamish	1643	NWRO	King	Seattle	Lower Duwamish Waterway	34	3,800,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	23,800,000
2	LDW Slivers	1643	NWRO	King	Seattle	Lower Duwamish Waterway	34	600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ -	1,200,000
3	Bellingham Bay Restoration	N/A	NWRO	Whatcom	Bellingham	Bellingham Bay	42	600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	8,600,000
4	Support for Architectural and Engineering and Public Works contracting Program Development	N/A	FSU	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	200,000
5	Cornet Bay	5048	NWRO	Island	Oak Harbor	200 Cornet Bay Rd	10	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	5,000
6	Whidbey Marine and Auto	5610	NWRO	Island	Freeland	1692 Main St.	10	750,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	2,650,000
7	Treoil Industries	950	NWRO	Whatcom	Ferndale	4242 Aldergrove Rd.	42	1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	2,700,000
Totals								\$7,455,000	\$7,455,000	\$11,850,000	\$7,200,000	\$6,350,000	\$6,300,000	\$39,155,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3B: Everett Smelter Plume budget request for the 2023–25 biennium & estimated future needs over the next ten years (2023–2033).

Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Ecology's 2023–25 Request	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
							2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
ESP Lowlands	4298	NWRO	Snohomish	Everett	38	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000			\$ 3,000,000
ESP Uplands	4298	NWRO	Snohomish	Everett	38	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 22,500,000
ESP Staffing	4298	NWRO	Snohomish	Everett	38	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 1,179,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,537,000
Totals Everett Smelter Plume						\$ 7,679,000	\$ 7,679,000	\$ 13,179,000	\$ 7,679,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 29,037,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3C: Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative budget request for the 2023–25 biennium & estimated future needs over the next ten years (2023–2033).
 (Sorted by rank as submitted to the Governor and discussed in Chapter 7).

Rank	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Ecology's 2023–25 Request	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
								2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
1	Dryden Pit	11932	CRO	Chelan	Unincorp	12	500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000
2	Gold Nugget	5818	CRO	Yakima	Zillah	15	200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 320,000
3	WSAC Soil Bank Model Remedy	N/A	CRO	Regional	Regional	Regional	150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 750,000
4	Bodie Mine	4661	CRO	Okanogan	Unincorp	24	100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
							\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 1,670,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3D: Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies budget request for the 2023–25 biennium & estimated future needs over the next ten years (2023–2033).
 (Sorted by rank as submitted to the Governor and discussed in Chapter 7).

Rank	Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Ecology's 2023-25 Request	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
								2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
1	Wyckoff Treatment Plant (Project 6)	2683	HQCU	Kitsap	Bainbridge Island	23	\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 5,450,000
2	Tiki Carwash	5096	NWRO	King	Bellevue	41	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
Total Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies							\$ 4,450,000	\$ 4,450,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 9,450,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3E: Future state-directed cleanup financing needs over the next ten years (2023–2033). Includes an anticipated 200 to 300 newly discovered and reported sites each year. (In order of total project costs, from largest to smallest.)

Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
						2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
Tacoma Smelter Plume	3657	SWRO	Multiple	19 local jurisdictions	Multiple		\$ 12,500,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	29,500,000
Van Stone	461	ERO	Stevens	Colville	7		\$ 12,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	20,000,000
Wyckoff ROD-A1 10% Match	2683	HQCU	Kitsap	Bainbridge Island	23	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	12,500,000
CRO Assessment Sites	N/A	CRO	Regionwide	Regionwide	Regionwide		\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	2,000,000
Wyckoff OU1 Subtidal Sediments	2683	HQCU	Kitsap	Bainbridge Island	23	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 150,000	1,200,000
Time Oil Handy Andy 8	4981	SWRO	Clark	Vancouver	49	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	1,200,000
W Port Angeles Harbor	11907	SWRO	Clallam	Port Angeles	24	\$ -	\$ 240,000	\$ 622,000	\$ -	\$ -	862,000
Western WA University	N/A	HQCU	Whatcom	Bellingham	40	\$ -	\$ 207,000	\$ 207,000	\$ 207,000	\$ 207,000	828,000
Port Angeles Rayonier Site	2270	SWRO	Clallam	Port Angeles	24	\$ -	\$ 326,000	\$ 326,000	\$ -	\$ -	652,000
Stakeholder Tribal Engagement	N/A	HQCU	Regionwide	Regionwide	Regionwide	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	600,000
Circle K Station 1461	1245	NWRO	King	Seattle	43	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	400,000
Red Shirt Mill	4473	CRO	Okanogan	Unincorporated	24		\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	400,000
Custom Plywood	4533	HQCU	Skagit	Anacortes	40	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	350,000
Elliott Bay Background Study	N/A	NWRO	King	N/A	37	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	300,000
Airport Kwik Stop	4203	ERO	Pend Oreille	Ione	7		\$ 200,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	280,000
Marshall Landfill	1022	ERO	Spokane	Marshall	6		\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	250,000
Black Lake Grocery	5037	SWRO	Thurston	Olympia	35		\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	240,000
Aladdin Plating	3257	SWRO	Pierce	Tacoma	27	\$ -	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	148,000

Financing Table 3E: Future state-directed cleanup financing needs over the next ten years (2023–2033) (cont'd.)

Project Title	CSID	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Estimated Future Cleanup Financing Needs					Total Project Costs
						2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	
Gas Works Park	2876	NWRO	King	Seattle	43	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100,000
Estimated State Need	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 40,000,000
Total estimated future state-directed need over the next ten years (2023–2033)						\$ -	\$ 31,945,000	\$ 22,467,000	\$ 28,874,000	\$ 28,524,000	\$ 111,810,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 3F: Total state-directed need over the next ten years (2023–2033)

Financing Table Title	Financing Table No.	2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium	Total Project Costs
Clean Up Toxic Sites—Puget Sound Initiative	3A	\$ 7,455,000	\$ 11,850,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 6,350,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 39,155,000
Everett Smelter Plume	3B	\$ 7,679,000	\$ 13,179,000	\$ 7,679,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 29,037,000
Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	3C	\$ 950,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 1,670,000
Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	3D	\$ 4,450,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 9,450,000
Future State-Directed Need	3F	-	\$ 31,945,000	\$ 22,467,000	\$ 28,874,000	\$ 28,524,000	\$ 111,810,000
Total State Directed Need:		\$ 20,534,000	\$ 59,154,000	\$ 38,626,000	\$ 36,654,000	\$ 36,154,000	\$ 191,122,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

Financing Table 4: Cleanup projects exceeding \$10 million in total costs over the next ten years (2023–2033) (in order of total local governments’ ten-year need, from largest to smallest)

Projects from local governments and state-directed work that are expected to exceed \$10 million in total costs over ten years (2023–2033). Source: Financing Tables 1B (RAG), 3A (ESP, EW, PICR, and Future Need). 10 of the 17 projects over \$10 million are included in Ecology’s 2023–25 Biennium Capital Budget request to the Governor. These projects comprise 65% of the total cleanup budget requested for the next biennium (that is, they comprise \$97 million of the total \$148 million budget requested for RAG, PSI, ESP, EW, PICR, PFAS, and Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program projects).

CSID	Project Title	Applicant	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Estimated Future Needs					Total Local Government 10-Year Needed	State Share	Local Government Share
							2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium			
1372	East Waterway Superfund Site	Multiple Applicants*	NWRO	King	Seattle	11	\$ 4,968,498	\$ 52,320,750	\$ 143,123,000	\$ 143,023,000	\$ 54,884,500	\$ 398,319,748	\$ 199,159,874	\$ 199,159,874
1643	Lower Duwamish Superfund Site	Multiple Applicants**	NWRO	King	Seattle	34	\$ 25,358,000	\$ 47,654,229	\$ 64,270,633	\$ 62,914,854	\$ 55,553,082	\$ 255,750,798	\$ 139,775,399	\$ 115,975,399
219	Whatcom Waterway	Port of Bellingham	NWRO	Whatcom	Bellingham	42	\$ 35,400,000	\$ 63,000,000	\$ 35,700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ 134,600,000	\$ 67,300,000	\$ 67,300,000
2146	Weyerhaeuser Mill A	Port of Everett	HQCU	Snohomish	Everett	38	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 40,650,000	\$ 11,150,000	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ 121,920,000	\$ 60,960,000	\$ 60,960,000
2245	Budd Inlet Sediment Site	Port of Olympia - Environmental Programs	SWRO	Thurston	Olympia	22	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 87,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000
3853	Remediation and Clean-u request for Yakima City Landfill and ROW (IAWP)	City of Yakima - Office of City Manager	CRO	Yakima	Yakima	15	\$ 14,100,000	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 41,300,000	\$ 30,975,000	\$ 10,325,000
Several	Anticipated future need	Port of Tacoma	SWRO	Pierce	Tacoma	27	\$ -	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 34,000,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,000,000
3657	Tacoma Smelter Plume	State Directed	SWRO	Multiple	19 local jurisdictions	Multiple	\$ -	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 29,500,000	\$ 29,500,000	\$ -
2858	South Park Marina - Ecology Agreed Order (RI Only)	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	NWRO	King	Seattle	11	\$ 2,620,000	\$ 5,274,000	\$ 17,075,000	\$ 2,842,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 27,816,000	\$ 13,908,000	\$ 13,908,000
16577	Terminal 25 CERCLA	Port of Seattle - Seaport Environmental Program	NWRO	King	Seattle	48	\$ 1,761,000	\$ 5,275,000	\$ 17,075,000	\$ 2,842,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 26,958,000	\$ 13,479,000	\$ 13,479,000
4298	ESP Uplands	State Directed	NWRO	Snohomish	Everett	38	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 22,500,000	\$ 22,500,000	\$ -

Financing Table 4: Cleanup projects exceeding \$10 million in total costs over the next ten years (2023–2033) (cont'd.)

CSID	Project Title	Applicant	TCP Section	County	City	Leg. District	Estimated Future Needs					Total Local Government 10-Year Needed	State Share	Local Government Share
							2023–25 biennium	2025–27 biennium	2027–29 biennium	2029–31 biennium	2031–33 biennium			
461	Van Stone	State Directed	ERO	Stevens	Colville	7	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ -
12300	Independent Metals Plant 2	City of Seattle - Public Utilities Department	NWRO	King	Seattle	11	\$ 2,497,000	\$ 16,383,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,880,000	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 9,440,000
2683	Wyckoff ROD-A1 10% Match	State Directed	HQCU	Kitsap	Bainbridge Island	23	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ -
2012	I & J Waterway	Port of Bellingham	NWRO	Whatcom	Bellingham	42	\$ 3,910,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,010,000	\$ 5,505,000	\$ 5,505,000
2876	Gas Works Park	Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department	NWRO	King	Seattle	43	\$ -	\$ 2,010,000	\$ 6,460,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 10,070,000	\$ 5,035,000	\$ 5,035,000
3405	Arkema Interim Action	Port of Tacoma	SWRO	Pierce	Tacoma	27	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
							\$ 188,614,498	\$ 401,566,979	\$ 328,953,633	\$ 229,301,854	\$ 126,687,582	\$ 1,275,124,546	\$ 702,037,273	\$ 573,087,273

Totals may not add due to rounding

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix C: How criteria for the Remedial Action Grant program evolved -and- Brief history of Ecology's Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program

Remedial Action Grant criteria

We rely on scoring criteria to prioritize local government applicants for RAG funding. Here's how our criteria evolved.

Since the Great Recession of 2007, the Washington State Legislature and Washington State Department of Ecology have continued to refine the criteria used to make tough funding decisions. With an escalating demand for cleanup funding and fewer resources to meet it, there are several benefits for using multiple criteria to evaluate cleanup projects.

Clearly defined criteria help local governments quickly determine if their projects will qualify for funding in the first place, so they can pursue other funding options if needed. Multiple criteria allow us to formally incorporate issues like environmental justice concerns into our evaluations. They also help us build transparency about how and why we prioritize projects, and provide measurable data to help managers make difficult funding decisions when faced with limited resources.

The timeline below outlines the evolution of these criteria. For the 2022 criteria we used to prioritize funding for the 2023–25 biennium (for Oversight grants and loans, Area-wide groundwater investigation grants, and Safe drinking water action grants) see:

- Appendices D, E, and F of this report
- Chapters 4, 7, 9, 10, and Appendix A in the [2023–25 RAG Guidance](#).⁹³
- Chapters 3, 7, 9 and Appendix A in the [2021–23 RAG Guidance](#).⁹⁴

⁹³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2209043.html>

⁹⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2009055.html>

2007: Legislature requires Ten-Year Financing Plan

The Legislature amended MTCA in 2007 through [Substitute House Bill 1761](#)⁹⁵ (Chapter 446, Laws of 2007). Among other changes, it required Ecology to prepare a comprehensive biennial report projecting cleanup expenditures over the subsequent ten years. (RCW [70A.305.030](#)(3) and (5))⁹⁶

2013: Legislature allows Extended Grant Agreements, changes how tax revenue is distributed and used

In 2013, the Legislature amended RCW 70.105D (now RCW 70A.305) in [Second Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5296](#)⁹⁷ (Chapter 1, Laws of 2013 2nd Special Session) and [House Bill 2079](#)⁹⁸ (Chapter 28, Laws of 2013 2nd Special Session). Among other changes to MTCA, the legislation:

- Allowed for extended grant agreements with local governments for long-term remediation projects that exceed \$20 million.
- Altered how HST revenues are distributed.
- Directed Ecology to adopt a cash management approach to managing the MTCA accounts, allowing for short-term accelerated use of MTCA funds. This level of increased detail had the beneficial result of greater transparency of information presented in the MTCA Capital Account's Ten-Year Financing Report.

2014–2022: Legislature establishes then rescinds new funding criteria; Ecology refines scoring and clarifies requirements

Three events impelled us to prioritize projects for funding and effectively evaluate a project's readiness to proceed: 1) the 2013 amendments to MTCA; 2) the MTCA accounts shortfall between 2014 and 2018 that led to fewer resources to allocate; and 3) the economic uncertainties presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. Criteria helped us fund projects that tackle emerging threats to human health or have the best chance of succeeding.

The Legislature's 2013 changes to MTCA established criteria that led to Ecology's 2014 repeal/replacement of the [Remedial Action Grant Rule](#) (WAC 173-322A-210).⁹⁹ Successive criteria were also influenced by the 2017 report, [Equity Analysis of Washington State Toxics Sites & the Model Toxic Control Act](#)¹⁰⁰ from [Front and Centered](#),¹⁰¹ a statewide coalition rooted in communities of color and people with lower incomes.

⁹⁵ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1761&Year=2008> (Accelerating the cleanup of Puget Sound and hazardous waste and waste sites in the state)

⁹⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305> (Hazardous Waste Cleanup-Model Toxics Control Act)

⁹⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5296&Year=2013> (Concerning MTCA)

⁹⁸ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?year=2013&billnumber=2079&initiative=false> (Concerning the environmental legacy stewardship account)

⁹⁹ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-210>

¹⁰⁰ https://www.frontandcentered.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/MTCA-Report_1-25-17.pdf

¹⁰¹ <https://frontandcentered.org/>

In June 2015, the Legislature passed its 2015–17 Biennium Capital Budget ([2EHB 1115](#)¹⁰² (Chapter 3, Laws of 2015 3rd Special Session), which gave Ecology direction for prioritizing the delay of cleanup projects. Section 7038 of the bill helped address the MTCA accounts' shortfall. (For more on this topic, see Chapter 2 in [MTCA Ten-Year Report 2018](#)).¹⁰³ The bill authorized Ecology to “**delay the start of clean-up projects based on acuity of need, readiness to proceed, cost-efficiency, or need to ensure geographic distribution.**” In 2018, the Legislature added “[for] purposes of increasing affordable housing” to the list ([Substitute Senate Bill 6090](#),¹⁰⁴ Section 7022).

In 2019, 2020, and 2022, we continued refining processes and criteria in an ongoing effort to use limited funds wisely. Leading up to the most recent Ten-Year Solicitation to local governments, we updated guidance and processes, clarified requirements to incorporate emerging contaminants, and improved instructions in Ecology’s Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) to help local governments successfully submit applications that met state requirements. Some of these refinements include:

- **Scoring.** We refined how we score applications for Oversight grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants. We documented our scoring process and evaluation criteria, which includes updated equity criteria, in the [2023–25](#)¹⁰⁵ Remedial Action Grant and Loan Guidance. These criteria are also found in Appendices D–G of this report.
- **Cultural resource review requirement.** Beginning with our [2020 EAGL guidance](#),¹⁰⁶ as well as EAGL applications, RAG guidance documents, and webpages, we affirmed that “Ecology will review all remedial action grant and loan projects for potential impacts to cultural resources and historic places.” Cultural resources are irreplaceable sites, objects, locations, events, or pre-historic or historic activities, such as archaeological sites; boundary markers, fountains, or monuments; trails, petroglyphs, village sites, or battlefields. For a project to be eligible for grant funding, Ecology or other agencies will consult on potential impacts to cultural resources as required by Governor’s [Executive Order 21-02](#).¹⁰⁷ Our [cultural resource review webpage](#)¹⁰⁸ has more details and related requirements.
- **Facilitating the pursuit of best-fit funding.** When local government representatives know how we evaluate their applications, they can pursue funding best suited to their project. RAG guidance documents updated for the 2023–25 biennium provide this assurance by consolidating criteria that evolved to date, and explaining how we evaluate applications such as Oversight, Safe Drinking Water Action, and Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants. In June 2021, we

¹⁰² <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1115&Year=2015> (Concerning the capital budget)

¹⁰³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1809052.html>

¹⁰⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6090&Year=2017> (Concerning the capital budget)

¹⁰⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209043.html>

¹⁰⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2009056.html> (EAGL instructions)

¹⁰⁷ <https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/EO21-02%20-%20Archaeological%20and%20Cultural%20Resources.pdf>
Governor’s Executive Order 05-05 was rescinded and replaced with Executive Order 21-02 on April 7, 2021.

¹⁰⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Area-wide-groundwater-investigation-grants/Cultural-resources-review>

published similar criteria for [Integrated planning grants](#) (IPGs)¹⁰⁹ and [Independent remedial action grants](#)¹¹⁰ solicitations for 2021–23 funding. We expect to publish updated guidance and EAGL instructions for the IPG and IRAG solicitations in the 2023-25 biennium in June of 2023.

2021: Construction permit requirement repealed

As discussed in the 2020 Ten-Year Report, the Legislature added a “permit timing condition” to MTCA as part of the MTCA fiscal reforms of 2019.¹¹¹ The timing condition required local governments to obtain all required permits for their cleanup project within one year of the enacted budget to receive the funding.

The intent was to support faster cleanup and put MTCA Capital Account dollars to work more quickly. In practice, however, it was found to have the opposite effect. To keep their complex cleanups rolling forward, local governments already must coordinate several timelines for funding, cleanup, and contracting. Adding another timeline that tied funding to obtaining permits created a roadblock that impeded their progress. As a result, it made it difficult for local governments to bid for cleanup construction contracts that require all funding be secured prior to bid. Of the 31 projects funded in the 2021–23 biennial budget, 15 were at risk of losing some or all of the appropriated funds. For several of these projects, the loss of funding could have delayed construction by months, or even years, depending on when they acquired their permits.

The permit condition was ultimately found to discourage or delay local government cleanups and the Legislature removed it with [Senate Bill 5895](#)¹¹² that became effective June 9, 2022. We notified applicants who were affected, rescinded our [2020 focus sheet](#),¹¹³ and revised our RAG guidance, EAGL application, and EAGL instructions. We also alerted future applicants through announcements on our website, Remedial Action Grant email list, and Site Register, such as the [June 16, 2022 issue](#).¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109049.html>

¹¹⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2109048.html>

¹¹¹ [Beginning with the 2021–23 Biennial Capital Budget] the department may not award a grant or loan for a remedial action unless the local government has obtained all of the required permits for the action within one year of the effective date of the enacted budget: formerly in [https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.190\(5\)](https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.190(5))].

¹¹² [https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5895.SL.pdf?q=20220427121117:HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES—LOCAL GOVERNMENT REMEDIAL ACTION GRANTS—TIMING](https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5895.SL.pdf?q=20220427121117:HAZARDOUSWASTE%20SITES%20LOCALGOVERNMENTREMEDIALACTIONGRANTS%20TIMING)

¹¹³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2009054.html> (Implementing new permit condition for Oversight grants and loans and Safe Drinking Water action grants)

¹¹⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209041L.html>

Visit our webpages for information about grant opportunities in the RAG Program:

- [Integrated Planning Grants](#)¹¹⁵
- [Independent remedial action grants](#)¹¹⁶
- [Oversight remedial action grants & loans](#)¹¹⁷
- [Safe drinking water action grants](#)¹¹⁸

Learn about brownfields, watch videos, and read success stories that used RAG funding:

- [Brownfields in Washington](#)
- [Why redevelop brownfields](#)

¹¹⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Integrated-planning-grants>

¹¹⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Independent-remedial-action-grants>

¹¹⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Oversight-remedial-action-grants-loans>

¹¹⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Safe-drinking-water-grants>

A brief history of the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program

The success of the Remedial Action Grant Program and early affordable housing cleanup-related projects paved the way for the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program.

In 2015, developers in the Northwest region approached Ecology with affordable housing projects. Around the same time, we used grant funding from the Environmental Protection Agency's State Response Program for site characterization and cleanup planning at a property in Olympia, Washington, located at [318 State St. NE](#).¹¹⁹ That cleanup led to affordable housing through a partnership between the City of Olympia and the Low Income Housing Institute ([Ecology's brownfield success story](#),¹²⁰ January 2022).

In 2017, the Governor directed Ecology to explore policy options to incentivize environmental cleanups that could provide land for affordable housing. In 2018, the Washington State Legislature supported linking cleanups with affordable housing and in 2019, passed [ESSB 5993](#).¹²¹ The bill granted Ecology statutory authority to use funds from the MTCA Capital Account to provide "grants to persons intending to remediate contaminated real property for development of affordable housing" (RCW [70A.305.190\(4\)\(a\)\(iv\)](#)).¹²²

We followed provisions in Washington's Grants and Loans regulations, Chapter [173-323](#) WAC,¹²³ which has general rules for providing grants from MTCA, including provisions related to one-time grants and competitive grants. We developed the program based on principles similar to those of the Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program discussed in Chapter 5.

Ecology's 2021–23 Healthy Housing Capital Budget request represented a pilot for this program. We have since refined the program and developed guidance and instructions for applying for the grants online.

In February and March 2022, we launched the first competitive affordable housing cleanup grant solicitation for the 2023–25 biennium. The project list in Appendix B (Financing Table 2) is based on this solicitation and provides funding for **cleanup** grants, as well as funds for future **planning** grants. If projects are awarded funding in the biennial budget, the funding would become available 1.5 years later, beginning about July 1, 2023.

Our successful RAG Program provided a good roadmap for managing this program, and just as RAG has evolved over time, we expect the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program will continue to evolve as we implement it.

¹¹⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2010>

¹²⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209030A.html>

¹²¹ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5993-S.SL.pdf?cite=2019%20c%20422%20C%27A%20401>

¹²² <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.190> (Model toxics control capital account)

¹²³ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-323> (Grants and loans)

Visit these pages to learn more about the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program:

- [Affordable Housing cleanup grants](#)¹²⁴ for information about eligibility and applying
- [Affordable Housing-related cleanups](#)¹²⁵ for information about the program
- [EAGL instructions for the 2023–25 biennium](#)¹²⁶ for guidance when applying for grants (publication no. 22-09-053)
- [Affordable Housing guidance for the 2023–25 biennium](#)¹²⁷ for policies and expectations when applying and managing your project (publication no. no. 22-09-048)

¹²⁴ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Affordable-Housing-Cleanup-grants>

¹²⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Brownfields/Affordable-housing>

¹²⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209053.html> (guidance)

¹²⁷ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209048.html>

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix D: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Oversight Grants & Loans

“Ecology evaluates Oversight Remedial Action Grant and Loan applications based on several criteria that are grouped into six categories. Projects applying for an Extended Grant Agreement will be ranked and scored as an Oversight Remedial Action Grant. Eligibility for an Extended Grant Agreement will be considered separately if a project is funded. A project’s score is determined by adding together the total score for each category. The categories are:

Category 1: Faster Cleanup

Category 2: Improve Human Health

Category 3: Improve the Environment and Natural Resources

Category 4: Equitable Distribution

Category 5: Redevelopment and Reuse in Cleanups

Category 6: Meaningful Investment in Communities

The evaluation criteria for each category are shown below in Table 3 through Table 8. The scorecard identifies each criteria and the maximum possible criteria score. The Applicant should ensure to answer the application completely and accurately as this may impact their score. They should provide relevant information related to the criteria when completing the application in EAGL.

The evaluation criteria and processes are the same for Oversight Remedial Action Grants and Loans.”

Source: Section 7.4 Evaluation Criteria [for Oversight] in [Remedial action grant and loan guidance for the 2023–25 biennium: Oversight remedial action grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants](#)¹²⁸ (revised June 2022, Ecology Publication No. 22-09-043)

¹²⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209043.html>

Criteria Table 1: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
1.1	<p>Prior grant performance (one applies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 POINTS: Applicant does not have an active grant for the site. • 4 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant for the site, but it is expected to be spent by the beginning of the biennium. • 0 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant and it is unclear that the grant will be spent by the beginning of the biennium. 	8
1.2	<p>Applicant’s readiness to proceed sub-criteria (add up for final score for 1.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 POINTS: Contracts are in place to begin the project (such as public works) or environmental consultant is hired (0 points if neither). • 4 POINTS: All required local, state, and federal permits are currently in hand or no permits are required for the work funded by the 2023–2025 request (such as for RI/FS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 POINT: Identified all permits necessary for requested 2023–2025 funding. ○ 0 POINTS: None of the above apply. • 2 POINTS: Matching funds are secured and ready to be spent (0 points if not). • 2 POINTS: Local government/staff project manager identified (0 points if not). 	10
1.3	<p>Leveraging other funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 POINTS: Applicant has secured additional grants, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 4 POINTS: Applicant is pursuing grant applications, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 2 POINTS: Applicant has a capital plan for both cleanup and redevelopment or reuse of the site. • 0 POINTS: None of the above apply. 	6
1.4	<p>Ecology’s readiness to proceed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 POINTS: Order or decree for the work to be funded is effective or under negotiation. • 2 POINTS: Ecology Cleanup Project Manager (Site Manager) has been assigned to the site (as reflected in Ecology’s Integrated Site Information System, ISIS). • 0 POINTS: None of the above apply. 	6

Criteria Table 2: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
2.1	<p>10 POINTS: Presence of Extremely or Very Hazardous Chemicals is confirmed or there is the potential for RI/FS stage projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 2-Methylnaphthalene • Aldrin • Antimony • Arsenic • Benzene • Benzo(a)pyrene (or cPAH toxic equivalency quotient) • Cadmium • Chromium VI • cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-DCE) • Dieldrin • Dioxins • Lead • Mercury • Methylmercury • Naphthalene • Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)¹²⁹ • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) • Trichloroethene (TCE) • Vinyl chloride • Other substances identified by Ecology.¹³⁰ <p>0 POINTS: Extremely or Very Hazardous chemicals are not present at the site.</p>	10
2.2	<p>Potential exposure routes of concern (2 points per exposure route):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil • Groundwater • Surface water • Vapor intrusion • Sediment 	10
2.3	<p>Potential exposure risk to a sensitive population located within or adjacent to the site, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nearby daycare, nursing home, or hospital. <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The site is located in the 80th percentile according to EJSCREEN¹³¹ for under the age of 5 or over the age of 64 demographic indicators. <p>(10 points for yes to either of the above, 0 points for no)</p>	10

¹²⁹ As of August 2021, the Washington Department of Health is in close to establishing drinking water State Action Levels (SALs) for five PFAS compounds. The current schedule call for final promulgation by the end of 2021.

¹³⁰ The list is based in part on data from the U.S. EPA, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-chemical-data-matrix-scdm-query>

¹³¹ <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Criteria Table 3: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 3—Improve the environment

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
3.1	Potential for contamination to spread (6 points for yes or unknown, 0 points for no).	6
3.2	A designated sensitive environment or fishery resource exists within one mile of the site boundary (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
3.3	6 POINTS: Potential exposure of sensitive wildlife or plant species that might access the site or be impacted by the contamination spreading (such as redband trout, migratory birds, orcas, salmon, monarch butterflies, and/or endangered species) or potential exposure of priority habitat. 0 POINTS: No expected exposure to sensitive wildlife or plant species or priority habitat.	6
3.4	The project has the opportunity for significant fish/wildlife habitat restoration and/or other conservation benefits (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
3.5	6 POINTS: The project evaluates or implements green remediation principles to minimize the environmental impact from cleanup actions (such as minimizing greenhouse gas emissions or implementing water conservation) or a reputable sustainability or green remediation program (such as LEED or Envision). See 4.6 Climate resilience and green remediation for more information. 1 POINT: The project incorporates sustainability or green remediation principles to some extent. 0 POINTS: The project does not incorporate sustainability or green remediation principles.	6

Criteria Table 4: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 4—Equitable distribution

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
4.1	15 POINTS: The site is east of the Cascades or the community is “economically disadvantaged,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100 (15) and (16). See Economically Disadvantaged Cities, Towns, and Counties in Washington State (2021–23 biennium) . 0 POINTS: If the above does not apply.	15
4.2	15 POINTS: Community where the contaminated site is located is a “highly impacted community,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100 (24) and 4.5 Environmental justice evaluation criteria of this Guidance. 0 POINTS: If the above does not apply.	15

Criteria Table 5: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 5—Redevelopment & reuse in cleanups

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
5.1	The site contains a vacant, abandoned, or underutilized former industrial or commercial facility (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
5.2	Applicant already identified a purchaser, developer, operator, or lessee for the redeveloped site (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
5.3	<p>6 POINTS: The project evaluates or implements green remediation principles to minimize the environmental impact from cleanup actions (such as minimizing greenhouse gas emissions or implementing water conservation) or using applicable concepts from a reputable sustainability or green remediation program (such as LEED and Envision). See 4.6 Climate resilience and green remediation for more information.</p> <p>1 POINT: The project incorporates or discusses climate change adaptation principles to some extent.</p> <p>0 POINTS: The project does not incorporate climate change adaptation considerations.</p>	6
5.4	<p>6 POINTS: If project cannot start without funds, started but cannot be expeditiously completed without funds, or stopped and cannot continue without funds.</p> <p>0 POINTS: None of the above apply.</p>	6
5.5	Applicant provided documents or information demonstrating that a lack of local funding or ability to obtain financing is significantly delaying the cleanup and subsequent use, sale, or redevelopment of the site (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6

Criteria Table 6: Oversight RAG criteria for Category 6—Meaningful community investment

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
6.1	<p>6 POINTS: Site is located within a Redevelopment Opportunity Zone (ROZ) designated under RCW 70A.305.150.</p> <p>4 POINTS: Site is located within an incorporated city, town, or urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110.</p> <p>0 POINTS: None of the above apply.</p>	6
6.2	<p>Local infrastructure (such as public transit, roads, water, sewer, utilities) to serve the redeveloped site are:</p> <p>6 POINTS: Already in place.</p> <p>4 POINTS: Under construction.</p> <p>2 POINT: Planned.</p> <p>0 POINTS: None of the above apply.</p>	6
6.3	<p>6 POINTS: Redeveloped site will provide additional affordable housing stock when redeveloped.</p> <p>4 POINTS: Redeveloped site will preserve affordable housing stock when redeveloped.</p> <p>0 POINTS: Redeveloped site will not preserve or provide additional affordable housing stock.</p>	6
6.4	<p>6 POINTS: Redeveloped site will be primarily for public use (for example, a park, museum, or library).</p> <p>4 POINTS: Redeveloped site will be partially for public use (example, site contains both a public trail and private housing).</p> <p>0 POINTS: Neither of the above apply.</p>	6
6.5	<p>Project demonstrates a clear vision for future use of the property (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).</p>	6

Appendix E: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants

“Ecology evaluates Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants applications based on several criteria, which are grouped into four categories. A project’s score is determined by adding together the total scores for each category. The categories are:

Category 1: Faster Cleanup

Category 2: Protect Human Health and the Environment

Category 3: Equitable Distribution

Category 4: Redevelopment and Reuse in Cleanups

The evaluation criteria for each category are shown below in [tables for categories 1 through 4]. The scorecard identifies each criteria and the maximum possible criteria score. The Applicant should ensure to answer the application completely and accurately as this may impact their score. They should provide relevant information related to the criteria when completing the application in EAGL.”

Source: Section 9.4 Evaluation Criteria [for Area-wide] in [Remedial action grant and loan guidance for the 2023–25 biennium: Oversight remedial action grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water action grants](#)¹³² (revised June 2022, Ecology Publication No. 22-09-043)

¹³² <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/2009055.html>

Criteria Table 7: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
1.1	<p>Prior grant performance (one applies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 POINTS: Applicant does not have an active grant for the project. • 6 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant for the area, but it is expected to be spent by the beginning of the biennium. • 0 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant for the area and it is unclear that the grant will be spent by the beginning of the biennium. 	9
1.2	<p>Applicant’s readiness to proceed sub-criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 POINTS: All legal access needed for study obtained (0 points if no). • 3 POINTS: Environmental consultant is hired or not needed (0 points if needed, but not hired). • 3 POINTS: All potentially liable parties (PLPs) or potentially responsible parties (PRPs) identified and notified (0 points if no). • 3 POINTS: Local government/staff project manager identified (0 points if no). 	12
1.3	<p>Leveraging other funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 POINTS: Applicant has secured additional grants, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 6 POINTS: Applicant is pursuing grant applications, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 3 POINT: Applicant has a capital plan for both cleanup and redevelopment or reuse of the site. • 0 POINTS: None of the above apply. 	9

Criteria Table 8: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health and environment

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
2.1	Groundwater contamination is confirmed within study area (5 points for yes, 0 points for no).	5
2.2	<p>5 POINTS: Presence of Extremely or Very Hazardous Chemicals is confirmed or suspected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 2-Methylnaphthalene • Aldrin • Antimony • Arsenic • Benzene • Benzo(a)pyrene (or cPAH toxic equivalency quotient) • Cadmium • Chromium VI • cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-DCE) • Dieldrin • Dioxins • Lead • Mercury • Methylmercury • Naphthalene • Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)¹³³ • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) • Trichloroethene (TCE) • Vinyl chloride • Other substances identified by Ecology.¹³⁴ <p>0 POINTS: Extremely or Very Hazardous chemicals are not present at the site.</p>	5
2.3	<p>Potential exposure risk to a sensitive population located within the area of study, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nearby daycare, nursing home, or hospital. <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The site is located in the 80th percentile according to EJSCREEN¹³⁵ for under the age of 5 or over the age of 64 demographic indicators. <p>(5 points for yes to either of the above, 0 points for no)</p>	5

¹³³ As of August 2021, the Washington Department of Health is in close to establishing drinking water State Action Levels (SALs) for five PFAS compounds. The current schedule call for final promulgation by the end of 2021.

¹³⁴ The list is based in part on data from the U.S. EPA, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-chemical-data-matrix-scdm-query>.

¹³⁵ <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
2.4	Potential for contamination to spread (5 points for yes or unknown, 0 points for no).	5
2.5	A designated sensitive environment or fishery resource exists within one mile of the study area. (5 points for yes, 0 points for no).	5
2.6	Potential exposure of sensitive wildlife or plant species that might access the study area or be impacted by the contamination spreading (such as redband trout, migratory birds, orcas, salmon, monarch butterflies, and/or endangered species) or potential exposure of priority habitat. (5 points for yes, 0 points for no).	5

Criteria Table 9: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
3.1	15 POINTS: The study area is east of the Cascades or the local government is “economically disadvantaged,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100 (15) and (16). See Economically Disadvantaged Cities, Towns, and Counties in Washington State (2021–23 biennium) . 0 POINTS: If the above does not apply.	15
3.2	15 POINTS: Community where the study is located is a “highly impacted community,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100 (24) and 4.5 Environmental justice evaluation criteria of this Guidance. 0 POINTS: If the above does not apply.	15

Criteria Table 10: Area-wide groundwater RAG criteria for Category 4—Redevelopment & reuse in cleanups

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
4.1	The study area contains one or more vacant, abandoned, or underutilized former industrial or commercial facilities (10 points for yes, 0 points for no).	10
4.2	10 POINTS: The study area is located within a Redevelopment Opportunity Zone (ROZ), designated under RCW 70A.305.150 . 8 POINTS: The study area is located within an incorporated city, town, or urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110 . 0 POINTS: None of the above apply.	10
4.3	Local infrastructure (such as public transit, roads, water, sewer, utilities) to serve the redeveloped area are: 10 POINTS: Already in place. 6 POINTS: Under construction. 2 POINTS: Planned. 0 POINTS: None of the above apply.	10

Appendix F: 2023–25 RAG Program Criteria for Safe Drinking Water Action Grants

“Ecology evaluates Safe Drinking Water Action Grant applications based on several criteria, which are grouped into three categories. A project’s score is determined by adding together the total score for each category. The categories are:

Category 1: Faster Cleanup

Category 2: Protect Human Health and the Environment

Category 3: Equitable Distribution

The evaluation criteria for each category are shown in Table 13 through Table 15. The scorecard identifies each criteria and the maximum possible criteria score. The Applicant should ensure to answer the application completely and accurately as this may impact their score. They should provide relevant information related to the criteria when completing the application in EAGL.”

Source: Section 10.4 Evaluation Criteria [for Safe Drinking Water] in [Remedial action grant and loan guidance for the 2023–25 biennium: Oversight remedial action grants and loans, Area-wide Groundwater investigation grants, and Safe Drinking Water Action grants](#)¹³⁶ (revised June 2022, Ecology Publication No. 22-09-043)

¹³⁶ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/2009055.html>

Criteria Table 11: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
1.1	<p>Prior grant performance (one applies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 POINTS: Applicant does not have an active grant for the project. • 3 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant for the project, but it is expected to be spent by the beginning of the biennium. • 0 POINTS: Applicant has an active grant and it is unclear that the grant will be spent by the beginning of the biennium. 	6
1.2	<p>Applicant’s readiness to proceed sub-criteria (adds up to 8 total possible points):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 POINTS: All legal access needed for project obtained (0 points if no). • 2 POINTS: Environmental consultant is hired or not needed (0 if needed, but not hired). • 2 POINTS: Plan to reach safe drinking levels developed (0 points if no). • 2 POINTS: Local government/staff project manager identified (0 points if no). 	8
1.3	<p>Leveraging other funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 POINTS: Applicant has secured additional grants, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 4 POINTS: Applicant is pursuing grant applications, private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.). • 2 POINT: Applicant has a capital plan for both cleanup and redevelopment or reuse of the site. • 0 POINTS: None of the above apply. 	6
1.4	<p>Grant enables local government to more quickly provide safe drinking water to those affected (10 points for yes, 0 points for no).</p>	10

Criteria Table 12: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 2—Improve human health

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
2.1	Project provides a permanent treatment system for drinking water at the source (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
2.2	Project treats the drinking water source as opposed to providing alternative drinking water such as bottled water (6 points for yes, 0 points for no).	6
2.3	<p>6 POINTS: Presence of Extremely or Very Hazardous Chemicals is confirmed or suspected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 2-Methylnaphthalene • Aldrin • Antimony • Arsenic • Benzene • Benzo(a)pyrene (or cPAH toxic equivalency quotient) • Cadmium • Chromium VI • cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-DCE) • Dieldrin • Dioxins • Lead • Mercury • Methylmercury • Naphthalene • Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)¹³⁷ • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) • Trichloroethene (TCE) • Vinyl chloride • Other substances identified by Ecology.¹³⁸ <p>0 POINTS: Extremely or Very Hazardous chemicals are not present at the site.</p>	6

¹³⁷ As of August 2021, the Washington Department of Health is in close to establishing drinking water State Action Levels (SALs) for five PFAS compounds. The current schedule call for final promulgation by the end of 2021.

¹³⁸ The list is based in part on data from the U.S. EPA, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-chemical-data-matrix-scdm-query>.

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
2.4	<p>The impacted drinking water serves a sensitive population located within or adjacent to the site, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nearby daycare, nursing home, or hospital. <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The site is located in the 80th percentile according to EJSCREEN¹³⁹ for under the age of 5 or over the age of 64 demographic indicators. 	6
2.5	Potential for contamination to spread (6 points for yes or unknown, 0 points for no).	6

Criteria Table 13: Safe drinking water RAG criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
3.1	<p>30 POINTS: Community with impacted drinking water is a “highly impacted community,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100(24) and 4.5 Environmental justice evaluation criteria of this Guidance.</p> <p>0 POINTS: If the above does not apply.</p>	30

¹³⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Appendix G: 2023–25 Evaluation Criteria for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants

Ecology evaluates AHCG applications based on several criteria. We group those criteria into four categories, weighted according to their importance for this grant type. We determine a project’s score adding together the total score for each category. Table 1 shows the weight for each category. The categories are:

- **Category 1:** Faster Cleanup
- **Category 2:** Improve Human Health and the Environment for Residential Use
- **Category 3:** Equitable Distribution of Funds and Property Reuse
- **Category 4:** Community Investment

Criteria Table 14: Affordable housing cleanup grants—Total & weighted points for evaluation criteria categories 1 through 4

Category	Total points	Points weight
Category 1. Faster cleanup	10	15%
Category 2. Improve human health and the environment for residential use	20	15%
Category 3. Equitable distribution of funds and property reuse	20	20%
Category 4. Community investment	50	50%

[AHCG criteria tables through 5 show evaluation (or scoring) criteria for each category. The tables identify each criteria, the maximum possible criteria score, and the documents required to support each response. When completing the application in EAGL, the Applicant answers a series of questions that reflect the scoring criteria. The Applicant must provide relevant supporting information related to the criteria when completing the application. Ecology will score the application based on the responses to the questions and the supporting information provided.

Source: Section 7.4 Evaluation Criteria [for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants] in [Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants Guidance for the 2023–25 Biennium: Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants](#)¹⁴⁰ (January 2022, Ecology Publication No. 22-09-048)

¹⁴⁰ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/2009055.html>

Criteria Table 15: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 1—Faster cleanup

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
1.1	<p>Readiness to proceed – contracts 2 points: Contracts are in place to begin the project or environmental consultant is hired. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Copy of contract or hiring documentation showing commitment to completing cleanup tasks.</p>	2
1.2	<p>Readiness to proceed - permits 2 points: All required state, local, or federal permits are currently in progress and the Applicant expects to have them in hand at the time of funding, or the work funded by the request does not require any permits. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>List of permits needed and schedule for permit preparation and for obtaining permits.</p>	2
1.3	<p>Readiness to proceed – matching funds 2 points: Recipient has secured and can spend matching funds. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>		2
1.4	<p>Readiness to proceed - zoning 3 points: Proposed project and zoning status of the property are consistent. 1 point: Proposed project and zoning status of the property are not consistent but a zoning variance applies and is in progress. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Submit a map showing the zoning for the project location or a letter from the city (or county) zoning official stating specifically that the property is appropriately zoned for the proposed project.</p> <p>If proposed project and zoning status of the property are not consistent include a letter from the city (or county) zoning official stating that the proposed development is eligible for a zoning variance and such variance is in progress.</p>	3

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
1.5	<p>Leveraging other funds 3 points: Applicant has secured private funds for redevelopment and cleanup (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.) or additional grants. 2 points: Applicant is actively pursuing private funds (including contributions, insurance, public-private partnerships, etc.) /or additional grants 1 point: Applicant has a capital plan for both cleanup and redevelopment or reuse of the Site. 0 points: None of the above apply</p>	Provide documentation indicating funding sources' grantor, amount, and funding status.	3
1.6	<p>Coordination with Ecology 3 points: Applicant has an effective order or decree for the proposed work or order/decreed is under negotiation. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	Provide copy of order or decree.	3

Criteria Table 16: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 2—Improve human health and the environment for residential use

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
2.1	<p>Potential exposure routes of concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil (direct contact) • Groundwater (ingestion) • Groundwater (direct contact) • Surface water (ingestion) • Surface water (direct contact) • Vapor intrusion (inhalation) • Sediment (ecological receptors) <p>3 points: 4 or more exposure routes 2 points: 2-3 exposure routes 1 point: 1 exposure route 0 points: no exposure routes</p>	<p>Provide preliminary conceptual site model, existing Phase II investigation, Ecology site hazard assessment, or other information that indicates what contaminants, media, or exposure routes are likely present at the site to support response.</p>	3
2.2	<p>Extent of contamination 2 points: Confirmed or unknown potential for contamination to spread. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Provide preliminary conceptual site model, existing Phase II investigation, Ecology site hazard assessment, or other information that indicates what contaminants, media, or exposure routes are likely present at the site to support response.</p>	2
2.3	<p>Use of green remediation principles during the cleanup activities 5 points: The project evaluates or implements green remediation principles to minimize the environmental impact from cleanup actions (such as minimizing greenhouse gas emissions or implementing water conservation) or uses applicable concepts from a reputable sustainability or green remediation program (such as LEED or Envision). 3 points: The project incorporates sustainability or green remediation principles to some extent. 0 points: The project does not incorporate sustainability or green remediation principles.</p>	<p>Provide description in writing.</p>	5

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
2.4	<p>Climate change considerations for the proposed project</p> <p>5 points: The project 1) includes or will include a vulnerability assessment to understand the risks and impacts from climate change (such as sea level rise, extreme storm events and flooding, and wildfires) and 2) does or will incorporate climate change adaptation measures to increase the resilience of cleanup remedies.</p> <p>3 points: The project incorporates or discusses climate change adaptation principles to some extent.</p> <p>0 points: The project does not incorporate climate change adaptation considerations.</p>	Provide description in writing.	5

Criteria Table 17: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 3—Equitable distribution of funds and property reuse

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum Score
3.1	<p>Diverse funding distribution 5 points: Grant would help ensure diverse funding distribution within the State. The area is east of the Cascades. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	Provide project location.	5
3.2	<p>Environmental health disparities 10 points: The community has a rank of 5 or higher for overall Environmental Health Disparities in the Washington Tracking Network with a rank of 5 or higher for Unaffordable Housing subcategory. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	Provide project location, Environmental Health Disparities rank and Unaffordable Housing rank.	10
3.3	<p>Property reuse 5 points: The Site contains a vacant, abandoned, or underutilized former industrial or commercial facility. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	Provide as a pdf document a description of the current use of the property including photographs.	5

Criteria Table 18: Affordable housing cleanup grant criteria for Category 4—Community investment

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
4.1	<p>Consistency with local government’s vision 5 points: Meets the goals of the local government’s planning documents at the time of redevelopment. (Include a letter from the local planning office that indicates the local government has review the proposal and it fits the municipality’s master plan or needs) 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Include verification, whether as a letter from the local planning office that indicates the local government has reviewed proposal and it fits the municipality’s master plan or needs; or an explanation demonstrating that your project fits the municipality’s master plan or needs.</p>	5
4.2	<p>Infrastructure availability 4 points: Availability of existing urban infrastructure (water, sewer, power, road access, etc.) that can sustain the affordable housing development. 2 points: Urban infrastructure is not available but a letter from local public works indicates that the system has available connections and sufficient capacity for the affordable housing development and its timeline. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Include documentation to support this – documentation requested in 4.1 may serve this purpose if it specifically addresses infrastructure such as water and sewer.</p>	4
4.3	<p>Affordable housing stock 10 points: Project increases affordable housing stock by having 80-100% of the housing units be affordable housing units. 6 points: Project increases affordable housing stock by having 50-79% of the housing units be affordable housing units. 3 points: Project increases affordable housing stock by having 30-49% of the housing units be affordable housing units. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Provide proposed affordable housing plan (pro forma or other, as applicable).</p>	10
4.4	<p>Community benefit 6 points: Project includes an additional community benefit as part of the development (for example, park, green areas, community center, etc.) 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Include as an upload preliminary plans or brief project description that reflect additional benefits.</p>	6

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
4.5	<p>Project’s long term vision</p> <p>6 points: The project demonstrates a clear vision for creating/enhancing the site as a community asset beyond affordable housing (e.g. provides mixed use development, public greenspace, community center) and the applicant has submitted letters of support from the community, or other agencies.</p> <p>4 points: The project demonstrates a clear vision for creating/enhancing the site as a community asset beyond affordable housing (e.g. provides mixed use development, public greenspace, community center).</p> <p>0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Upload a description (no more than 5000 characters) of the project vision and any additional community resources that the future applicant or other parties plan to add to the project that will support and enhance the use of the property. Please highlight how the project meets specific needs of the particular community the proposed project serves. Specific needs can relate to affordable housing income range (50% AMI, 80% AMI, or other), services, or other needs based on community composition. Letters of support from community groups, or other agencies will help support your response (Documentation provided for criteria 4.1 may serve this purpose if it specifically discusses community assets beyond the benefit of affordable housing).</p> <p>Examples may include transportation improvements; employment centers, parks, schools, etc.</p>	6

Criteria Number	Evaluation criteria	Documentation required	Maximum score
4.6	<p>Mass transit 4 points: For urban:¹⁴¹ Project located within a half mile or less of mass transit infrastructure (bus, train, light rail). For rural:¹⁴² Project is within 5 miles of an officially designated Park & Ride lot or public-private regional transportation. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Upload a map generated with google maps or similar application that shows project location and distance to mass transit (you may use the “nearby” feature in google maps). You must submit a map in pdf format that contains a scale and legend.</p>	4
4.7	<p>Services (refer to Table 6) For Urban: Project is within 0.5 mile walk of the community services listed in Table 6 as described below. For Rural: Project is located within 5 miles of the community services listed in Table 6 as described below. 10 points: Includes food access and another 4-6 services of different types. 8 points: Includes food access and another 2-3 services of different types. 5 points: Includes food access and one other type of service. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Upload a map generated with google maps or similar application that shows project location and distance to services (you may use the “nearby” feature in google maps). You must submit a map in pdf format that contains a scale and legend.</p>	10
4.8	<p>5 points: Community where the contaminated site is located is a “highly impacted community,” as defined in WAC 173-322A-100(24) and Section 4.4: Environmental Justice Evaluation Criteria of this Guidance. 0 points: The above does not apply.</p>	<p>Provide rank for the community per the Environmental Health Disparities Map.</p>	5

¹⁴¹ Urban is defined as: an urban area or community consists of contiguous, densely settled census block groups (BGs) and census blocks that meet minimum population density requirements (1000ppsm /500ppsm), along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population of at least 50,000 people.

¹⁴² Rural is defined as:

a) Counties with a population of less than 90,000, except for areas within these counties that meet the definition of Urban.

b) Counties with a population greater than 90,000 but less than 390,000 when more than an aggregated 25% of that county’s population resides in one metropolitan area. In this case, the county except such metropolitan area would be considered rural; for Example, Yakima County except the City of Yakima.

Criteria Table 19: Affordable housing cleanup grant list of community services and types of services to respond to Criterion 4.7

Types	Description and examples
Food access	farmers market, full service grocery store, other food store with produce
Health	pharmacy, medical clinic or office that treats patients
Wellness	public pool, gym, health club, sports field, public park, or similar
Education and culture	public library, educational facility, community college, K-12, Vocational School, or similar
Civic and community facilities	community or recreation center (includes performance spaces), post office, senior center, police station, fire station
Retail	clothing store, department store, hardware store
Services	bank, laundry, adult or senior care, child care, social services center

Appendix H: Focus on: MTCA Account and Revenue Changes

Ecology Publication No. 19-01-006

Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1901006.html>

Focus on: MTCA Account and Revenue Changes



Port Gamble Bay and Mill site, Kitsap County, WA. A Puget Sound Initiative site—reaching the goal of a healthy, sustainable Puget Sound.

Background

In 1988, Washington voters passed Initiative 97 that led to the creation of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), adopted as Washington's environmental cleanup law. This law provides a framework for managing, preventing, and cleaning up pollution. The initiative also created the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST).

Contact information

Garret Ward
 360-407-7282
Garret.Ward@ecy.wa.gov

Special accommodations

To request ADA accommodation, including materials in an alternate format, call Ecology at 360-407-7117, Washington Relay Service at 711, or visit <https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility>.

MTCA and the Hazardous Substance Tax support environmental and public health work across the state

The Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) provides funding for accounts created under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), and is a tax on the first possession of hazardous substances in Washington. The HST applies to petroleum products and certain pesticides and chemicals. It is intended to raise sufficient funds to clean up all hazardous waste sites and to prevent creation of future hazards due to improper disposal of toxic waste into the state's land, air, and water. MTCA-funded activities improve the state's environment, economy, and quality of life.

MTCA supports Ecology's work to clean up, properly manage, and prevent releases of hazardous substances. Under MTCA, more than 7,000 contaminated sites in Washington have been cleaned up. The MTCA accounts are the largest source of funding for a broad range of environmental and public health work at Ecology, and support about 40 percent of the agency's base operating budget. The MTCA accounts also generally provide Ecology over \$100 million in capital dollars each biennium to pass through to local governments and other persons for contaminated site cleanup, toxics prevention, air toxics mitigation, and stormwater pollution control projects.

ESSB 5993: Reforming the financial structure of the model toxics control program

The passage of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5993 (Chapter 422, Laws of 2019) made major changes to the MTCA accounts and the HST. As described in section 101 of the bill, its purpose was to update the Model Toxics Control Program and its primary funding mechanism through the following changes:

- Increase funding for programs and projects related to clean air, clean water, and toxic cleanup and prevention, with specific focus on stormwater pollution.

MTCA authorized uses

MTCA Operating Account (RCW 70.105D.190) – partial list:

- Hazardous and solid waste planning, management, and recycling.
- Hazardous waste cleanup.
- Local solid waste financial assistance.
- Oil and hazardous materials spill prevention, preparedness, training, and response.
- Water and environmental health protection and monitoring.
- Public participation grant (PPG) program.
- Pesticide management.
- Air quality programs.

MTCA Capital Account (RCW 70.105D.200) – partial list:

- Contaminated site investigation and cleanup.
- Hazardous and solid waste planning, management, and recycling.
- Toxic air pollutant reduction programs.

MTCA – Stormwater (RCW 70.105D.210)

- Stormwater pollution control projects and activities that protect or preserve existing remedial actions or prevent hazardous clean-up sites.
- Stormwater financial assistance to local governments.

- Provide distinct and transparent financial separation of capital and operating budget funding.
- Improve the transparency and visibility of operating and capital project expenditures under the program.
- Eliminate the volatility of HST revenues by moving to a volumetric rate for liquid petroleum products.

Account Changes

ESSB 5993 eliminated the three prior MTCA Accounts—the State Toxics Control Account (STCA), the Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA), and the Environmental Legacy Stewardship Account (ELSA). It replaced them with three new accounts—the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Operating Account, the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Capital Account, and the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Stormwater Account.

The authorized uses of the new accounts are similar to the prior MTCA accounts and include all of Ecology’s previously authorized uses.

Revenue Changes

ESSB 5993 changed the HST structure for liquid petroleum products from a value-based tax to a volume-based tax (<https://dor.wa.gov/find-taxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax>). Starting July 1, 2019, the HST rate on liquid petroleum products is \$1.09 per barrel, and will increase annually by the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for non-residential structures. The Department of Revenue (DOR) will use the IPD for non-residential structures published each March by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), for the prior calendar year to set the new per-barrel rate for the upcoming fiscal year.

The first \$50 million per biennium of liquid petroleum tax revenue is deposited into the Motor Vehicle Fund (MVF). The revenue deposited into the MVF must be used exclusively for transportation stormwater purposes. This deposit will continue each biennium until the Legislature passes a new \$2 billion “additive transportation funding act.”

The remaining liquid petroleum product revenue is deposited into the three new MTCA accounts:

- 60 percent into the MTCA Operating Account.
- 25 percent into the MTCA Capital Account.
- 15 percent into the MTCA Stormwater Account.

Revenue from all other substances subject to the HST, including non-liquid petroleum products and certain pesticides and chemicals, is still taxed at 7/10 of one percent of the wholesale value of the substance. Those revenues are deposited into the MTCA Capital Account.

This page intentionally left blank.