Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account

Ten-Year Cleanup Financing Report for 2025-27 Biennium

Toxics Cleanup Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington
May 2026, Publication 26-09-080

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Publication Information

This document is available on the Department of Ecology's website at:
https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2609080.html

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Related Information

- Model Toxics Control Act Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report 2022[1]
- Model Toxics Control Accounts Biennial Report of Expenditures: 2021-23 Biennium[2]

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[1] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209080.html
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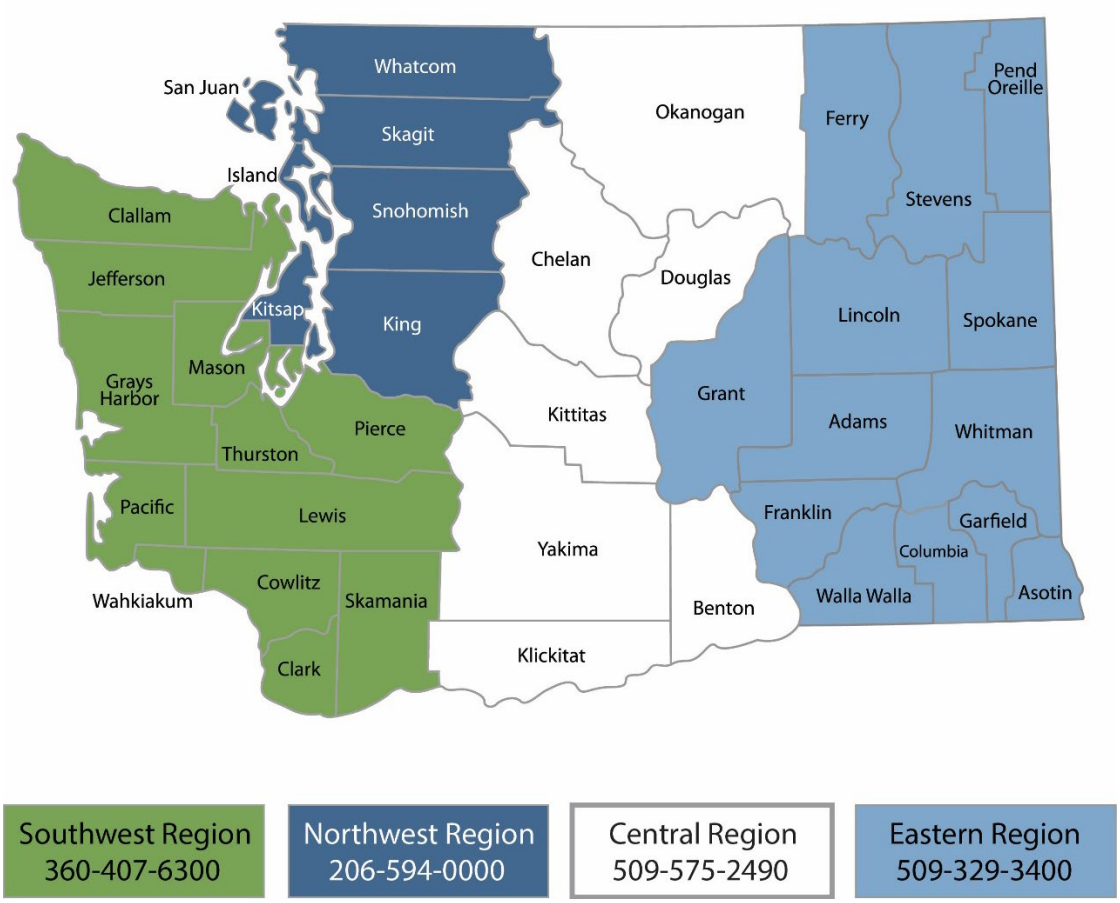

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Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 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
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Ten-Year Financing Report
2024

Toxics Cleanup Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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May 2026 | Publication 25-09-080

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ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
AFFF	Aqueous film-forming foam
AHCG Program	Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program
CAP	Cleanup Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CLARC	Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculations spreadsheet
CRO	Ecology's Central Regional Office
CSA	Cleanup Settlement Account
CSI	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative
CSID	cleanup site identification number
DOR	Washington State Department of Revenue
EAGL	Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans
ECY or Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EJ	environmental justice
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Ecology's Eastern Region Office
ESP	Everett Smelter Plume
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	fiscal year
HSL	Hazardous Sites List
HST	Hazardous Substance Tax
HVOC	highly volatile organic compound
IPD	Implicit Price Deflator

IPG	Integrated Planning Grant
ISIS	Integrated Site Information System database
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
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
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
SBCA	State Building Construction Account
SCUM	Sediment Cleanup User's Manual
SHA	Site Hazard Assessment
SSB	Substitute Senate Bill
TCP	Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program

VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

Executive Summary

As required under RCW 70A.305.030[4], the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) publishes the Model Toxics Control Act 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 Ecology and local governments will need to clean up contaminated sites during the 2025–27 Biennium and over the next ten years. It also identifies the cleanup projects included in Ecology's budget request to the Governor for the 2025–27 Biennium.

The cleanup process and associated funding play an essential role in ensuring that our economy, wildlife, and nearly eight million residents thrive. Under state law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) is both the regulation and the funding mechanism for cleanup in Washington state. The MTCA Capital Account supports cleanup actions at contaminated sites that Washington state either funds or conducts (see RCW 70A.305.190[19]), including the Remedial Action Grant program, Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants Program, and Ecology state-directed cleanup projects. Due to state budget shortfalls and decreased revenue from the Hazardous Substance Tax (HST), MTCA Capital funding was limited for the 2025-27 Biennium. This meant that for Ecology's budget requests, we strictly prioritized ongoing projects, because consistent funding allows projects to move readily from one phase of work to the next, avoiding costly delays and ensuring the cleanup moves forward.

To inform this report, in March 2024, Ecology solicited information from local governments and other entities for information about their cleanup projects and estimated financing needs over the next decade. We used the information collected to inform our budget request to the Governor and the information provided in this 10-year financing report.

Total Funding Need

Washington State has over 6,000 contaminated sites still requiring cleanup. We estimate that full cost of cleanup needs over the next ten years is estimated at $841 million state funding, and $1.5 billion when accounting for recipient match in the cleanup grants. Specific to the 2025-27 Biennium, we estimate the need for cleanup funding at just under $240 million in state funds. Due to limited cleanup funding available, Ecology requested approximately $150 million in new capital requests for the Governor's 2025-27 proposed budget.

These estimates underscore both the scale and urgency of contaminated site cleanup needs across Washington state. Limited MTCA Capital funding availability for the 2025-27 Biennium required Ecology to strictly prioritize ongoing projects throughout all cleanup budgets, while continuing to focus on reducing environmental health disparities and ensuring cleanups proceed without costly delays. Even with this strategic prioritization, the demand for cleanup funding far exceeds available resources. This persistent funding gap highlights the importance

[4] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030

of sustained, predictable investments to protect human health, restore contaminated lands, and support thriving, resilient communities statewide.

Funding Need for Remedial Action Grants

The Remedial Action Grant Program helps local governments clean contaminated sites in their communities. In the next ten years (through 2035), Ecology estimates that:

- More than $1.2 billion is needed to support local government cleanups of contaminated sites in their communities. This includes both the state share, which is supported by the RAG Program and funded regularly by the MTCA Capital Account, and local government funding as their match for the state share.
- Of the $1.2 billion, the estimated state share to support this work is just under $704 million.

Ecology requested $108 million for the 2025-27 Biennium due to limited funding availability. Unfortunately, this meant that our Remedial Action Grant request was limited to *ongoing* Oversight Remedial Action Grants in accordance with the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210[5]), but the number of *new* projects requesting RAG funding is growing. The need for other grant types, like Integrated Planning Grants, further increases this unmet demand.

Funding Need for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants

The Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program offers grants to people who intend to clean contaminated sites for development of affordable housing. Over the next ten years (through 2035), we estimate that approximately $60.2 million will be needed for affordable housing-related cleanup projects. However, it challenging to accurately estimate the need on a ten-year horizon due to the very time sensitive nature of affordable housing projects. For the 2025-27 Biennium, we identified 6 shovel-ready projects needing approximately $13.5 million. Ecology requested just under $10 million to support 4 of the projects.

Funding for Need for Additional Cleanup

Ecology's state-directed cleanup work includes contaminated sites that the agency has taken responsibility for on behalf of the state. Ecology identified 14 projects needing over $31 million for the 2025-27 Biennium and a total of 20 projects needing almost $77 million over the next ten years.

Additionally, Ecology requested $3 million to help identify sites with per- and polyflouroalkyl substances as a contaminant to start identifying future financial needs for these cleanups.

[5] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-210

Chapter 1: Introduction to cleanup

This chapter explains the purpose of the report and defines the scope of the problem. More than 14,000 contaminated sites in Washington have previously or currently threaten human health and the environment. Cleanup funding remains an essential benefit that helps our economy, wildlife, and nearly eight million residents thrive.

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(4))[6], which states that:

> **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, multi-biennia 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.

This report outlines the estimated financing that Washington state and local governments will need to clean contaminated sites over the next ten years. It also identifies cleanup projects and

[6] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030.

grant programs that are included in Ecology's budget request to the Governor for the 2025-27 Biennium.

MTCA: Protecting health and environment for 37 years

In the late 1980s, 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 known today as MTCA, our state's environmental cleanup law. Washington voters passed this law as part of Initiative Measure No. 97 on November 8, 1988, and it became effective on March 1, 1989.

MTCA helps protect our health and environment from hazardous substances in our state's land and waters. Funds to clean contamination come from a voter-authorized tax on hazardous substances such as petroleum products, certain chemicals, and pesticides.

This law 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 contaminated site cleanup.

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

- Polluters pay for cleanup
- Cleanup process is biased toward action and innovation
- Cleanups should be as permanent as practicable
- Public and Tribal participation is crucial

Our engagement of Tribes and communities affected by contaminated sites has been strengthened under Chapter 43.376[7] RCW (Government-to-Government Relationship with Indian Tribes), Executive Order 25-10[8], and HEAL[9] (Healthy Environment for All Act).

Ecology is responsible for implementing and enforcing its cleanup provisions. We use both the law and the rules we adopt under that law, the MTCA Cleanup Regulations (WAC 173-340[10]) to

[7] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=43.376
[8] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/exe_order/25-10%20-%20Tribal%20Relations%20%28tmp%29_1.pdf
[9] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.02
[10] https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340

manage the cleanup of contaminated sites in the state. We also use funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account to:

- Provide grants and loans to local governments to investigate and clean contaminated sites
- Provide grants to various types of entities to investigate and clean contaminated properties where affordable housing will be constructed
- Contract Ecology state-directed cleanups at orphaned and abandoned contaminated sites

MTCA will soon celebrate its 37th anniversary 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 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.

Contaminated sites and remedial actions

A contaminated site under MTCA is a site at which Ecology or the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency (PLIA) has determined further remedial action is necessary under MTCA (WAC 173-340-200[11]). Today, we call these contaminated sites, although you will still see them referred to as cleanup sites or hazardous waste sites.

Remedial actions are collective planning, investigative, and technical work needed to clean a site contaminated by hazardous substances. These actions are often simply referred to as cleanups. Cleanups are often considered construction projects that remove or immobilize contamination and put properties back into use.

Some of these cleanups may be happening in your backyard. Learn more about this critical work by exploring our interactive map called What's in My Neighborhood[12].

Contaminated sites can harm our health and environment. Hazardous substances, such as petroleum and heavy metals, can pollute drinking water and food sources. Contaminated air can affect air in buildings where people live and work.

[11] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-200
[12] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/neighborhood/

Ecology is working to clean Washington's contaminated sites. Many of these sites are the result of more than 100 years of past business practices and accidental spills of dangerous materials. The person responsible for the efforts to clean contamination is called the potentially liable persons. By partnering with local governments, potentially liable persons, developers, contractors, 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 14,283 sites are already cleaned or undergoing monitoring (more than 8,000 sites combined), and more than 4,200 cleanups are underway.

Ecology developed the way to assess contaminated sites, called the Site Hazard Assessment and Ranking Process[13], or SHARP. Starting January 2024, this process replaces the outdated Washington Ranking Method, developed in 1992, and supports the newly adopted changes to the MTCA Cleanup Rule. The new process will enable us to assess all contaminated sites and identify those sites that pose the greatest chemical exposure risks to people and other living things.

SHARP also tracks socioeconomic information about the population threatened by a contaminated site and whether it is a likely vulnerable population or overburdened community. For more information about how we make such determinations, see Implementation Memorandum No. 25: Identifying Likely Vulnerable Populations and Overburdened Communities under the Cleanup Regulations[14]. Chapter 4 has more information about how was are implementing equity considerations.

We used the results of our SHARP assessments when scoring and prioritizing cleanup projects for competitive grants in the 2025-27 budget request.

Steps in cleaning a contaminated site

The cleanup process is specified in the MTCA Cleanup Rule[15] and described on Ecology's website[16]. Cleaning contamination can mean removing contaminated material from the site and storing it in a special landfill, treating it until it's no longer harmful, or isolating it so it can't affect human health or the environment.

[13] https://ecology.wa.gov/spills-cleanup/contamination-cleanup/cleanup-process/assessing-contaminated-sites
[14] http://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2409044.html
[15] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-120
[16] https://ecology.wa.gov/spills-cleanup/contamination-cleanup/cleanup-process

Property owners can clean contaminated sites independently or under our supervision[17]. Ecology may also conduct cleanups at orphaned and abandoned sites. Orphaned sites are sites where the responsible party cannot be found or is insolvent (bankrupt). Abandoned sites are sites where the responsible party is financially unable or unwilling to carry out the cleanup. In both cases, the burden of cleaning up the contaminated sites shifts to the state. Cleanups we conduct or supervise are called formal cleanups. For such cleanups, we follow the steps in Figure 1 and ask for feedback from the public and Tribes at key points. Independent cleanups don't have the same engagement requirements, but they must meet the same cleanup standards.

It takes dedicated funding, science-based action, and strong partnerships to address the 100-year-old legacy of historic business practices and accidental spills. Some cleanup efforts are especially complex, costly, and take years to complete, like those involving multiple releases of different contaminants that have spread out and mixed (known as comingled plumes).
We make measurable progress toward a healthier environment, healthier communities, and stronger economies each time we follow the MTCA cleanup steps and access funding from the MTCA accounts.

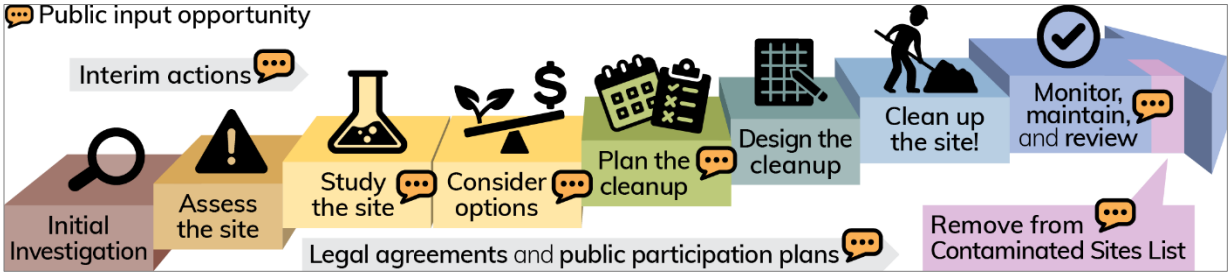

Figure 1: Steps in the formal MTCA cleanup process.

Financial cleanup reports

MTCA requires Ecology to produce the following three 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 and 70A.305.130). Those resources are:

1. **MTCA Capital Account: Ten-Year Financing Report (this report)** is produced by September during even-numbered years, per RCW 70A.305.030(4).[18] It describes how we plan to spend funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account on cleanup

[17] https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-process/Cleanup-options
[18] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030

activities over the next ten years. It also includes Ecology's biennial budget request to the Governor for the next biennium. Download the 2022 report.[19]

2. **MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures** is produced by December during odd-numbered years per RCW 70A.305.030(5)[20] and explains how Ecology and other agencies used MTCA funds over the previous biennium. Download the 2023 report.[21]

3. **Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) Annual Report** is produced by October every year, per RCW 70A.305.130(7).[22] 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 2024 report.[23]

These recurring reports and other one-time reports required by MTCA are available on Ecology's website. Table 3 below 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 past and future investments in cleanup.

[19] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2209080.html
[20] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.030
[21] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2309060.html
[22] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130
[23] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2509081.html

Table 1: Comparison of content found in Ecology's two major MTCA financial reports: the MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures and the MTCA Capital Account: 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 2022 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2209080.html	**MTCA Biennial Report of Expenditures (2021–23 Biennium)** https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2309060.html

Chapter 2: Hazardous Substance Tax and Model Toxics Control Act Accounts

The Hazardous Substance Tax (HST) is the largest source of funding for a broad range of environmental and public health work across Washington. HST supports about 35% of Ecology's base operating budget and provided over $240 million in new capital funds in the 2025-27 Biennium. We pass through most of the capital funds to local governments and other qualified entities. HST revenue is used to clean up contaminated sites, prevent and mitigate pollution, and for stormwater pollution control projects.

The HST applies to more than 8,000 hazardous substances, including petroleum products and certain chemicals and pesticides. The person or business that takes "first possession" of a hazardous substance within Washington state is responsible for paying the tax.

The tax rate for liquid petroleum products is volume-based. The initial tax rate in 2019 was $1.09 per barrel. The tax increases annually by the implicit Price Deflator for non-residential structures.[24] Table 1 displays the historical tax rate per barrel by fiscal year. The tax rate for other hazardous substances is value-based and doesn't change. See RCW 82.21.030 for a description of how the revenue is distributed[25]. As of July 1, 2025, the tax rates are:

- $1.48 per barrel (42 gallons) for liquid petroleum products (such as gasoline).
- 0.7% of the wholesale value ($7 per $1,000) for other taxable hazardous substances.

Table 2: Washington State's historical Hazardous Substance Tax rate per barrel by fiscal year.

Period	Tax rate per barrel
July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2026	$1.48
July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025	$1.48
July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024	$1.40
July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	$1.20
July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022	$1.14

[24] The Department of Revenue uses the Implicit Price Deflator for non-residential structures published each March by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, for the prior calendar year to set the new per-barrel rate for the upcoming fiscal year.
[25] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.21.030

Washington's Department of Revenue (DOR) collects and administers the HST. For more information, including lists of substances subject to the tax, visit DOR's website[26]. See Ecology's September 2019 publication, Focus on: MTCA Accounts and Revenue Changes[27], for more information on MTCA and the authorized uses of HST revenue.

Tax revenue

The first $50 million per biennium of the HST revenue from liquid petroleum products is deposited in the state Motor Vehicle Fund. This revenue 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 HST revenue from liquid petroleum products is deposited into the three MTCA accounts:

1. 60% into the MTCA Operating Account.
2. 25% into the MTCA Capital Account.
3. 15% into the MTCA Stormwater Account.

HST revenue from all other hazardous substances, including non-liquid petroleum products and certain pesticides and chemicals, is deposited in the MTCA capital account (see RCW 82.21.030[28] and Figure 5 for the detailed distribution of revenue).

[26] https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax
[27] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1901006.html
[28] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=82.21.030

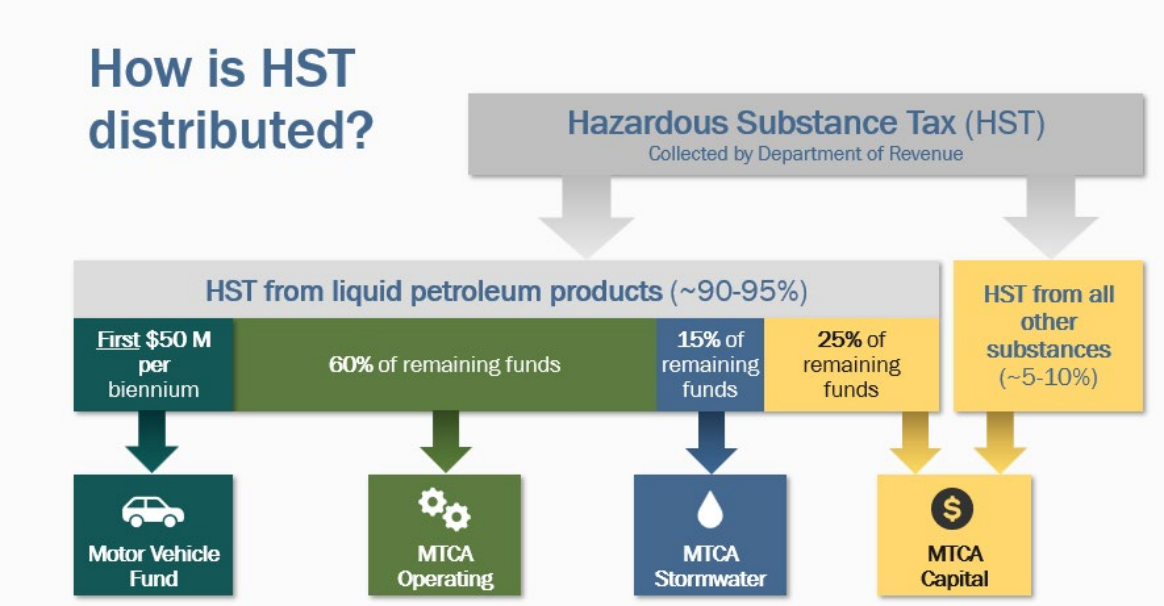

Figure 2: The process of how Hazardous Substance Tax funds are distributed.

More than 95% of the revenue deposited in the MTCA accounts comes from HST revenue. The remaining 5% comes from fees, cost recovery, fines, and other sources.

Revenue trends and forecasts

Figure 6 displays HST revenue from inception of the tax. It also includes the Department of Revenue's June 2025 revenue forecast for the tax.[27] Using that forecast, Table 2 identifies the estimated revenue for the three MTCA accounts and working capital reserves for the 2025-27 Biennium.

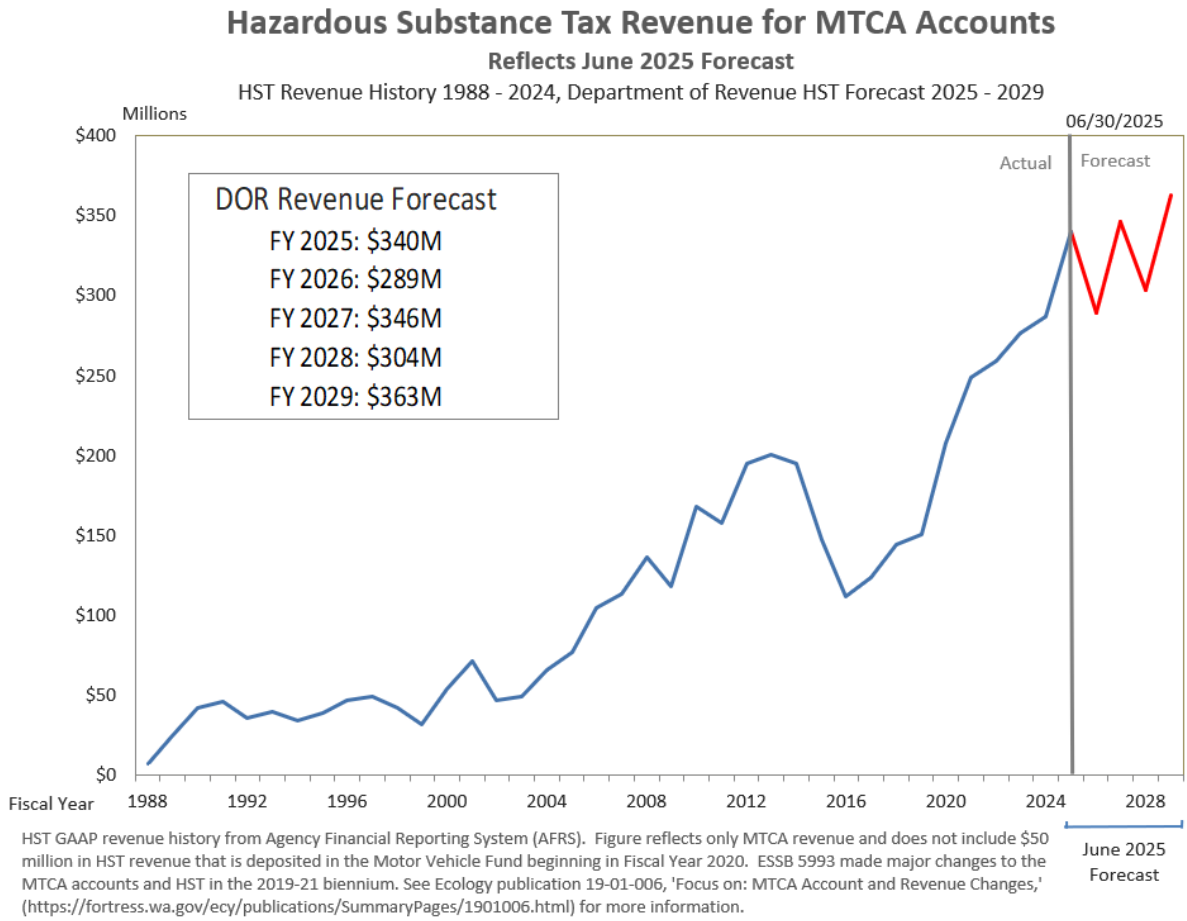

Figure 3: Hazardous Substance Tax revenue (reflects June 2025 forecast).

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. The data source for the chart is Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue's Non-General Fund Tax Sources – Environmental/Habitat Taxes (June 2025)[29]

Table 3: Estimated revenue in MTCA accounts for 2025-27 Biennium based on June 2025 forecast and cost recovery.

MTCA Account	**Estimated Revenue 2025-27 Biennium**
HST revenue	
Model Toxics Control Capital	$179 million

[29] https://dor.wa.gov/non-general-fund-forecasts

Model Toxics Control Operating	$365 million
Model Toxics Control Stormwater	$91 million
HST subtotal	$635 million
Cost recovery and penalties	
Model Toxics Control Capital and Operating	$10 million
Total	$645 million

Actively managing funds in MTCA accounts

Ecology guides cleanup projects through MTCA's cleanup process and requirements, including those projects needing public funding. As discussed earlier in this chapter, the regulations require cleanup projects to proceed through various cleanup phases, from an assessment of human health and environmental risks to the final cleanup (WAC 173-340)[30]. The phase of a project demonstrates its progress and informs readiness to proceed, providing important information as Ecology considers projects for funding.

As of the June 2025 forecast, MTCA is facing a significant shortfall. Forecasted revenue from the Hazardous Substance Tax has dropped over $100 million since the March 2025 forecast. There is little-to-no capacity for new investments from MTCA Capital Account beginning in 2027-29, unless significant underspending is assumed to allow for an over-appropriation of the accounts. Without an increase in revenue or legislative action, cleanup projects may be stranded next biennium. For more information on the MTCA revenue shortfall please refer to Ecology's focus sheet[31]. Limited MTCA Capital funding potentially limits the amount of funding available for the cleanup investments identified in this report.

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

MTCA Cleanup Grant Programs

The MTCA Capital Account supports remedial actions at contaminated sites that Washington state either funds or conducts (see RCW 70A.305.190[19](4)(a)), including the Remedial Action Grant program, Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants Program, and Ecology state-directed cleanup projects.

[30] https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-340
[31] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2501008.html

RAG Program: Washington state provides 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. See Chapter 6 for more information.

Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants (AHCG) Program: Washington state provides grants to public or private entities intending to clean sites to develop affordable housing. Ecology provides oversight of those cleanup projects. See Chapter 7 for more information.

Ecology state-directed cleanup work: Washington state supports remedial actions at contaminated sites for which it has taken responsibility. See Chapter 8 for more information. This support includes:

- 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.
- State funding to assist 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 provides oversight of those cleanups.

Chapter 3: Overall Funding Need for Cleanups

Over the last 37 years, we have identified many contaminated sites in Washington. Over half of these sites have already been cleaned. The remainder require further action. To better understand the funding need, here's how those sites break down as of August 2024[32] (Figure 2):

- **14,283 sites** have been identified in Washington state. This included both sites that have been cleaned up and sites requiring further action.
- **8,100 sites** (about 54% of all sites) are already cleaned up and require no further action.
- **194 of the 8,100 cleaned-up sites** (about 1% of all sites) are being monitored to ensure their remedies are still protecting human health and the environment.
- **4,204 sites** (about 30% of all sites) have already begun cleanup actions by property 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.
- **1,957 sites** (about 14% of all sites) still need to begin cleanup actions.
- **200 to 300 new sites are discovered and reported to Ecology each year,** and about 220 sites are cleaned per year since MTCA became law 37 years ago. These new sites continue to be added to our lists despite many resource challenges such as reduced staffing, heavier workloads, and historically unstable funding—all impact Ecology's ability to provide the necessary oversight, technical assistance, and grant, loan, or contracting support at contaminated sites.

[32] Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

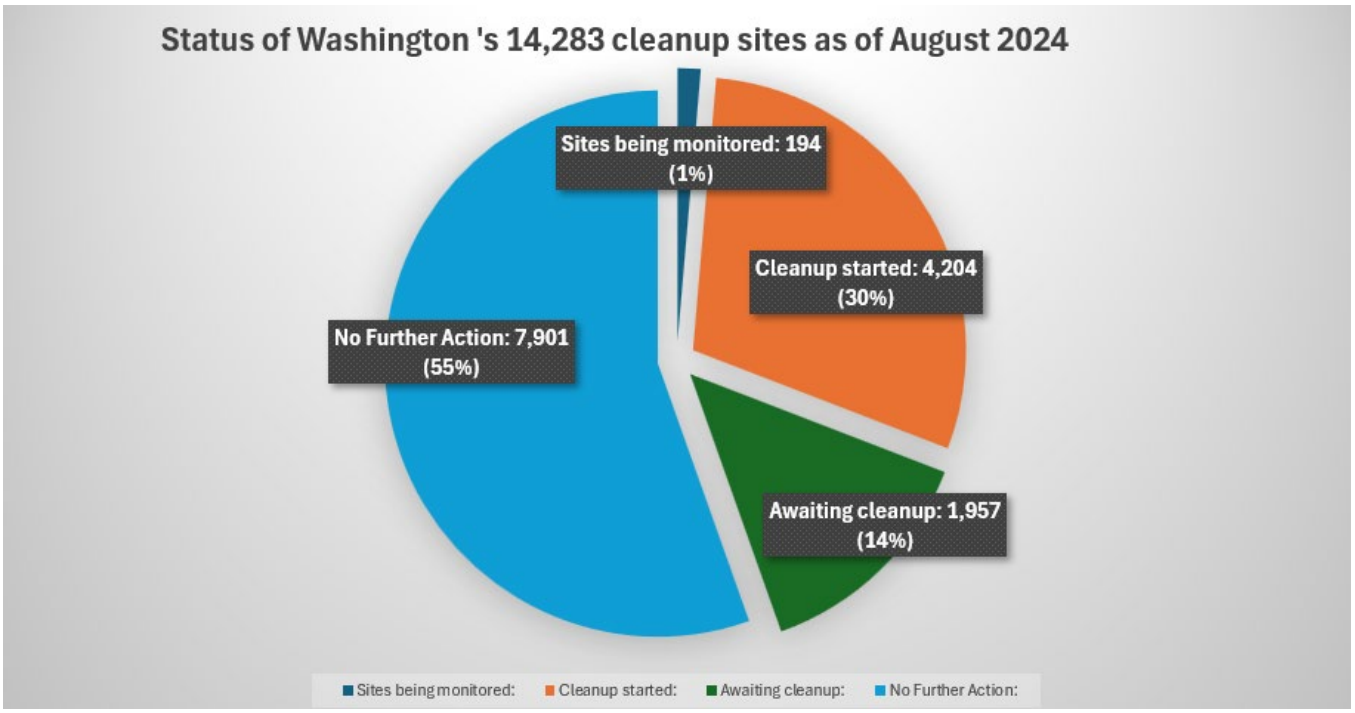

Figure 4: Number and status of cleanup sites in Washington as of August 2024. Source: Ecology's Management Information System also known as MIC.

Public funding and obligations for cleanup

Under MTCA, polluters are responsible for cleanup. About 21% of Washington's 14,283 cleanup 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. Federal government includes military bases, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cleanups under the federal cleanup law[33], and other federally owned facilities. Many of these publicly owned sites will need state funding to remove the threats of contamination.

Of the roughly 3,000 publicly owned sites in Washington, about:

- 1,650 have already been cleaned. About 100 of these sites are undergoing monitoring to ensure the remedy still protects human health and the environment
- 930 already have cleanup actions underway

[33] https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/comprehensive-environmental-response-compensation-and-liability-act-cercla-and-federal

- 460 are still waiting to begin cleanup

The remaining 79% of Washington's cleanup sites are privately owned, and so are the responsibility of the private owner or other liable persons.[18] However, private owners and prospective purchasers are not always capable of conducting or funding cleanups needed to protect Washington communities and so state assistance is needed to conduct or fund the cleanup.

Estimated costs

Ecology estimated that the full need for cleanup funding for the 2025-27 biennium was just under $240 million in state funds. However, due to limited availability of cleanup funding, Ecology only requested just over $150 million in new capital requests.

The full cost of cleanup needs over the next ten years is estimated at $841 million state share, and $1.5 billion when accounting for recipient match in the cleanup grants. Figures 4 and 5 (Figure 5 zooms in on the Puget Sound to ensure legibility) show the ten-year need broken up by legislative district for state funding to support cleanup.

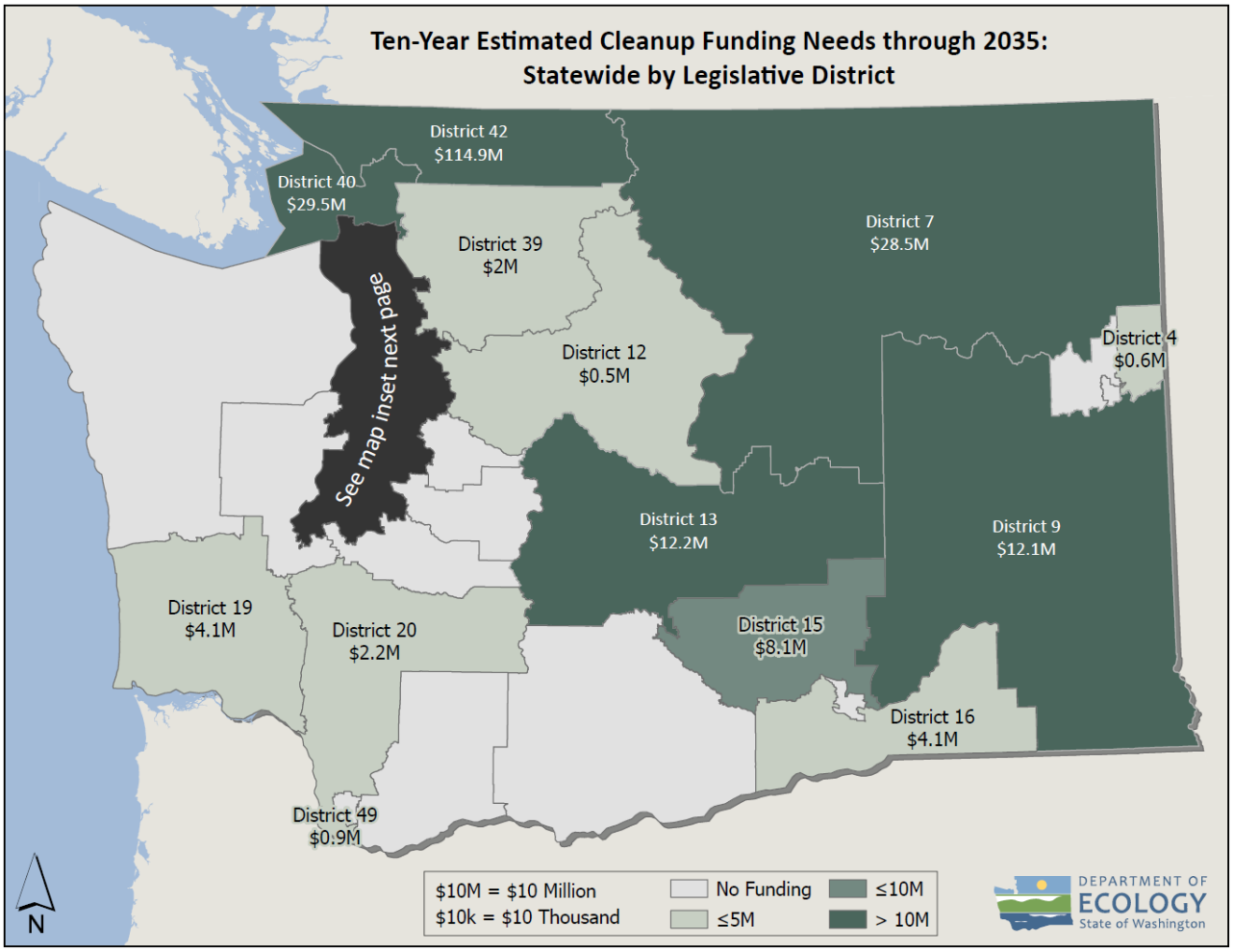

Figure 5: Map of the estimated cleanup funding needed through 2035 for Washington state separated by legislative district, excluding the Puget Sound area.

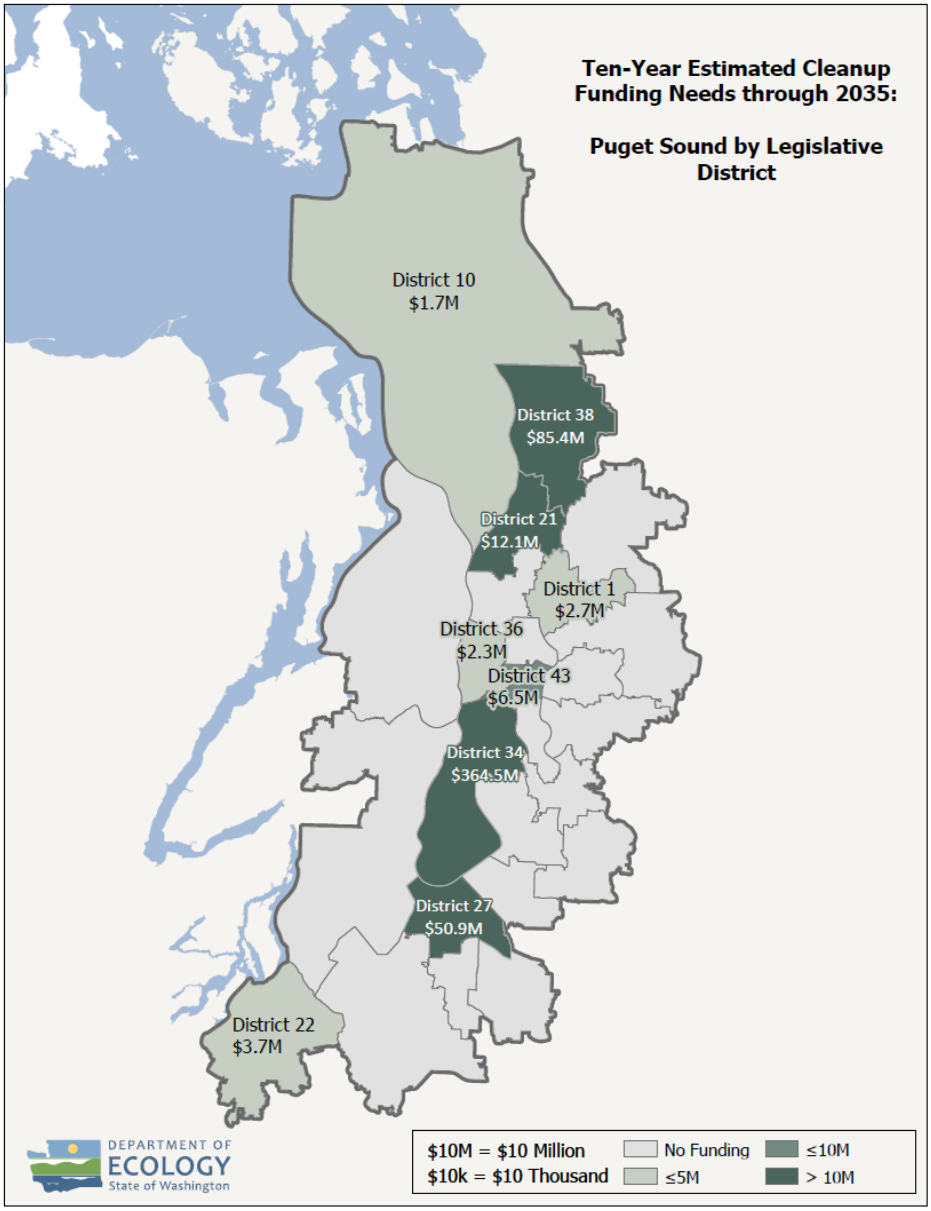

Figure 6: Map of the estimated cleanup funding needed through 2035 for the Puget Sound area separated by legislative district.

Chapter 4: Equity Considerations for 2025-27

This chapter provides a brief introduction to the Healthy Environment for All Act and how implementing budget equity has influenced the 2025-27 cleanup budget requests. Information about how budget equity is incorporated in Ecology's competitive cleanup grant programs, state-directed cleanup, and community outreach and engagement is also detailed.

The Healthy Environment for All Act

The Healthy Environment for All Act[34] (also known as the HEAL Act) was passed by the Legislature in 2021. The law requires Ecology and other state agencies to identify and address environmental health disparities in 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[35]).

The HEAL Act instructs Ecology, among other agencies, to incorporate environmental justice into funding and budgeting processes. The HEAL Act requires agencies to set a goal of directing 40% of all grants and expenditures that create environmental benefits to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities (RCW 70A.02.080)[36].

The implementation of HEAL goals into budget and funding decisions creates new opportunity and authority to ensure state resources are equitably distributed. Developing and implementing budget processes that incorporate environmental justice is an iterative process that will evolve as the agency learns more, and as the Environmental Justice Council[37] provides guidance. Our initial implementation of budget and funding obligations focuses on budget decisions where we have discretion to direct or influence expenditures that may reduce or eliminate environmental harm, address environmental and health disparities for overburdened communities and vulnerable populations, and cultivate community and infrastructure resilience. Among Ecology's focus areas are grant, loan, and contracted programs. These programs are a significant portion of Ecology's budget, with over 50 unique funding programs that make up approximately 70% of our appropriations.

Directing and tracking investments

On June 26, 2024, the Governor's Office published a uniform approach for identifying overburdened communities and vulnerable populations to direct and track investments under the HEAL Act. This approach ensures that investments made under this law are effectively

[34] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02
[35] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02&full=true#70A.02.005
[36] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02.080
[37] https://waportal.org/partners/environmental-justice-council

directed towards creating benefits for vulnerable populations in overburdened communities and tracked consistently across state agencies. Under this approach, an investment fulfills HEAL Act funding equity requirements if it is:

- Invested in geographic area identified on the Overburdened Communities Mapping (OCM) tool[38];
- Reasonably expected to benefit a "vulnerable population" based on one or more of the definitions established in the HEAL Act (RCW 70A.02.010(14))[39]; and
- Reasonably expected to create "environmental benefits" based on the criteria in the HEAL Act (RCW 70A.02.010(4))[40].

Focus on equity in 2025-27 cleanup budget

When soliciting and prioritizing cleanup projects for investment in the 2025-27 budget request, Ecology considered equity. This section describes how we considered equity for both our competitive cleanup grant programs and our state-directed cleanups.

Competitive cleanup grant programs

For both our competitive RAG Program and AHCG Program, Ecology considers several factors when scoring and prioritizing cleanup projects for funding, including equitable distribution.

For the 2025-27 Biennium, the equitable distribution factors represented 40% of the total possible project score. Since our project solicitation occurred in February 2024, before the Governor's Office published its guidance and OCM Tool, we used other criteria to identify and prioritize cleanup projects in overburdened communities and vulnerable populations. Those criteria were sourced from the Department of Health's EHD Map[41] and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Environmental Justice (EJ) Screen.[42]

[38] https://geo.wa.gov/datasets/e0074300efda47efa6b01e6236bcfe48_0/explore?location=47.044319%2C-120.897341%2C7.00
[39] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02.010
[40] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.02.010
[41] https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/washington-environmental-health-disparities-map
[42] https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen. As of the date of publication, this tool is no longer available on EPA's website.

The Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Index is a layer on the EHD Map.[43] This index considers 19 indicators that include environmental exposures and effects as well as sensitive populations and socioeconomic factors. Projects scoring a 9 or 10 scored for this criteria.

We used several layers from the EJ Screen tool. The Demographic Index, which is based on the average of two socioeconomic indicators: low income and people of color. We also used the Supplemental Demographic Index, which is based on the average of five socioeconomic indicators: low income, unemployment, limited English, less than high school education, and low life expectancy (which is a health dataset). Please note the federal EJ screen tool was available at the time of scoring, but has since been removed form the EPA's website.

We also used RAG specific definition for if the site is in an "economically disadvantaged" city, town, or county as defined in WAC 173- 322A-100(15) and (16)[44]. Ecology publishes the list for each biennium in July of the odd numbered year. Based on timing, the publication active at the time of the solicitation is used for Oversight Remedial Action Grants (the 2023-25 publication[45] is used for the 2025-27 solicitation). Projects also scored if the application would help ensure diverse funding distribution within the state by being located East of the Cascades.

For full details on how we scored and ranked grant-funded cleanup projects for the 2025-27 Biennium, see our published RAG Program[46] and AHCG Program[47] guidelines. While EPA's EJ Screen tool was available during the ranking process, it has since been removed from the EPA's website. Ecology will use additional criteria from the EHD map for the 2027-29 Biennium.

While Ecology was unable to score grant-funded cleanup projects based on the Directive of the Governor 24-11[48] or the "Governor's Office new unified approach for identifying overburdened communities", we are identifying and tracking our investments based on that new definition. For the 2025-27 Biennium, the following requested grant funding would be directed towards overburdened communities:

- 87% or $95 million of the $108 million Remedial Action Grant Program budget request (see Appendix A for full details)

[43] https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/washington-environmental-health-disparities-map
[44] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-100
[45] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2309045.html
[46] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2409046.html
[47] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2409048.html
[48] https://governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/directive/24-11%20-%20Overburdened%20Communities.pdf

- 67% or $6.5 million of the $9.7 million Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program budget request (see Appendix B for full details)

Ecology state-directed cleanups

For Ecology state-directed cleanups, we also considered several factors when prioritizing sites, including whether the site impacts a likely vulnerable population or overburdened community. We used the same layers from the EHD Map[49] and Environmental Justice (EJ) Screen[50] in Ecology state-directed as in the competitive grant program when prioritizing within a given project list. However, Ecology also considered the Governor's Office new unified approach for identifying overburdened communities for the purpose of directing and tracking investments during prioritization.

This methodology was used to rank within the following Ecology state-directed cleanup project lists:

- Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies
- The Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative
- Everett Smelter Plume
- Cleanup Toxics Sites – Puget Sound Initiative.

Within these four project lists totaling just over $31 million, 47% of the requested funding, or just over $14 million, would be directed towards creating benefits for vulnerable populations in overburdened communities, as identified by the Governor's Office OBC map[51].

Community Outreach and Engagement

All Ecology state-directed and formal cleanups are subject to the public participation and Tribal engagement requirements in our state's cleanup rules. Under those rules, Ecology does the following for all of the specific sites identified in this report:

- **Provide the public with meaningful opportunities to participate throughout the cleanup process** (WAC 173-340-600[52]). When developing public participation plans for

[49] https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/washington-environmental-health-disparities-map
[50] https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen. As of the date of publication, this tool is no longer available on EPA's website.
[51] https://geo.wa.gov/datasets/e0074300efda47efa6b01e6236bcfe48_0/explore?location=47.044319%2C-120.897341%2C7.00
[52] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-600

cleanups, Ecology will specifically consider the needs of likely vulnerable populations and overburdened communities and the threats posed to such populations (WAC 173-340-600(9)(a) and (b)).

- **Ensure effective communication and outreach** that addresses linguistic, cultural, literacy, technology, and accessibility barriers and welcomes meaningful participation when discretion permits to comply with Title VI non-discrimination obligations and promote environmental justice best practices for meaningful community engagement

- **Seek meaningful engagement with affected Tribes throughout the cleanup process** (WAC 173-340-620[53]). Ecology will develop a Tribal engagement plan to provide Tribes with timely information, effective communication, continuous opportunities for collaboration and, when necessary, government-to-government consultation, as appropriate for each site (WAC 173-340-620(3)).

- **Conduct cultural resource consultations with Tribes** according to Governor's Executive Order 21-02[54] and WAC 173-340-815[55] at each appropriate step in the cleanup process to enable Tribes to provide input on the overall design and scope of each project.

[53] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-620
[54] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/eo_21-02.pdf
[55] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-815

Chapter 5: How the Ten-Year Solicitation Works

This chapter describes the Ten-Year Solicitation process for Ecology's Remedial Action Grant Program and Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program. The 2024 Ten-Year Solicitation results for those programs are specified in Chapters 6 and 7 respectively.

Solicitation overview

In February and March during even-numbered years, Ecology solicits 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 the following two major competitive cleanup grant and loan programs:

1. The Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program: The RAG Program offers grants and loans to local governments to clean contaminated sites in their jurisdictions and to conduct other cleanup activities. For more details on the scoring criteria and applicable policies for grant types supported in the 2025-27 solicitation, please view Remedial Action Grant and Loan guidance for the 2025–27 Biennium[56].

2. The new Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program offers grants to entities who are planning to clean contaminated sites intended for affordable housing, when that cleanup is supervised by Ecology under order or consent decree. For more details on the scoring criteria and applicable policies for grant types supported in the 2025-27 solicitation, please view Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants Guidelines for the 2025–27 Biennium[57].

We conduct the Ten-Year Solicitation 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

- Encourage public and private entities (such as nonprofits and real estate developers) to apply for competitive grants through our AHCG Program to help pay for planning and cleanup costs when affordable housing will be the end use

[56] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2409046.html
[57] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2409048.html

- 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

- Ask responsible entities to provide enough project information that helps us select which sites to fund and create Ecology's budget request for the next biennium

For us 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 (WAC 173-322A-320(2)(e))[58]. However, since our budget recommendations must fall within available resources, we can only 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[59], Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans website[60], RAG email list[61], and AHCG email list[62] with periodic reminders shared the same way.

When the Ten-Year Solicitation period ends, Ecology financial, regional, and cleanup project managers review and score each project based on multiple criteria published in guidance for each grant type. Scored criteria include, for example, whether the site poses immediate threats to human health (based on SHARP); whether the project is ready to proceed; and equity considerations. Projects are ranked based on their score and whether they have been previously funded or have an active Extended Grant Agreement.

From the list of eligible projects, we can include only some in our budget request to the Governor due to limited available funding. The rest of the ranked projects remain on a project list throughout the budgeting process and legislative session, should funding become available. For example, if the HST revenue forecast after Ecology's submission increases the funds available, the Governor or the Legislature may ask for the full project list to consider increasing funding to a grant program.

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-

[58] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-320
[59] https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/guidance-technical-assistance/site-register-lists-and-data
[60] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan
[61] https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAECY/subscriber/new?topic_id=WAECY_110
[62] https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAECY/subscriber/new?topic_id=WAECY_328

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.

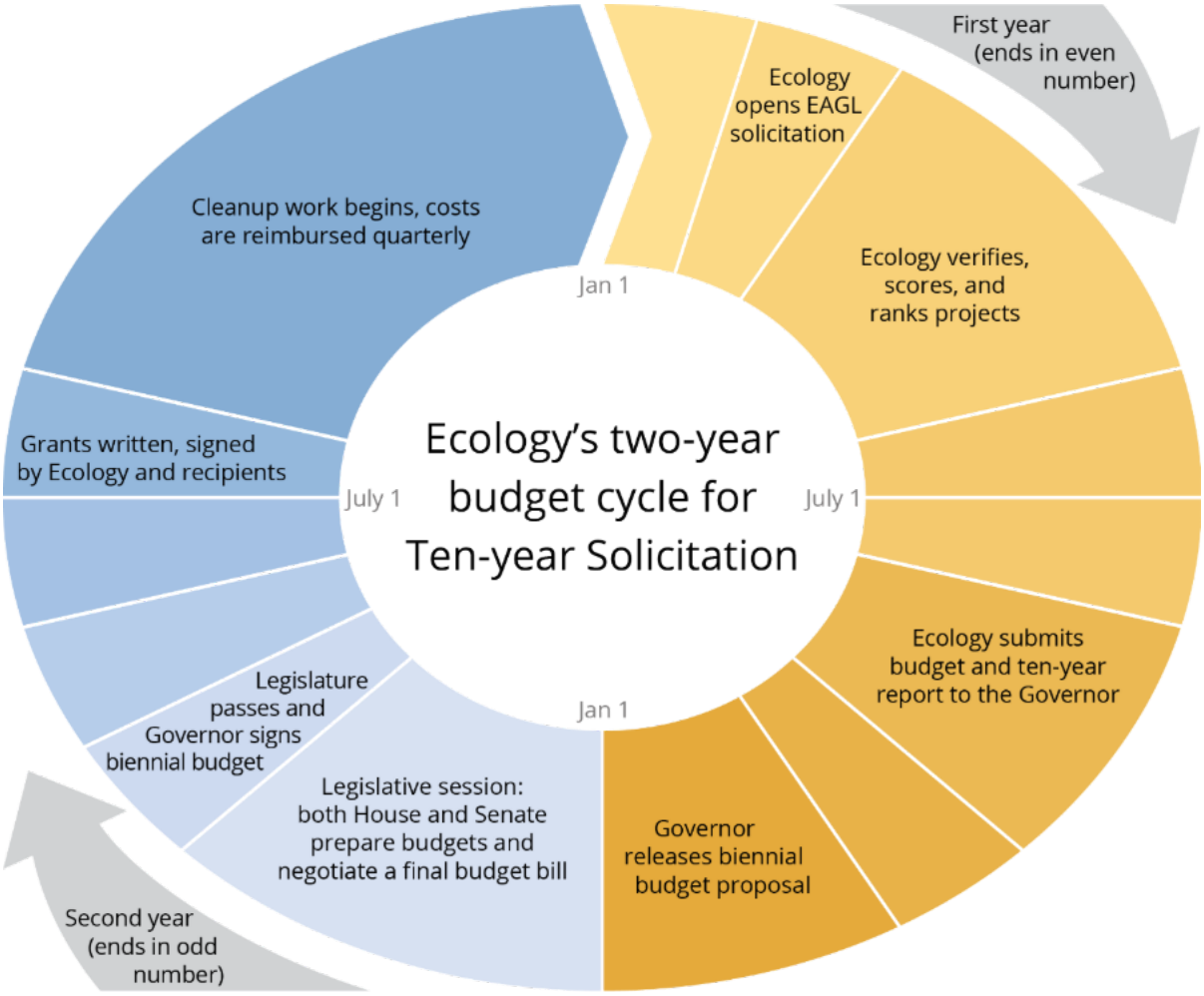

Figure 7: Ecology's two-year budget cycle for the Ten-Year Solicitation extends over two calendar years, from January to December. Ecology uses Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system as a way to manage the Ten-year solicitation.

Chapter 6: Remedial Action Grant Program – Overview and Estimated Funding Need

Ecology's Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Program helps local governments clean contaminated sites in their communities. This chapter provides an overview of the program, the type of grants and loans offered under the program, and the results of the 2024 Ten-Year Solicitation for the program, including:

- The estimated need by local governments for state RAG funding over the next ten years to clean sites in their communities.
- Ecology's 2025-27 Biennium Capital Budget request for RAG projects.

We prepared this chapter in partnership with local governments that applied for RAG grants and loans.

Overview of RAG Program

The RAG Program provides grants and loans to local governments to investigate and clean contaminated sites in their communities. Ecology offers these grants and loans to encourage and expedite the cleanup and reuse of contaminated publicly owned lands. Grant funds also lessen the financial impact on local taxpayers. Many types of RAGs require local governments to pay up to half of the eligible costs, particularly for more expensive projects (WAC 173-322A-010(3)) [63].

The RAG Program is authorized under MTCA (RCW 70A.305.190(5)) [64]. Ecology administers the program under rules (Chapter 173-322A[65] WAC) and published guidelines. The program is primarily funded by the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(i) and (ii)). At times, the Legislature has also appropriated state bonds to fund this program, especially when MTCA Capital funding was in short supply.

RAG funding is only available to local governments. For the purposes of the RAG Program, "local government" means any political subdivision of the state, including a town, city, county, special

[63] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-010
[64] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.190
[65] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A

purpose district (such as a port), or other municipal corporation (RCW 70A.305.020(19)[66] and WAC 173-322A-100(31)[67]).

Local governments have a clear perspective of cleanup activities that directly affect their communities. By working with them, we learn more about each community's needs and build stronger relationships with the invested parties that help conduct cleanups. We also gain critical insight into their priorities, timelines, cost estimates, and technical issues.

Types of grants and loans offered under RAG Program

This section identifies the different types of remedial action grants and loans, how Ecology solicits projects for each type, and which grants Ecology is offering in the 2025-27 Biennium.

Biennial solicitations

Ecology solicited the following types of remedial action grants and loans as part of the March 2024 solicitation that Ecology uses to create the budget request for the 2025-27 biennium:

Oversight Remedial Action Grants and Loans (ORAGs)[68] provide funding to local governments that investigate and clean contaminated sites under the supervision of Ecology or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under an order[69] or decree.[70] For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology requested funding for this grant type and submitted a project list to the Governor (see Appendix Financial Table A-1).

Extended Grant Agreements are a subset of Oversight Remedial Action Grants intended for cleanup projects costing more than $20 million and extending over several years. When available, these types of grants have funding priority. For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology requested additional funds for an Extended Grant Agreement with the Port of Everett for the Weyerhaeuser Mill A Site (CSID 2146[71]). Ecology submitted this request in accordance with the 2021-23 capital budget proviso in section 3082, chapter 332, Laws of 2021[72].

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[66] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.020
[67] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-100
[68] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/oversight-remedial-action-grants-loans
[69] 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.
[70] 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.
[71] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2146
[72] https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1080-S.SL.pdf?q=20251127143240

Area-Wide Groundwater Investigation Grants[73] provide funding to local governments that investigate large areas of groundwater contamination coming from multiple sources. We provide these grants without requiring the local government to be a potentially liable person or to seek reimbursement from such persons. While Ecology solicited and received applications for this grant type, Ecology was required to prioritize ongoing cleanups in accordance with the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210). Consequently, for the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new funding for this grant type.

Safe Drinking Water Action Grants help local governments (or local governments applying on behalf of a purveyor) provide safe drinking water to areas affected or threatened by a contaminated site. While Ecology solicited and received applications for this grant type, Ecology was required to prioritize ongoing cleanups in accordance with the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210). Consequently, for the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new funding for this grant type. Further, due to Ecology's inability to meet the current and projected demand for this type of work under the RAG Program and the availability of funding from other sources, Ecology has decided to discontinue this grant type (see Chapter 7 for further discussion on this topic).

Other solicitations

Ecology solicits the following types of remedial action grants during the biennium depending on when and if funding is available:

Independent Remedial Action Grants [74] provide funding to local governments that investigate and clean contaminated sites independently under the Voluntary Cleanup Program[75] (VCP). Under the VCP, Ecology provides technical assistance and written opinions on the sufficiency of cleanups. For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new funding for this grant type due to the need to prioritize funding of ongoing cleanup projects as required under the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210). However, Ecology expects to continue to meet demand throughout the 2025-27 Biennium using funds previously appropriated by the Legislature.

Integrated Planning Grants (IPGs)[76] provide funding to local governments to assess brownfield properties and develop integrated projects plans for their cleanup and adaptive reuse. The

[73] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/area-wide-groundwater-investigation-grants
[74] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/independent-remedial-action-grants
[75] https://ecology.wa.gov/spills-cleanup/contamination-cleanup/voluntary-cleanup-program
[76] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/integrated-planning-grants

grants are intended to encourage and expedite the cleanup of such properties. For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new funding for this grant type due to the need to prioritize funding of ongoing cleanup projects as required under the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210). Consequently, for the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new funding for this grant type.

High demand for RAG funding

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. Several large local government projects have gone to construction after the 2019 changes to the Hazardous Substance Tax provided several biennia of stable funding.

The demand for cleanup projects is greater than the funding available. In the biennial solicitation for the 2025-27 budget, Ecology received requests for 60 Oversight Remedial Action Grants (ORAGs) as a single grant type totaling over $180 million in state funding. This included a high demand for both ongoing projects, which receive priority according to rule, and projects trying to get started.

ORAGs allow for retroactive costs to be billed after a grant is awarded based on the timing of the order or decree dictating the cleanup. As a result, it is possible for local governments to build up hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars in retroactive costs to bill once funding is awarded. This can happen if funding for a new project is delayed to prioritize ongoing, previously funded projects or if an ongoing project experiences a funding gap. However, providing the state share upfront for formal cleanups, especially for small local governments, can be cost prohibitive and the project may slow down until funding is provided.

Demand for previously funded projects

In our 2025-27 biennial solicitation, Ecology 38 of the 60 applications received were for previously funded RAG projects, which have priority according to the RAG rule. The total state share requested was over $150 million. Several applications included time sensitive construction requests. 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. Timing of funding, permits, and other factors can be incredibly complex to align. For example, in-water cleanup work can be incredibly time sensitive

due to the requirement of a time limited federal permits included in the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA). If funding and permitting don't line up within the five-year lifetime of the JARPA, which can take well over a year to obtain, the permit could expire, delaying the project for years to decades.

Several in-water projects are at risk of construction shortfalls and associated delays during the 2025-27 Biennium without sequential funding to finish the cleanup. Examples include Cornwall Avenue Landfill, R.G. Haley and I&J Waterway Sediment Cleanup Unit 1.

Cornwall Avenue Landfill (CSID 220)[77] and R.G. Haley (CSID 3928)[78] are located next to each other along Bellingham's waterfront. The engineering design and construction for both sites will be done simultaneously, which is critical to the financial success of the project for both the City and Port of Bellingham. Without the sequential state-share funding of nearly $6 million for both projects combined, neither site can begin cleanup construction and subsequent park development as scheduled for Fall of 2025.

I&J Waterway Sediment Cleanup Unit 1 (CSID 2012)[79] is a three-season cleanup construction project that started in 2024 and will continue into 2026. The requested $2.4 million state share in sequential funding is necessary to adjust to rising costs on the project, such as inflation, and to ensure a funding gap does not prevent the project from completing cleanup construction.

Several other projects are actively experiencing funding gaps in the 2023-25 Biennium for earlier phase work, such as TECT Aerospace Everett (CSID 12071)[80] and Colbert Landfill (CSID 3035)[81]. These projects received and spent funding in previous biennia, however no state funding currently . As a result, without sequential funding in the 2025-27 Biennium, these local governments will either need to continue to support the full cost of the cleanup until state funding is awarded or slow cleanup progress to stay within the readily available funding of their local government.

Demand for new projects

In the 2025-27 biennial solicitation 22 of the 60o applications were for new projects (projects that have not received RAG funding prior). Theses local government requests totaled $38 million in state funding. However, none of those projects could be funded in the 2025-27

[77] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/220
[78] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3928
[79] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3928
[80] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/12071
[81] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3035

biennial budget due to funding limitations and the needs of ongoing, previously funded projects.

On average for the last three biennial solicitations, there were approximately 17 new projects requesting RAG funding. However, no new projects have been funded since the 2021-23 Biennium. And in that biennium, only two out of 15 new projects were funded. The number of new projects requesting RAG funding is growing, but funding availability limits Ecology's ability to financially support these new projects.

Balancing statewide RAG demands for funding

With cleanup funding consistently in high demand, it is critical that funding is provided to projects at the appropriate time to any given project. Ecology's RAG funding goals in any given biennium are to:

- Fund as many cleanups as possible within limited resources
- Minimize the threat of funding gaps
- Ensure Oversight Remedial Action Grants are distributed statewide to the extent possible

These goals can come with competing priorities for a statewide program, especially when larger local government cleanups begin approaching cleanup construction phase work. For example, two large dredge projects requested construction phase funding for the 2025-27 Biennium totaling almost $75 million in state funding, or 40% of the total demand for Oversight Remedial Action Grants. Both projects were substantively reviewed after the solicitation, and Ecology met with both recipients to discuss concerns if funding was reduced. Both the Weyerhaeuser Mill A and Whatcom Waterway projects were addressed as discussed below.

Weyerhaeuser Mill A (CSID 2146)[76] has an active Extended Grant Agreement in accordance with the 2021-23 capital budget proviso in section 3082 chapter 332, Laws of 2021. As a result, this project receives, top priority within the RAG budget under MTCA (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(i) and WAC 173-322A-210(1)(a)). After meeting with the Port of Everett the 2025-27 request was reduced from $35 million state share to $20 million state share with their consent. The Port of Everett did not feel this reduction would impact the timeline of the project.

Whatcom Waterway (CSID 219)[77] is another large dredge project. The Port of Bellingham expressed confidence that the Whatcom Waterway project would stay on schedule, but was concerned that if 2025-27 funding was reduced, cleanup would be delayed. As a result, no reductions were made to Whatcom Waterway in current funding or to their request for the

2025-27 Biennium. However, Ecology informed the Port of Bellingham that to maintain current funding beyond the 2025-27 Biennium, substantial progress must be demonstrated by the end of next biennium (June 30, 2027), as required under the RAG rule (WAC 173-322A-210(1)(b)). If the Port of Bellingham does not go out for public works bid next biennium, funds may be de-obligated from the project at that time.

Ecology similarly met with several other local governments with larger requests and ultimately reduced several projects similarly. The goal of this effort was to provide funding to the maximum number of cleanup projects statewide at the appropriate time. Appendix Financial Table B-1 represents the RAG project list as submitted to the Governor while Appendix Financial Table B-2 shows local government requests as submitted to Ecology. Figure 8 below shows the total expected demand for remedial action grants based on local government responses to the Ten-Year Solicitation and stable assumptions for all other grant types.

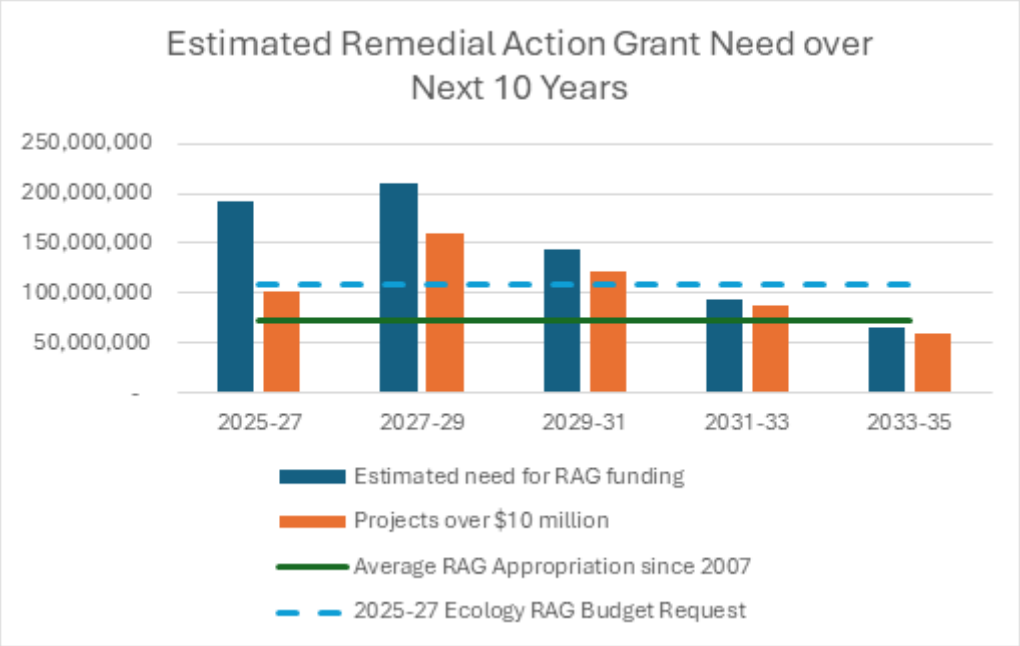

Figure 8: Local governments' solicited need in state share for Remedial Action Grant financing as of the 2025-27 Biennium along with stable statewide assumptions for all other grant types. The lines show the average RAG appropriation since 2007 (green solid line) and the 2025-27 RAG request for comparison (blue dotted line).

While this graph seems to demonstrate that funding may eventually be sufficient to meet the cleanup needs for local governments toward the end of the ten-year period, this is not the case. A review of Appendix Financial Table B-2 demonstrates that there are fewer costs identified in outward biennia, which is in part due to uncertainty. There are several factors contributing to substantial under-reporting, especially in outward biennia:

- Early phase cleanups may not have been fully characterized yet. As a result, the necessary cleanup and associated costs have yet to be identified. In this case, many local governments may only identify the costs they know, not the yet to be identified value of the cleanup.

- For new (not previously funded) projects, local governments may hesitate to invest the time to submit applications because they doubt their ability to get funding.

- For previously funded projects, if local governments do not need funding in the upcoming biennium, but they will in future biennia, they are unlikely to respond to the Ten-Year Solicitation to identify that future need.

- Local governments regularly commit to new cleanup projects, which may not be anticipated at the time of solicitation.

- For less expensive projects, local governments may be less inclined to report if funding is not needed or is not perceived to be available.

The other element the graph demonstrates is the dominance of projects that need state share funding of over $10 million over the next ten years (see Appendix Financial Table B-3). These projects are critical to their local communities and Ecology is committed to supporting to the extent we can. However, it is important that the RAG Program benefits communities throughout the state. There will always need to be a balance between supporting larger projects over $10 million and supporting a larger number of projects statewide.

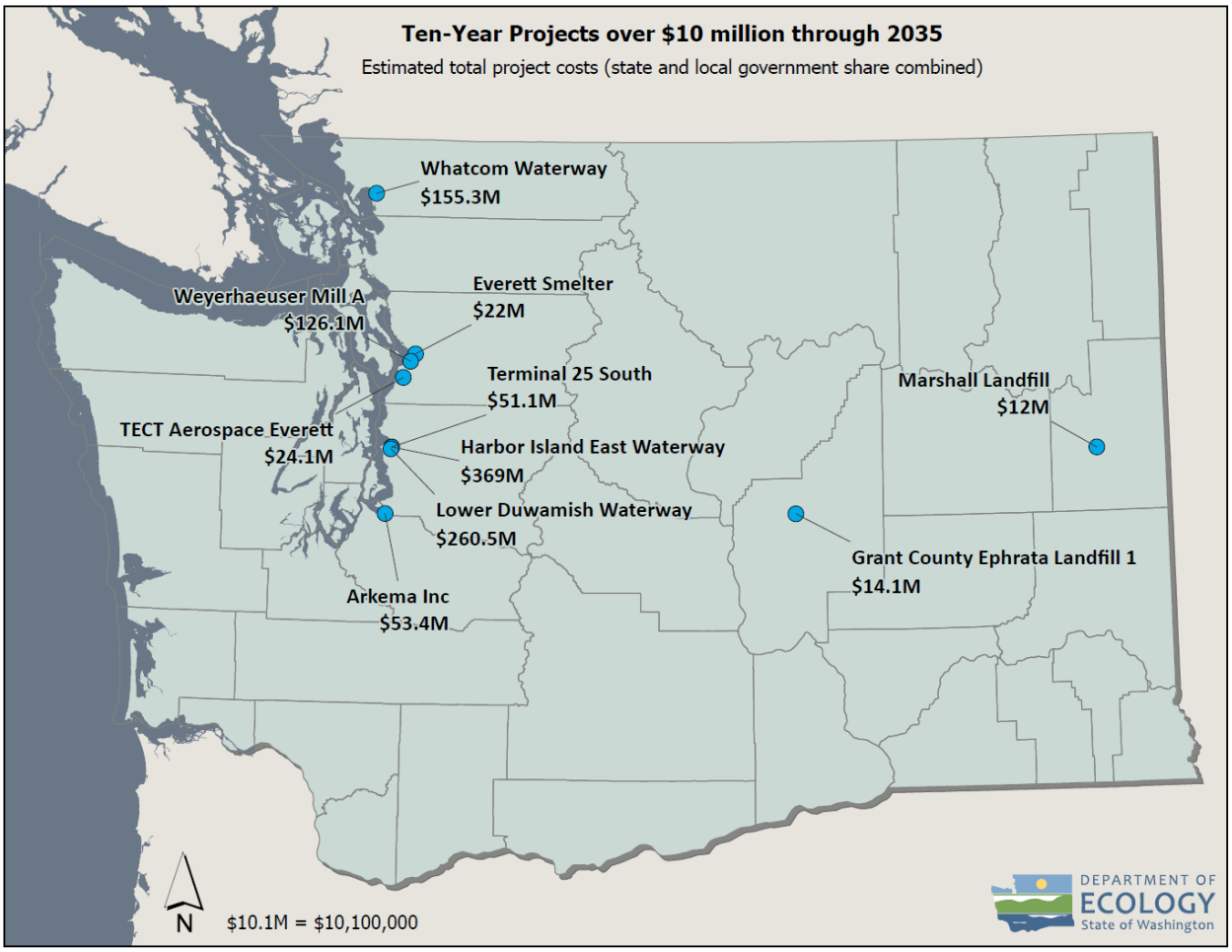

Figure 9: Statewide map of cleanup projects that cost over $10 million through 2035. Other than Everett Smelter and Marshall Landfill, the projects on this map are supported by local governments and the Oversight Remedial Action Grant Program.

Total estimated cost of local government cleanups through 2035

Based on the applications submitted in the 10 Year solicitation for the 2025-27 biennium, Ecology estimates more than $1.2 billion will be required to support local government cleanups of contaminated sites in their communities over the next ten years (through 2035). This includes both the state share, which is supported by the RAG Program and funded regularly by the MTCA Capital Account, and local government funding as their match for the state share. Of the $1.2 billion, the estimated state share to support this work is just under $704 million. These cleanup projects represent only a fraction of contaminated sites in Washington that we expect will need MTCA funding in the future, as new sites and local government projects are identified to benefit their communities.

Breaking down the $704 million state share estimate

Within the estimated $704 million state share, Ecology and local governments identified the following needs:

- 63 Oversight Remedial Action Grants (60 projects requested funding, 3 projects identified future need)
- $1.6 million per biennium for Integrated Planning Grants
- $1 million per biennium for Independent Remedial Action Grants
- $400,000 per biennium for Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants
- Grant management and support needs

The full breakdown is shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Washington state's share of total estimated local government cleanup costs for the next ten years. See Appendix A for full details.

Estimated state share needed through 2035	What it covers over the next ten years	Details
$681 million	State's share of 63 local government cleanups eligible for an Oversight Remedial Action Grant.	Local governments are responsible for remaining share of cleanup costs (also referred to as match).
$4 million	State's share of Independent Remedial Action Grants	The estimated state share reflects only four biennia starting in 2027-29. The 2025-27 need will be supported by funding previously appropriated by the Legislature. Local governments are responsible for match. Ecology solicits projects within the biennium to be more responsive to emergent local governments' needs.
$8 million	State's share of Integrated Planning Grants	For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any new project funding due to funding needs of ongoing cleanup projects. However, as can been seen in Appendix Financing Table B-2, there is an identified and unmet need for the biennium. There is

		no local government match for this grant type. Ecology solicits projects within the biennium to be more responsive to emergent local governments' needs.
$2 million	State's share of Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants	For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology received two applications. However, Ecology did not request funding for them due to funding needs of ongoing cleanup projects. This grant type will undergo further review by the Agency for the 2027-29 Biennium to evaluate if it is meeting local government needs. A stable assumption was assumed for this grant type in outward biennia.
$9 million	Grant management: supports grant staff and Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system.	Ecology uses EAGL to help solicit and manage several different types of grants and loans throughout the state. This funding supports both the full-time grant management team and EAGL support for the next ten years.
$704 million	**Total estimate for state's share of cleanup financing needs through 2035**	

Ecology's RAG Capital Budget request for 2025-27 Biennium

For the RAG Program, Ecology requested just over $108 million for the 2025-27 Biennium. The program provides grants and loans to local governments to investigate and clean contaminated sites in their communities. The breakdown is shown below in Table 5.

Table 5: Ecology's RAG budget request of $108 million for 2025-27 Biennium. See Appendix A for project-specific details.

Funding requests that pay our state's cleanup obligations to local governments	**What is covers over the 2025–27 Biennium**
$106 million	State's share of 23 local government cleanups eligible for an Oversight Remedial Action Grant.
$1 million	Upholding Ecology's grant management and administration responsibilities.
$108 million	**Total RAG budget request for 2025–27 Biennium**

Chapter 7: Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program – Overview and Estimated Funding Need

The Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant (AHCG) Program[82] offers grants to entities who intend to clean contaminated sites for development of affordable housing. This chapter provides an overview of the program, the type of grants and loans offered under that program, and the results of the 2024 Ten-Year Solicitation for the program, including:

- The estimated need for state AHCG funding over the next ten years to clean contaminated sites for development of affordable housing.
- Ecology's 2025-27 Biennium Capital Budget request for AHCG projects.

For a summary of the Ten-Year Solicitation process, see Chapter 5.

Overview of AHCG Program and why it matters

Washington is in dire need of affordable housing across the state. Contamination, or even the suspicion of it, drives up the costs of housing development, and that 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 how to provide support to addressing this problem.

In 2022, Ecology launched the competitive AHCG Program to combine environmental cleanup with affordable housing redevelopment. The program provides grants to entities that meet grant eligibility criteria and who are planning to, or are, cleaning contaminated sites intended for affordable housing development. The AHCG Program is authorized and primarily funded by the MTCA Capital Account (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(iv)[83]). Ecology administers the program under guidelines published prior to every competitive solicitation.

The AHCG Program relies on the following definitions used in the Department of Commerce's Affordable Housing Program:

- "**Affordable housing**" means "residential housing for rental occupancy which … requires payment of monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, of no more

[82] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3035
[83] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.190

than thirty percent of the family's income." To meet that definition, the housing must be occupied by a "low-income household" (RCW 43.185A.010(1)[84]).

- A **"low-income household"** means "a single person, family, or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is less than eighty percent of the median family income, adjusted for household size, for the county where the project is located" (RCW 43.185A.010(6)).

Types of grants offered under the AHCG Program

This section identifies the different types of AHCG Program grants, how Ecology solicits projects for each type, and which grants Ecology is offering in the 2025-27 Biennium.

Affordable Housing Planning Grants[85] provide funding to affordable housing developers to assess the viability of cleaning a known or suspected contaminated site for reuse as affordable housing. The funding can be used to investigate environmental contamination, develop and implement a community engagement plan, and explore project viability. Ecology solicits projects for this grant type during the biennium to be more responsive to developer needs.

The first competitive solicitation for this grant type occurred during the 2023-25 Biennium. However, for the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request any funds for this grant type due to limited MTCA Capital funding and the need to support ongoing cleanup projects across all budgets.

Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants[86] provide funding to affordable housing developers for investigating and cleaning contaminated sites for development of affordable housing. The state's share of cleanup costs is tiered and based on the type of entity. The cleanups are supervised by Ecology under order or consent decree, and the applicant must agree to property restrictions for 30 years.

For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology requested $9.6 million in funding for this grant type and submitted a project list to the Governor.

During the 2025-27 Biennium, we intend to take lessons learned from all competitive housing grant solicitations to update the Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program wholistically for

[84] https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.185A.010
[85] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/affordable-housing-planning
[86] https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/payments-contracts-grants/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/affordable-housing-cleanup-grants

the 2027-29 Biennium. The first public comment period for proposed general grant adjustments[87] was in Fall 2025. The second public comment period for the detailed changes to the grant program will be held in Fall 2026.

Total estimated cost of affordable housing-related cleanups through 2035

Affordable housing development projects, even without adding the compounding factor of a cleanup, are financially complex. Projects have a tendency to move forward rapidly or stall out, which makes providing a ten-year forecast even more difficult than for Ecology's other budgets. Below is an estimate of the need over a ten year horizon with estimates for outward biennia. Two of the projects included in the cleanup grants were for private entities and require match, however, the others applications as local governments or nonprofits do not require match. By requiring match for private for profit entities, Ecology would leverage an additional $812,000 beyond the state share to support these projects.

Table 6: Washington state's share of estimated affordable housing-related cleanup projects is approximately $60.2 million through 2035.

Estimated funding needed through 2035	What it covers over ten years	Details
$22.8 million	State's share of 6 Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant projects	Based on Ten-Year Solicitation for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grants. For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology only requested funds for 4 out of 6 projects due to limited funding availability.
$8 million	State's share of Affordable Housing Planning Grant projects	Ecology solicits projects within the biennium to be more responsive to emergent developer needs. For the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology did not request funds due to limited funding availability. The identified need includes an unmet need in the current biennia and a similar assumption in outward biennia.

[87] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2509043.html

$0.4 million	Supports Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) system	Ecology uses EAGL to help solicit and manage several different types of grants and loans throughout the state.
$29 million	Estimated future need	This conservative estimate of future need is based on a similar need each biennium based on the last two competitive solicitations. However, it is likely the program and need will grow in outward biennia.
$60.2 million	Total estimated financing needs for affordable housing-related projects through 2035.	

Ecology's AHCG Capital Budget request for 2025-27 Biennium

For the AHCG Program, Ecology requested just over $9.7 million for the 2025-27 Biennium. The program offers grants to entities intending to clean contaminated property to develop for affordable housing. The breakdown is shown on Table 7.

Table 7: Ecology's AHCG budget request of $9.7 million for the 2025-27 Biennium. See Appendix B for project-specific details.

Funding requests pay our state share	What it covers over the 2025-27 Biennium
$9,574,000	State's share of 4 Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant projects in Seattle and Tacoma
$80,000	Providing EAGL support to applicants and refining the online application process
$9,654,000	**Total AHCG budget request for 2025-27 Biennium**

Chapter 8: Ecology State-Directed Cleanup Work – Overview and Estimated Funding Need

Ecology state-directed cleanup work includes cleanups for which Ecology has taken responsibility on behalf of the state. It does not include cleanups that are the responsibility of other state agencies.

This chapter provides an overview of what Ecology state-directed work includes, how Ecology develops a project list for that work, and how Ecology prioritizes those projects. This chapter also summarizes:

- The estimated need for funding of Ecology state-directed work over the next ten years.
- Ecology's 2025-27 Biennium Capital Budget request for Ecology state-directed projects.

Appendix C identifies individual projects and estimated cost. Ecology restricted the identification of new Ecology state-directed projects during the 2025-27 Biennium due to limited funding. As a result, the Ecology state-directed need is under reported.

Defining Ecology state-directed cleanup work

In addition to supporting cleanups of contaminated sites by local governments (discussed in Chapter 6) and affordable housing developers (Chapter 7), the MTCA Capital Account also regularly supports cleanups for which Ecology has taken responsibility. This work includes several types of cleanup activities listed below.

State cost-shares at federal Superfund sites where EPA is performing the cleanup represent a legal obligation of the state. The state's share includes 10% of construction costs and 100% of post-construction operation and maintenance costs. For such cleanups, the Governor has designated Ecology to act on behalf of the State. Another legal obligation of the state is long-term operation and maintenance of cleanup actions, such as a groundwater treatment and hydraulic containment systems, to maintain the protectiveness of the remedy and protect the state's investments (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(iii)).

Ecology may step in to expedite cleanup through direct investments. These Ecology-conducted remedial actions occur 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 (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(iii)). State funding can also be used 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)).

Additionally, Ecology-conducted emergency remedial actions occur at sites where immediate action is necessary to eliminate or reduce threats to human health or the environment, for example, when contamination needs to be removed promptly to prevent further harm or drinking water is contaminated (RCW 70A.305.190(4)(a)(iii)).

Until these sites are cleaned, they will continue to pose threats to the health and environment of communities across the state.

Does not include cleanups by other state agencies

For the purposes of this report, "Ecology state-directed cleanup work" does not include cleanups that are the responsibility of other state agencies. For example, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) is responsible for work at the Eastern State Hospital Landfill site (CSID 16994)[88] located in Medical Lake, Washington. While the MTCA Capital Account may be used to fund the State's work at such sites, those costs are not included as part of the estimated funding need identified in this chapter. Estimates only include work for which Ecology is responsible and subsequently requests funds.

Development of the Ecology state-directed cleanup project list

Ecology generally categorizes projects into one of four Ecology state-directed project lists:

- **Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies:** These cleanup projects are a legal obligation for the state. For example, this includes the state's cost-share at federal Superfund sites. The state's share includes 10% of construction costs and 100% of post-construction operation and maintenance costs. See, for example, the Eagle Harbor Wyckoff site (CSID 2683)[89] on Bainbridge Island.

- **Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative:** Ecology-conducted remedial actions at sites in Eastern Washington 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. The Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative was created to ensure projects throughout the state, not just the Puget Sound

[88] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/16994
[89] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2683

area, received funding for cleanups. This helps ensure Ecology supports a statewide cleanup program.

- **Everett Smelter Plume:** Ecology continues to clean the ASARCO Everett Smelter site (CSID 4298)[90] in the City of Everett, which operated from 1894 to 1912. The smelter released arsenic, lead, and other contamination into the air that subsequently contaminated the city's residential soil, groundwater, and industrial areas adjacent to the Snohomish River. Without cleanup, this site would continue to pose threats to the health and environment and inhibit economic growth. MTCA Capital funding provides critical resources to finish this cleanup after funds from the initial settlement, which were deposited into the Cleanup Settlement Account were exhausted.

- **Cleanup Toxic Sites – Puget Sound Initiative:** Ecology-conducted remedial actions at sites in Western Washington 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. This budget request also requests funding for statewide work, such as support for educating the next generation of cleanup professionals through courses at Western Washington University.

Ecology uses the best available information to develop cost estimates for projects that could reasonably undergo remedial actions in the next biennium and over the next ten years. This information informs the budget requests listed above and our overall ten year projections for this work.

Due to limited MTCA Capital funding, Ecology's state-directed work budget requests for the 2025-27 Biennium were largely restricted to ongoing projects. As a result, other projects that Ecology could consider starting may not have been identified in all cases as part of the projection of future costs. Additionally, Ecology prioritized supporting our ongoing local government projects through the RAG Program. Figure 10 demonstrates the statewide need for both state-directed and RAG projects for the next ten years.

[90] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4298

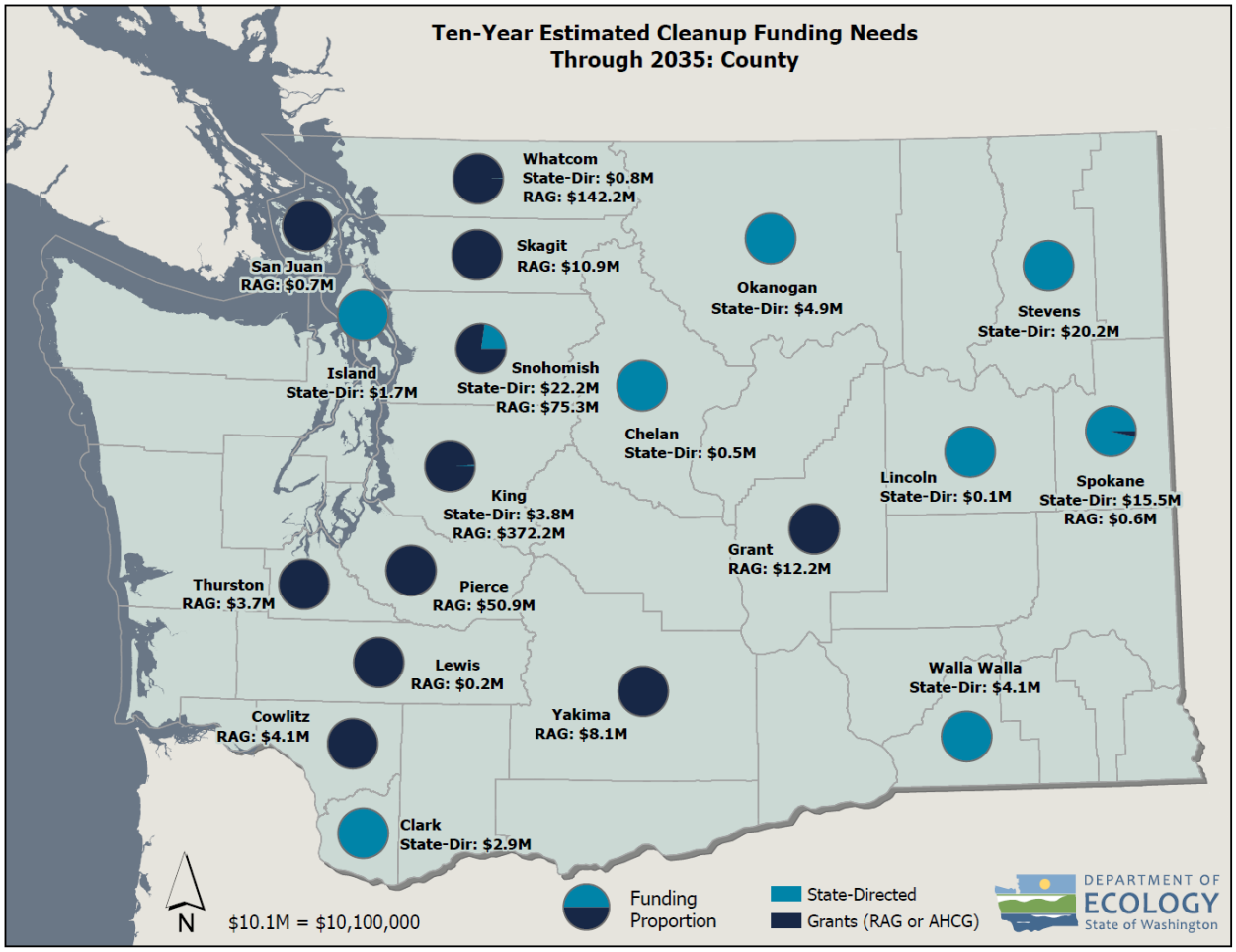

Figure 10: Statewide map of estimated funding needs for cleanup projects through 2035 that shows the portion of funds coming from state-directed and Ecology grants like RAG and AHCG separated by county.

Prioritizing Ecology state-directed cleanup projects for funding

Ecology considers multiple factors when prioritizing its state-directed cleanup projects, including the following:

- Whether the cleanup project is ongoing or previously funded by the state to ensure that cleanup projects readily move forward to completion
- The acuity of need for the cleanup project, including the threat posed by the site to human health or the environment
- Whether the population threatened by the site is a vulnerable population or an overburdened community

- The land reuse potential and planning for the site, including for affordable housing
- The distribution of cleanup projects throughout the state
- The cleanup project's readiness to proceed
- The cost-efficiency of the project

These prioritization factors are based on the resource allocation factors in the MTCA Cleanup Regulations (WAC 173-340-340(2))[91] and other legislative or executive directives or agency goals.

Total estimated cost for Ecology state-directed cleanup work through 2035

For Ecology's state-directed cleanup work, Ecology projected just over $77 million needed in the next ten years for 20 state-directed cleanup projects. The $77 million is considered a baseline or minimum need for the next ten years for the projects identified. As projects like the Tacoma Smelter Plume close out of the Cleanup Settlement Account, they too will have future needs with timing and dollar values yet to be fully identified. The breakdown is shown on Table 8.

Table 8: Ecology estimates we will need approximately $77 million to conduct 20 state-directed cleanups and to support anticipated future cleanups through 2035.

Estimated funding needed through 2035	What it covers over ten years
$31 million	State-directed requests for the 2025-27 Biennium for 14 specific projects, including the Everett Smelter Plume.
$1 million	Unmet state-directed need for the 2025-27 Biennium. Due to limited MTCA Capital funding, Ecology largely restricted Ecology state-directed cleanup work to ongoing projects, but identified 4 other projects with an immediate need.
$45 million	Anticipated future cleanup financing needs for 20 specific state-directed projects throughout the state, including the outward biennia for both of those above and two other identified projects.

[91] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-340

Estimated funding needed through 2035	What it covers over ten years
$77 million	**Total estimated cleanup financing need for state-directed cleanup projects through 2035**

Ecology's State-Directed Cleanup Capital Budget request for 2025-27 Biennium

Ecology requested $31 million through four Capital Budget requests to support cleanups and cleanup investments statewide. This included the continuation of funding for the Everett Smelter Plume, which previously spent all the Cleanup Settlement Account funding and now relies on MTCA Capital to finish cleanup. Other investments included cleanup construction funding to close Marshall Landfill. The breakdown by Capital Budget request is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Ecology's state-directed cleanup budget of $31 million will allow us to conduct and oversee 14 state-directed projects during the 2025-27 Biennium.

Funding requests for Ecology state-directed cleanup projects	What it covers during the 2025-27 Biennium
$4 million	**Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies:** Supporting long-term operations, maintenance, and investments at 3 cleanup projects in Kitsap and King counties
$16 million	**Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative:** 5 cleanup projects specific to Eastern Washington
$7 million	**Everett Smelter Plume:** Continuation of cleanup activities for the historic contamination from the ASARCO smelter and the necessary staff (this request is broken down into three line items for the project list).
$3 million	**Cleanup Toxic Sites—Puget Sound Initiative***:* Managing 2 cleanup projects in the Puget Sound region and 1 statewide (not site-specific) project supporting investments in future cleanup professionals.
$31 million in total	**Total state-directed cleanup budget request for 2025-27 Biennium**

Chapter 9:
Budget Requests to Address PFAS Contaminated Sites
for the 2025–27 Biennium

This chapter describes what per- and polyflouroalkyl substances are, how these chemicals impact cleaning up contaminated sites, and the projected cost to clean them up within the 2025-27 budget request. Per legislative direction and in consultation with the Department of Health, Ecology published the PFAS Statewide Funding Strategy: Four-Year Plan for Prevention, Reduction, and Mitigation in Washington State[92], a multiyear statewide funding strategy for reducing PFAS in the environment.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a family of more than 12,000 synthetic organic chemicals. PFAS compounds have been commercially manufactured since the 1940s for many industries. Some industries include aerospace, automotive, medical, and electronics. PFAS is found in surface water, groundwater, soil, sediments, air, animal and fish tissue, human and wildlife blood, breast milk, milk, and crops. They are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they do not break down in the environment. PFAS are toxic to people and the environment, and they accumulate in human and animal tissues.

PFAS are a nationwide public health concern. People are most often exposed to PFAS through the consumption of drinking water. Sources of PFAS include airports, fire stations, fire training centers, military bases, consumer products, various industries, wastewater, landfills and biosolids. A major source of PFAS in the United States and in Washington state is Aqueous Film Forming Foam[93] (AFFF) used to extinguishing fires and for fire training. Washington state law (RCW 70A.400)[94] restricts AFFF. It cannot be manufactured, sold, or used for fire training. When necessary, it can still be used for emergencies and actual fire situations until an alternative is found.

PFAS contaminated sites

As of November 2025, we have identified 94 sites that are confirmed or suspected to contain PFAS. Ecology expects that PFAS contamination will result in the addition of many new sites and

[92] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404058.html
[93] A certain type of firefighting foam used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, airports, and others.
[94] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.400 (Firefighting agents and equipment—toxic chemical use)

has the potential to reopen sites previously considered closed. Many of these sites may impact private and public drinking water sources exposing people to PFAS through drinking water consumption.

Ecology's 2025-27 PFAS budget request

During the 2023-25 Biennium, Ecology repurposed existing funds where possible to meet emerging PFAS needs. This included a sampling contract to try to identify the source of PFAS contamination on San Juan Island and an interim action to provide drinking water in the West Plains. The ability of Ecology to repurpose existing funds in the future is limited and our efforts would benefit greatly from a capital appropriation to support this work in the 2025-27 biennium. Ecology requested $3 million from the State Building Construction Account for similar emergent work for the 2025-27 Biennium. This funding will help:

- Identify communities impacted by PFAS
- Reduce exposure to PFAS and associated health risks by providing safe drinking water and conducting other interim actions
- Conduct sampling to identify the source and extent of PFAS contamination and additional funding needs
- Start the cleanup process for PFAS contaminated sites, including liable party identification

For local government sites, information gathered through these activities could help local governments apply for a Remedial Action Grant in the 2027-29 Biennium. For 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), the requested funding will help identify high-priority PFAS cleanups that Ecology may need to lead. Ecology requested the funding from State Building Construction Account consistent with the legislative direction in section 3035 of the 2023-25 capital budget to identify sources other than the MTCA Capital Account to support PFAS related work.

During the 2025-27 RAG solicitation conducted in February 2024, no Oversight Remedial Action Grants (cleanups under a formal order or decree) identified PFAS as a primary contaminant of concern. State-directed work conducted by Ecology was largely restricted for ongoing projects due to limited funding. Ecology will consider how best to incorporate PFAS related cleanups into future budget requests in subsequent biennia. However, the need for funding to support emergent needs for sampling and safe drinking water supplies is expected to continue as additional sites are identified.

Discontinuing Safe Drinking Water Action Grants

In addition to the $180 million state share requested for Oversight Remedial Action Grants, Ecology received six requests totaling $75 million state share for Safe Drinking Water Action Grants (another type of RAG) for the 2025-27 biennium. All six applications were for treatment water systems impacted by PFAS. Unfortunately, there was insufficient funding to meet this need and the grants were categorically unfunded. After careful consideration, Ecology also discontinued the grant type moving forward.

We are discontinuing funds for SDWAG because:

- We are required under the Remedial Action Grant rule for funding priorities (WAC 173-322A-210[95]) we are required to prioritize previously funded projects, both within and between grant types;
- We need to prioritize MTCA funding for cleaning up contaminated sites, including the growing number of PFAS contaminated sites;
- The Washington Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water has specific authority and funding to address emergent and ongoing drinking water issues to protect public health; and
- SDWAG were designed for limited localized problems, not ongoing statewide issues such as PFAS in drinking water.

Ecology is committed to the health and safety of our communities affected by PFAS contamination and has been working diligently with state and local health departments and federal agencies to ensure clean drinking water.

[95] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-322A-210

Conclusion

Ecology's 2025–27 MTCA Capital Account Ten-Year Financing Report underscores both the scale and urgency of contaminated site cleanup needs across Washington state. The total state funding needed across all cleanup budgets identified for the next ten years is over $841 million. When accounting for the leveraging of local government and private entity funds through match the needed funds are almost $1.5 billion across all cleanup budgets.

Limited MTCA Capital funding availability for the 2025-27 biennium required Ecology to strictly prioritize ongoing projects throughout all cleanup budgets. As a result, very real needs like those for Integrated Planning Grants, which start projects, could not be met. Ecology's budget requests, which are rooted in the goals of MTCA and guided by the Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act, continue to focus on reducing environmental health disparities and ensuring cleanups proceed without costly delays.

Even with this strategic prioritization, the demand for cleanup funding far exceeds available resources. The two competitive grant programs supporting cleanups alone required $207 million to meet the identified need statewide. The total cleanup need, adding in Ecology state-directed, forecasted for the 2025-27 biennium was just under $240 million in state funds across all budgets.

In total, Ecology submitted just over $150 million in new capital cleanup requests for the 2025–27 Biennium, which is far less than what communities across Washington require. Additionally, cleanups to address emerging contaminants such as PFAS further add to long-term financial pressures and increase the future need. This persistent funding gap highlights the importance of sustained, predictable investments to protect human health, restore contaminated lands, and support thriving, resilient communities statewide.

Appendix A: 2025-27 Remedial Action Grant (RAG) Financial Tables

Financial Tables A1-A3 detail Ecology's RAG budget request to the Governor (A-1), the ten year need as submitted by local governments (A-2), and summarizes local government projects over $10 million (A-3).

Financial Table A-1: Ecology's 2025-27 RAG Capital Budget Project List as submitted to the Governor

This list provides project details about the 2025-27 Remedial Action Grants (RAG) budget request as submitted by Ecology as well as the projects funded by the legislature. This list represents cleanup projects that are underway and/or need funding to support the cleanup for ready to proceed projects. The projects were ranked following the RAG Rule site selection and prioritization criteria (revised in 2014, 173-322A-WAC) and the published guidelines[96]. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 State Share
1	2146	Yes	TCPRA-2527-EverPo-00004	Everett, Port of	Weyerhaeuser Mill A	Everett	Snohomish	38	20,000,000
2	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-KCoNRP-00069	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	LDW Superfund Site Remedial Action	Seattle	King	34	2,622,000
3	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00005	Seattle, City of- Public Utilities Department	LDW Superfund Site Remedial Action	Seattle	King	34	5,700,000
4	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00034	Seattle City Light	Lower Duwamish Superfund Site Remedial Action	Seattle	King	34	1,429,000

[96] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2409046.html

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 State Share
5	3405	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00057	Tacoma, Port of	Arkema Manufacturing	Tacoma	Pierce	27	3,000,000
6	219	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00048	Bellingham, Port of	Whatcom Waterway	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	39,378,000
7	14759	No	TCPRA-2527-FrHapo-00065	Friday Harbor, Port of	Albert Jensen & Sons Inc.	Friday Harbor	San Juan	40	743,000
8	220	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00039	Bellingham, Port of	Cornwall Avenue Landfill	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,738,000
9	2245	No	TCPRA-2527-OlypEP-00016	Olympia, Port of-Environmental Programs	Budd Inlet Sediment Site	Olympia	Thurston	22	1,140,000
10	1692	No	TCPRA-2527-GrCoPW-00001	Grant County - Public Works	Ephrata Landfill	Ephrata	Grant	13	3,833,000
11	3035	No	TCPRA-2527-SpCRSW-00030	Spokane County - Regional Solid Waste	Colbert Landfill	Spokane	Spokane	4	114,000
12	2012	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00042	Bellingham, Port of	I & J Waterway (Sediment Cleanup Unit - 1)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,425,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 State Share
13	3928	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BelCAO-00013	Bellingham city of - City Attorney's Office	R.G. Haley International Corporation Site	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	3,028,000
14	4606	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BelcPR-00014	Bellingham city of - Parks and Recreation	South State Street Manufactured Gas Plant Cleanup	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	5,165,000
15	2279	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00040	Bellingham, Port of	GP West (Chlor-Alkali RAU)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,588,000
16	4765	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00053	Seattle City Light	North Boeing Field/Georgetown Steam Plan RI/FS	Seattle	King	34	172,000
17	1324	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00023	Seattle, City of- Public Utilities Department	South Park Landfill	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	5,367,000
18	12071	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SnCoAD-00002	Snohomish County - Airport Division	Tect Aerospace Everett	Everett	Snohomish	21	1,730,000
19	1372	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00052	Seattle, Port of- Seaport Environmental Program	East Waterway Operable Unit (OU)- Harbor Island Superfund Site	Seattle	King	34	1,677,000
20	4228	No	TCPRA-2527-	Olympia, City of - Parks Department	Solid Wood Site	Olympia	Thurston	22	314,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 State Share
			OlymPD-00008						
21	10048	No	TCPRA-2527-SkagiCp-00015	Skagit County, Port of	Northern State Multi Service Center	Sedro Woolley	Skagit	39	659,000
22	2876	No	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00003	Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department	Gas Works Park	Seattle	King	43	2,281,000
23	2012	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00043	Bellingham, Port of	I & J Waterway (Sediment Cleanup Unit - 2)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	400,000
24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Database Support (EAGL)	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,728,270
									108,231,270

Financial Table A-2: Ten Year demand for RAG based on local government submissions in the 2024 solicitation

This list provides the detailed ten-year forecast of local government cleanup needs as submitted during the biennial solicitation explained in Chapter 5. Some projects may vary between this table and Table A-1 for the 2025-27 Biennium due to reductions made by Ecology during budget build in coordination with the local governments in an effort to support as many cleanup projects as possible.

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
1	2146	Yes	TCPRA-2527-EverPo-00004	Everett, Port of	Weyerhaeuser Mill A - (2146) (wa.gov)	Everett	Snohomish	38	35,000,000	27,750,000	275,000			63,025,000	63,025,000	126,050,000
2	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-KCoNRP-00069	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	Lower Duwamish Waterway - (1643)	Seattle	King	34	2,621,371	4,475,263	4,551,417	4,183,917	3,991,917	19,823,885	19,823,885	39,647,770
3	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00005	Seattle, City of-Public Utilities Department	Lower Duwamish Waterway - (1643)	Seattle	King	34	5,700,000	10,800,000	15,300,000	12,100,000	2,800,000	46,700,000	46,700,000	93,400,000
4	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00034	Seattle City Light	Lower Duwamish Waterway - (1643)	Seattle	King	34	1,904,323	3,607,148	5,037,927	4,038,312	929,910	15,517,619	15,517,619	31,035,237

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
5	3405	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00057	Tacoma, Port of	Arkema Inc - (3405) (wa.gov)	Tacoma	Pierce	27	5,000,000	11,250,000	10,150,000	290,000	-	26,690,000	26,690,000	53,380,000
6	219	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00048	Bellingham, Port of	Whatcom Waterway - (219)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	39,378,000	38,000,000	255,000	-	-	77,633,000	77,633,000	155,266,000
7	14759	No	TCPRA-2527-FrHapo-00065	Friday Harbor, Port of	Albert Jensen & Sons Inc - (14759) (wa.gov)	Friday Harbor	San Juan	40	743,000	-	-	-	-	743,000	2,488,000	3,231,000
8	220	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00039	Bellingham, Port of	Cornwall Avenue Landfill - (220)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,738,000	-	-	-	-	2,738,000	2,738,000	5,476,000
9	2245	No	TCPRA-2527-OlypEP-00016	Olympia, Port of-Environmental Programs	Budd Inlet Sediments - (2245) (wa.gov)	Olympia	Thurston	22	1,900,000	-	-	-	-	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,800,000
10	1692	No	TCPRA-2527-GrCoPW-00001	Grant County - Public Works	Grant County Ephrata Landfill 1 - (1692) (wa.gov)	Ephrata	Grant	13	3,832,500	2,032,500	1,132,500	907,500	2,632,500	10,537,500	3,512,500	14,050,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
11	3035	No	TCPRA-2527-SpCRSW-00030	Spokane County - Regional Solid Waste	Colbert Landfill - (3035) (wa.gov)	Spokane	Spokane	4	113,468	161,250	161,250	88,500	56,250	580,718	193,573	774,290
12	2012	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00042	Bellingham, Port of	I & J Waterway - (2012)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,425,000	-	-	-	-	2,425,000	2,425,000	4,850,000
13	3928	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BelCAO-00013	Bellingham city of - City Attorney's Office	RG Haley International - (3928) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	3,028,000	-	-	-	-	3,028,000	3,028,000	6,056,000
14	4606	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BelcPR-00014	Bellingham city of - Parks and Recreation	South State Street MGP - (4606) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	5,165,000	-	-	-	-	5,165,000	5,165,000	10,330,000
15	2279	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00040	Bellingham, Port of	Georgia-Pacific West Bellingham - (2279) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	2,587,500	6,400,000	50,000	-	-	9,037,500	9,037,500	18,075,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
16	4765	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00053	Seattle City Light	North Boeing Field Georgetown Steam Plant - (4765) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	34	343,500	32,950	-	-	-	376,450	376,450	752,900
17	1324	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00023	Seattle, City of- Public Utilities Department	South Park Landfill - (1324) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	5,366,500	1,662,500	-	-	-	7,029,000	7,029,000	14,058,000
18	12071	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SnCoAD-00002	Snohomish County - Airport Division	TECT Aerospace Everett - (12071) (wa.gov)	Everett	Snohomish	21	1,730,000	7,505,000	2,505,000	155,000	155,000	12,050,000	12,050,000	24,100,000
19	1372	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00052	Seattle, Port of- Seaport Environmental Program	Harbor Island East Waterway - (1372)	Seattle	King	34	2,794,000	12,700,000	40,075,000	40,075,000	30,512,500	126,156,500	126,156,500	252,313,000
20	4228	No	TCPRA-2527-	Olympia, City of - Parks	Solid Wood Inc	Olympia	Thurston	22	313,500	-	-	-	-	313,500	313,500	627,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
			OlymPD-00008	Department	- (4228) (wa.gov)											
21	10048	No	TCPRA-2527-SkagiCp-00015	Skagit County, Port of	Northern State Multi Service Center - (10048) (wa.gov)	Sedro Woolley	Skagit	39	658,800	334,800	334,800	334,800	334,800	1,998,000	222,000	2,220,000
22	2876	No	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00003	Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department	Gas Works Park - (2876) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	43	2,281,000	2,099,000	2,097,500	-	-	6,477,500	6,477,500	12,955,000
23	2012	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00043	Bellingham, Port of	I & J Waterway - (2012)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	400,000	4,550,000	-	-	-	4,950,000	4,950,000	9,900,000
24	N/A	N/A	Staff and solicitation support	N/A	Staff and Database Support (EAGL)	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,728,270	1,780,118	1,833,522	1,888,527	1,945,183	9,175,620	-	9,175,620
25	2205	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00047	Bellingham, Port of	Westman Marine Inc - (2205) (wa.gov)	Blaine	Whatcom	42	4,462,000	-	-	-	-	4,462,000	4,462,000	8,924,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
26	3172	No	TCPRA-2527-BothPW-00021	Bothell, City of - Public Works	Ultra Custom Care Cleaners - (3172) (wa.gov)	Bothell	King	1	1,195,762	-	-	-	-	1,195,762	1,195,762	2,391,524
27	2582	No	TCPRA-2527-KCoNRP-00071	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	King County Denny Way CSO - (2582)	Seattle	King	36	1,626,884	97,500	-	-	-	1,724,384	1,724,384	3,448,768
28	304	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SkCoPW-00025	Skagit County - Public Works Department	March Point Landfill - (304) (wa.gov)	Anacortes	Skagit	40	6,944,000	-	-	-	-	6,944,000	6,944,000	13,888,000
29	10583	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00045	Bellingham, Port of	Sea K Fish - (10583) (wa.gov)	Blaine	Whatcom	42	4,305,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	6,105,000	6,105,000	12,210,000
30	1229	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00035	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Port of Seattle N Terminal 115 -	Seattle	King	34	279,000	769,500	763,000	56,500	37,500	1,905,500	1,905,500	3,811,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
					(1229) (wa.gov)											
31	11307	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00031	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 115 Plant 1 - (11307) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	34	483,500	1,974,500	2,035,500	-	-	4,493,500	4,493,500	8,987,000
32	14970	No	TCPRA-2527-BothPW-00063	Bothell, City of - Public Works	Bothell Riverside HVOC - (14970) (wa.gov)	Bothell	King	1	646,679	32,048	-	-	-	678,727	678,727	1,357,453
33	63	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00037	Bellingham, Port of	Blaine Marina Inc - (63) (wa.gov)	Blaine	Whatcom	42	242,500	-	-	-	-	242,500	242,500	485,000
34	12482	Yes	TCPRA-2527-AnacPo-00019	Anacortes, Port of	Quiet Cove - (12482) (wa.gov)	Anacortes	Skagit	40	900,000	-	-	-	-	900,000	900,000	1,800,000
35	2674	No	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00050	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Port of Seattle Terminal 91 - (2674) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	36	475,500	97,000	-	-	-	572,500	572,500	1,145,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
36	2581	Yes	TCPRA-2527-EverPo-00059	Everett, Port of	Bay Wood Products - (2581) (wa.gov)	Everett	Snohomish	38	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	300,000
37	1785	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00046	Bellingham, Port of	Weldcraft Steel & Marine - (1785) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	315,000	-	-	-	-	315,000	315,000	630,000
38	427	No	TCPRA-2527-BothPW-00064	Bothell, City of - Public Works	Bothell Service Center Simon & Son - (427) (wa.gov)	Bothell	King	1	366,285	419,344	53,259	-	-	838,887	838,887	1,677,774
39	3604	Yes	TCPRA-2527-AnacPo-00020	Anacortes, Port of	Anacortes Port Log Yard - (3604) (wa.gov)	Anacortes	Skagit	40	1,070,000	-	-	-	-	1,070,000	1,070,000	2,140,000
40	17005	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00012	Tacoma, Port of	Wheeler Osgood Maritime Center - (17005) (wa.gov)	Tacoma	Pierce	27	1,000,000	2,975,000	1,325,000	175,000	60,000	5,535,000	5,535,000	11,070,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
41	7021	Yes	TCPRA-2527-MosLak-00022	Moses Lake, Port of	Moses Lake Port Pumphouse 1 - (7021) (wa.gov)	Moses Lake	Grant	13	622,500	540,000	165,000	82,500	210,000	1,620,000	540,000	2,160,000
42	12439	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00055	Tacoma, Port of	Tacoma DPU Steam Plant 2 - (12439) (wa.gov)	Tacoma	Pierce	27	1,327,500	500,000	5,250,000	110,000	-	7,187,500	7,187,500	14,375,000
43	16844	No	TCPRA-2527-YaCoPS-00017	Yakima County - Public Services Department	Nob Hill Auto Wrecking - (16844) (wa.gov)	Yakima	Yakima	15	8,098,500	-	-	-	-	8,098,500	2,699,500	10,798,000
44	2124	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00056	Tacoma, Port of	APM Terminals Pacific Ltd - (2124) (wa.gov)	Tacoma	Pierce	27	500,000	325,000	2,650,000	110,000	-	3,585,000	3,585,000	7,170,000
45	5003	Yes	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00061	Tacoma, Port of	USG Taylor Way Plant Site - (5003)	Tacoma	Pierce	27	5,850,000	1,650,000	165,000	-	-	7,665,000	7,665,000	15,330,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
46	N/A	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaCo-00026	Seattle, City of	8th Ave S/Gateway Park N	Seattle	King	34	470,000	220,000	270,000	110,000	-	1,070,000	1,070,000	2,140,000
47	16632	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00028	Seattle City Light	Diablo Dry Dock - (16632) (wa.gov)	Diablo	Whatcom	42	1,175,000	-	-	-	-	1,175,000	1,175,000	2,350,000
48	15292	Yes	TCPRA-2527-KCoNRP-00073	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	King Street CSO - (15292) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	34	686,294	2,110,500	60,000	-	-	2,856,794	2,856,794	5,713,588
49	2858	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00049	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	South Park Marina - (2858) (wa.gov)	Seattle	King	34	802,000	284,000	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,086,000	2,172,000
50	1372	Yes	TCPRA-2527-KCoNRP-00072	King County - Natural Resources and Parks Department	Harbor Island East Waterway - (1372)	Seattle	King	34	1,489,007	1,235,000	5,590,000	5,140,000	5,140,000	18,594,007	18,594,007	37,188,014

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
51	1372	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00009	Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department & Seattle City Light	Harbor Island East Waterway - (1372)	Seattle	King	34	970,000	1,950,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	21,920,000	21,920,000	43,840,000
51	1372	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeCiLi-00033	Seattle City Light	Harbor Island East Waterway - (1372)	Seattle	King	34	833,400	796,215	5,000,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	17,829,615	17,829,615	35,659,230
52	N/A	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SeaPUD-00006	Seattle, City of - Public Utilities Department	Terminal 108 EE/CA	Seattle	King	34	254,000	1,655,000	1,226,500	5,000	5,000	3,145,500	3,145,500	6,291,000
53	3685	Yes	TCPRA-2527-LongPo-00068	Longview, Port of	International Paper Longview - (3685) (wa.gov)	Longview	Cowlitz	19	1,138,086	929,964	363,440	11,250	11,250	2,453,990	817,997	3,271,986
54	9152	Yes	TCPRA-2527-	Longview, Port of	Port of Longview TPH -	Longview	Cowlitz	19	1,556,529	85,537	-	-	-	1,642,066	1,642,066	3,284,132

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
			LongPo-00018		(9152) (wa.gov)											
55	2657	Yes	TCPRA-2527-LeCSWU-00075	Lewis County - Solid Waste Utility	Centralia Landfill - (2657) (wa.gov)	Centralia	Lewis	20	219,375	-	-	-	-	219,375	73,125	292,500
56	N/A	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00036	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 108 Chiyoda EPA EE/CA	Seattle	King	34	2,479,500	3,062,500	-	-	-	5,542,000	5,542,000	11,084,000
57	N/A	No	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00051	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Terminal 25 CERCLA	Seattle	King	34	814,500	18,050,000	6,660,500	-	-	25,525,000	25,525,000	51,050,000
58	15182	No	TCPRA-2527-WhCoPR-00054	Whatcom County - Parks & Recreation	Plantation Rifle Range - (15182) (wa.gov)	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	6,915,000	-	-	-	-	6,915,000	6,915,000	13,830,000
59	1647	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00044	Bellingham, Port of	Marine Services NW -	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	750,000	2,050,000	-	-	-	2,800,000	2,800,000	5,600,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
					(1647) (wa.gov)											
60	4807	Yes	TCPRA-2527-Olympi-00076	Olympia, City of	West Olympia Landfill - (4807) (wa.gov)	Olympia	Thurston	22	496,275	955,000	22,750	-	-	1,474,025	1,474,025	2,948,050
N/A	N/A	N/A	Area-wide Groundwater Investigation Grants	Statewide	Statewide Grant types. Determined by competitive solicitation.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	-	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
N/A	N/A	N/A	Independent Remedial Action Grants	Statewide	Statewide Grant types. Determined by competitive solicitation.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
N/A	N/A	N/A	Integrated Plannin	Statewide	Statewide Grant types.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
			g Grants		Determined by competitive solicitation.											
N/A	3418	No	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00038	Bellingham, Port of	Central Waterfront	Bellingham	Whatcom		-	1,597,000	-	-	-	1,597,000	(1,597,000)	-
N/A	193	Yes	TCPRA-2527-BellPo-00041	Bellingham, Port of	Harris Avenue Shipyard	Bellingham	Whatcom		-	6,579,000	-	-	-	6,579,000	(6,579,000)	-
N/A	N/A	N/A	TCPRA-2527-OVWSD-00074	Olympic View Water & Sewer District	Deer Creek Springs Municipal Water Supply PFAS Investigation				40,500	-	-	-	-	40,500	40,500	81,000
N/A	1643	Yes	TCPRA-2527-SepSEP-00067	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Lower Duwamish Waterway - (1643)	Seattle	King	34	-	19,801,000	19,801,000	7,837,500	772,000	48,211,500	48,211,500	96,423,000

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Grant Number	Applicant	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27 (State Share)	27-29 (State Share)	29-31 (State Share)	31-33 (State Share)	33-35 (State Share)	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10-Year Needed
N/A	N/A	N/A	TCPRA-2527-TacoPo-00011	Tacoma port of	Tacoma Tideflats Groundwater Study	Tacoma	Pierce	27	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	500,000
								Total:	**191,551,807**	**210,681,136**	**144,159,863**	**92,799,306**	**64,693,810**	**703,885,922**	**649,053,914**	**1,352,939,836**

Financing Table A-3: RAG cleanup projects exceeding $10 million in total costs over the next ten years (2025–2035)

This table isolates local government projects exceed $10 million state share over the next ten years. Many sites, such as East Waterway and Lower Duwamish have multiple applicants as the project is supported by more than one local government PLP.

						Estimated Future Needs by Biennium (state share)							
CSID	Project Title	Applicant	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10- Year Needed
1372	East Waterway Superfund Site	Multiple Applicants *	Seattle	King	34	$ 6,086,407	$ 16,681,215	$ 56,665,000	$ 57,315,000	$ 47,752,500	$ 184,500,122	$ 184,500,122	$ 369,000,244
1643	Lower Duwamish Superfund Site	Multiple Applicants **	Seattle	King	34	$ 10,225,694	$ 38,683,411	$ 44,690,344	$ 28,159,729	$ 8,493,827	$ 130,253,004	$ 130,253,004	$ 260,506,007
2146	Weyerhaeuser Mill A	Port of Everett	Everett	Snohomish	38	$ 35,000,000	$ 27,750,000	$ 275,000	$	$	$ 63,025,000	$ 63,025,000	$ 126,050,000
3405	Arkema Interim Action	Port of Tacoma	Tacoma	Pierce	27	$ 5,000,000	$ 11,250,000	$ 10,150,000	$ 290,000	$ -	$ 26,690,000	$ 26,690,000	$ 53,380,000
219	Whatcom Waterway	Port of Bellingham	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	$ 39,378,000	$ 38,000,000	$ 255,000	$ -	$ -	$ 77,633,000	$ 77,633,000	$ 155,266,000

CSID	Project Title	Applicant	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total State Share	Total Local Government Share	Total State + Local Government 10- Year Needed
1692	Grant County Ephrata Landfill 1	Grant County - Public Works	Ephrata	Grant	13	$ 3,832,500	$ 2,032,500	$ 1,132,500	$ 907,500	$ 2,632,500	$ 10,537,500	$ 3,512,500	$ 14,050,000
12071	TECT Aerospace Everett	Snohomish County - Airport Division	Everett	Snohomish	21	$ 1,730,000	$ 7,505,000	$ 2,505,000	$ 155,000	$ 155,000	$ 12,050,000	$ 12,050,000	$ 24,100,000
N/A	Terminal 25 CERCLA	Seattle, Port of - Seaport Environmental Program	Seattle	King	34	$ 814,500	$ 18,050,000	$ 6,660,500	$ -	$ -	$ 25,525,000	$ 25,525,000	$ 51,050,000
						$ 102,067,101	**$ 159,952,126**	**$ 122,333,344**	**$ 86,827,229**	**$ 59,033,827**	**$ 530,213,626**	**$ 523,188,626**	**$ 1,053,402,251**

*East Waterway Applicants:	King County, Port of Seattle, Seattle Public Utility
**Lower Duwamish Applicants:	King County, Port of Seattle, Seattle Public Utility, Seattle City Light

Appendix B: Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program

Financial Tables B-1 and B-2 detail Ecology's Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant budget request and the identified ten year need for the grant program respectively.

Financial Table B-1: Ecology's 2025-27 Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Program Project List as submitted to the Governor
This list provides project details about the 2025-27 Affordable Housing Grant budget request. This list represents cleanup projects that are underway and need funding to support the cleanup for ready-to-proceed projects. The projects were scored and ranked in accordance with Ecology's Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant Guidelines for the 2025-27 Biennium. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

Rank	CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Applicant / Recipient	Project Title	Amount	City	County	Leg. District
1	N/A	Yes	Mercy Housing Northwest	Mercy El Centro - Mt Baker Redevelopment Sites	3,027,000	Seattle	King	37
2	567	Yes	Gardiner Global	Skyway	1,095,000	Seattle	King	37
3	253	No	Mercy Housing Northwest	Mercy Bellingham Old Town	3,072,000	Bellingham	Whatcom	42
4	10376	Yes	Estelita's Library	Estelita's Library	2,380,000	Seattle	King	37
					80,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
					9,654,000			

Financial Table B-2: Ten year demand for Affordable Housing Cleanup Grant program based on submissions in the 2024 solicitation.

This list provides a detailed breakdown of project needs, but also Ecology's assumptions for needs. Affordable Housing projects are frequently very time sensitive due to the complexity of building the funding plan for the development and ongoing operations. As a result, needs are likely underreported since applicants are unlikely to apply if the timing doesn't appropriately align to support their project. Due to this Ecology made baseline assumptions for unmet need based on results of competitive solicitations held to date.

							Estimated Future Needs by Biennium							
CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Applicant / Recipient	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total Project Costs	State Share	Match
N/A	Yes	Mercy Housing Northwest	Mercy El Centro - Mt Baker Redevelopment Sites	Seattle	King	37	3,027,000	-	-	-	-	3,027,000	3,027,000	-
567	Yes	Gardiner Global	Skyway	Seattle	King	37	1,458,848	2,381,040	2,814,980	325,741	123,750	7,104,359	5,328,269	1,776,090

CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Applicant / Recipient	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total Project Costs	State Share	Match
253	No	Mercy Housing Northwest	Mercy Bellingham Old Town	Bellingham	Whatcom	42	3,072,000	-	-	-	-	3,072,000	3,072,000	-
10376	Yes	Estelita's Library	Estelita's Library	Seattle	King	37	2,380,000	2,380,000	330,000	370,000	480,000	5,940,000	5,940,000	-
12408	No	South East Effective Development	Morningside Acres Tracts	Seattle	King	37	1,805,000	1,424,000	132,000	132,000	55,000	3,548,000	3,548,000	-
14785	No	615 Dexter LLC	615 Dexter Ave	Seattle	King	43	1,795,000	139,000	101,000	259,000	269,000	2,563,000	1,922,250	640,750
EAGL Database (grant support)							80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000	400,000	-
Affordable Housing Planning Grants: While not requesting funding for the 2025-27 Biennium, Ecology still acknowledges a need for supporting earlier phases of work.							1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-

CSID	Overburdened Community Flag	Applicant / Recipient	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total Project Costs	State Share	Match
Unanticipated Cleanup Grant Needs: Affordable Housing projects move quickly and as such are particularly difficult to forecast 10 years into the future. However, based on the 2023-25 and 2025-27 solicitations Ecology estimates at least $10 million in total cleanup needs each biennium.							-	4,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	-
							15,217,848	**12,004,040**	**12,057,980**	**11,766,741**	**11,607,750**	**62,654,359**	**60,237,519**	**2,416,840**

Appendix C: 2025-27 Ecology State-directed Capital Budget Request

Financial Tables C-1 and C-2 detail Ecology's state-directed budget requests and the identified ten-year need for the grant program respectively. See Chapter 8 for a description of the various budget requests supporting Ecology's state-directed cleanup work.

Financial Table C-1: Ecology's 2025-27 Biennium Capital Budget Project Lists for state-directed cleanup work as submitted to the Governor

This table combines the needs captured in five Capital Budget requests for the 2025-27 Biennium. This list represents cleanup projects that are underway and/or need funding to support the cleanup for ready to proceed projects. This list is a plan based on the best information available to Ecology. The plan may change as more information becomes available.

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	Amount
1	2901	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	Yes	Kaiser Mead	Mead	Spokane	7	3,500,000
2	5945	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	No	Priceless Gas	Davenport	Lincoln	9	100,000
3	4981	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	No	Handy Andy Time Oil	Vancouver	Clark	49	850,000
4	11516	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Bill Singers Chevron	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	16	3,500,000
5	1022	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	No	Marshall Landfill	Unincorporated	Spokane	9	12,000,000

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	Amount
6	12125	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Upper Columbia River Lake Roosevelt Site - cleanup level development	N/A	Stevens	7	150,000
7	4473	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Red Shirt Mill	Twisp	Okanogan	7	150,000
8	16845	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	No	Nason Creek	Lake Wenatchee	Chelan	12	450,000
9	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	ESP Lowlands	Everett	Snohomish	38	4,000,000
10	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	Esp Uplands	Everett	Snohomish	38	2,000,000
11	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	ESP Staff	Everett	Snohomish	38	1,239,000
12	5610	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	Whidbey Marine and Auto	Freeland	Island	10	1,000,000
13	3020	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	Pacific Wood Treating	Ridgefield	Clark	20	2,000,000
14	N/A	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	SMOCS Course Support at Western Washington University	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	150,000
							Total:	**31,089,000**

Financial Table C-2: Ten year demand for Ecology State-Directed cleanup activities

This table identifies the needs across five different state-directed budgets over the next ten years. For projects that did not need funds in the 2025-27 Biennium, a budget is not identified. The budget would be identified in the biennium that the funding is requested.

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total
1	2901	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	Yes	Kaiser Mead	Mead	Spokane	7	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	3,500,000
2	5945	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	No	Priceless Gas	Davenport	Lincoln	9	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
3	4981	Protect Investments in Cleanup Remedies	No	Handy Andy Time Oil	Vancouver	Clark	49	850,000	-	-	-	-	850,000
4	11516	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Bill Singers Chevron	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	16	3,500,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	4,100,000
5	1022	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	No	Marshall Landfill	Unincorporated	Spokane	9	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	12,000,000
6	12125	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Upper Columbia River Lake Roosevelt	N/A	Stevens	7	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total
				Site - cleanup level development									
7	4473	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	Yes	Red Shirt Mill	Twisp	Okanogan	7	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
8	16845	Eastern Washington Clean Sites Initiative	No	Nason Creek	Lake Wenatchee	Chelan	12	450,000	-	-	-	-	450,000
9	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	ESP Lowlands	Everett	Snohomish	38	4,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	14,000,000
10	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	Esp Uplands	Everett	Snohomish	38	2,000,000	2,962,830	400,000	150,000	150,000	5,662,830
11	4298	Everett Smelter Plume	Yes	ESP Staff	Everett	Snohomish	38	1,239,000	1,276,170	-	-	-	2,515,170
12	5610	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	Whidbey Marine and Auto	Freeland	Island	10	1,000,000	350,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	1,650,000
13	3020	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	Pacific Wood Treating	Ridgefield	Clark	20	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031-33	2033-35	Total
14	N/A	Cleanup Toxic Sites - Puget Sound Initiative	No	SMOCS Course Support at Western Washington University	Bellingham	Whatcom	40	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
N/A	1643	N/A	Yes	Lower Duwamish	Seattle	King	34	-	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,750,000
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dry Cleaner Inventory	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Central Region Assessment Sites	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
N/A	4720	N/A	No	Alder Mill	Twisp	Okanogan	7	400,000	500,000	1,500,000	-	-	2,400,000
N/A	1521	N/A	No	Alder Mine	Twisp	Okanogan	7	300,000	500,000	1,500,000	-	-	2,300,000
N/A	46	N/A	No	Colville Post and Poles	Colville	Stevens	7	-	20,000,000				20,000,000
							Total:	**32,289**	**36,839**	**5,0**	**1,7**	**1,7**	**77,628,000**

Rank	CSID	Budget	Overburdened Community Flag	Project Title	City	County	Leg. District	2025 -27	2027 -29	2029 -31	2031 -33	2033 -35	Total
								,00 0	,00 0	50, 000	50, 000	00, 000	