



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

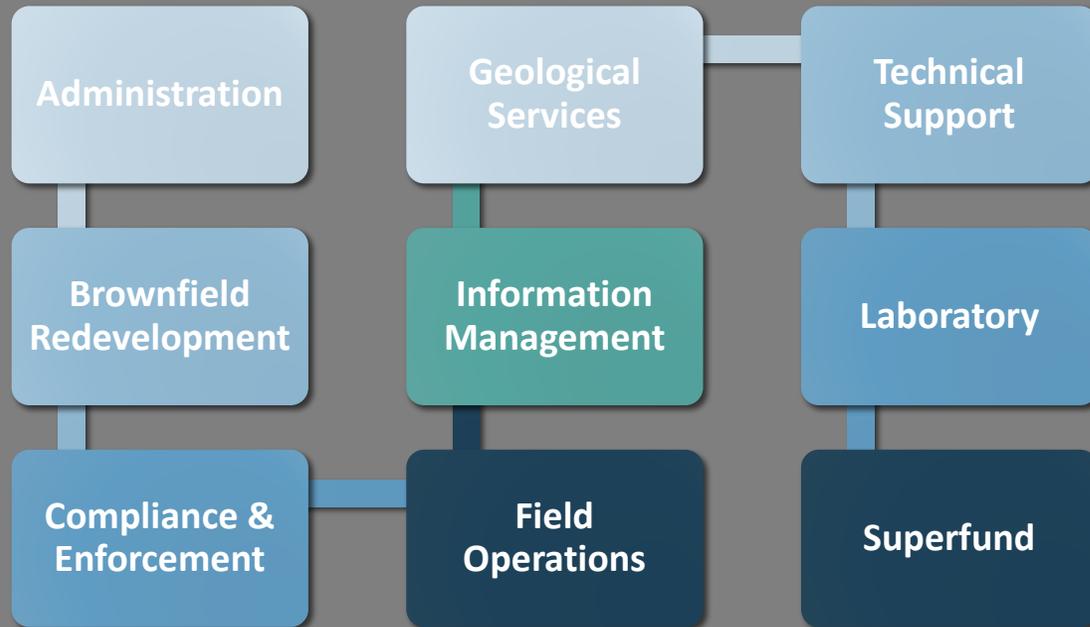
Remediation & Redevelopment Division Overview

Mike Neller, Director

House Appropriations Subcommittee on Environment, Great
Lakes, and Energy

April 15, 2025

Remediation & Redevelopment Division



351 of 376
FTEs

10 District
Offices

54% Field
Staff

46% Lansing-
based Staff



Remediation & Redevelopment Division

Environmental Cleanup Programs



PART 201 – ENVIRONMENTAL
REMEDATION



PART 213 - LEAKING
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS



BROWNFIELD REDEVELOPMENT
(ACT 391 & PART 196)



SUPERFUND – FEDERAL CERCLA
PROGRAM
(SITES ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITY
LIST)

Remediation & Redevelopment Division

Part 201, Environmental Remediation

Prevent unacceptable risks to public health, safety or welfare or to the environment from environmental contamination at facilities within the state



Addresses releases of hazardous substances from various sources. Industrial and commercial operations, manufacturing, automotive, chemical processing, plating operations, dry cleaners, Etc.



Includes many legacy sites that are decades old where the entity that caused the release is longer in operation (Orphan)



Remediation & Redevelopment Division

Part 213 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Provides remedy framework for petroleum releases from underground storage tanks

Uses different process, procedures and criteria from Part 201

Majority of releases are 20+ years old and no longer active



Remediation & Redevelopment Division

Brownfield Redevelopment (Act 381 and Part 196)



Provides for grants, loans, and tax-increment financing at Part 201 and Part 213 sites



Funds provided to promote redevelopment and economic development regardless of existence of a liable party



Catherine Street, Ann Arbor

Remediation & Redevelopment Division

Superfund Section (CERCLA)



64 Michigan sites currently on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL)

22 sites in Michigan have been deleted from the NPL



Of the 86 sites in Michigan that have been on the NPL:

50 considered ready for reuse (and 32 sites are considered currently in reuse)



The federal government (U.S. EPA) pays 90% of the remedial action(s) cost for publicly funded Superfund cleanups with a 10% state-funded cost share

Ref: Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)



What are Orphan Sites?

The entity responsible for the release no longer exists or is not financially viable



Why do they need to be cleaned up?

May pose an unacceptable risk at the property that was the source of the release & anywhere contamination has migrated through groundwater or vapor



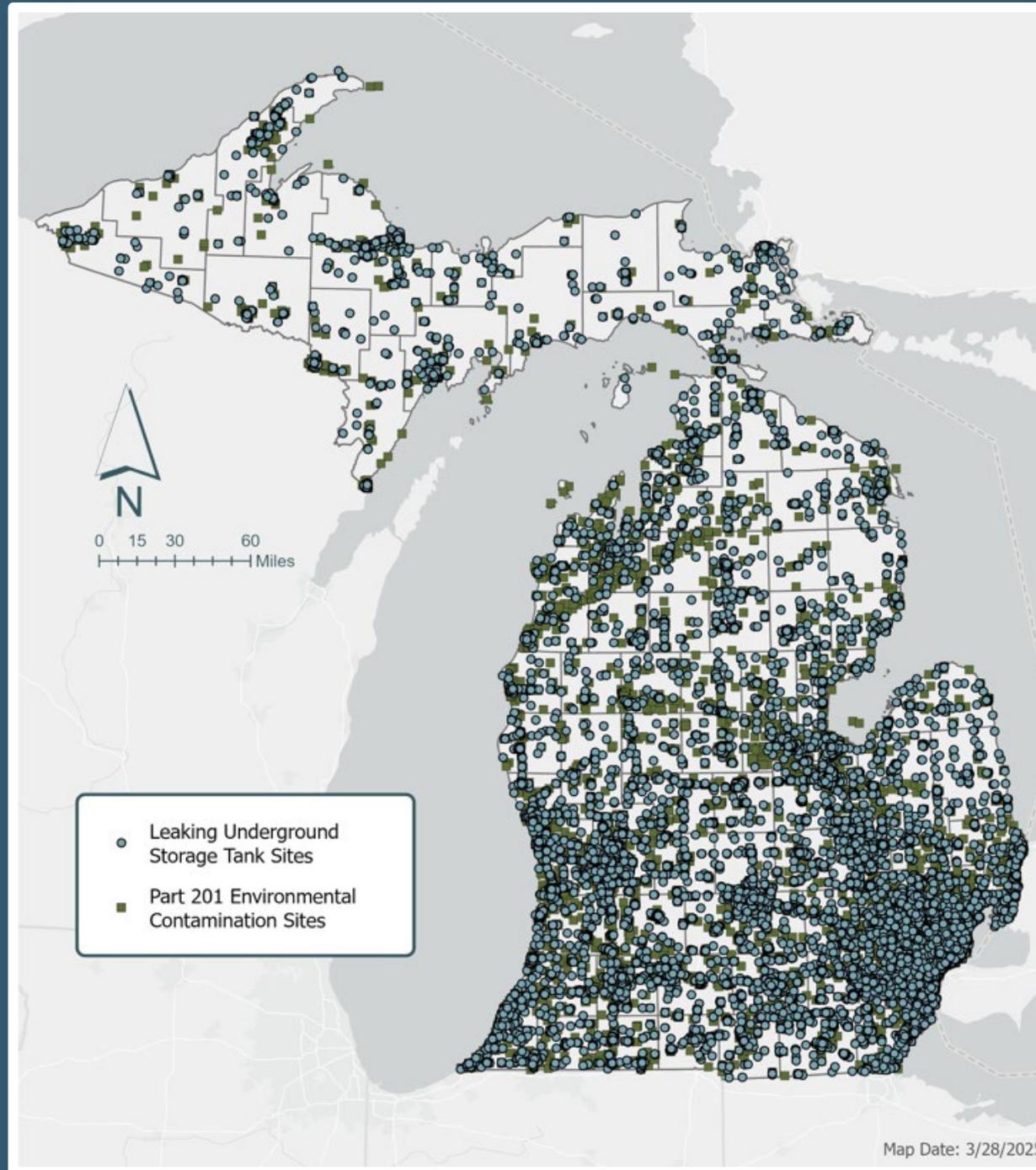
What risks to human health & the environment do they pose?

Direct contact with contaminated soil
Contaminated groundwater used as drinking water
Volatilization of hazardous substances into indoor
Migration of hazardous substances from groundwater to surface water

Orphan Sites

Understanding The Universe

- Part 201
- Part 213

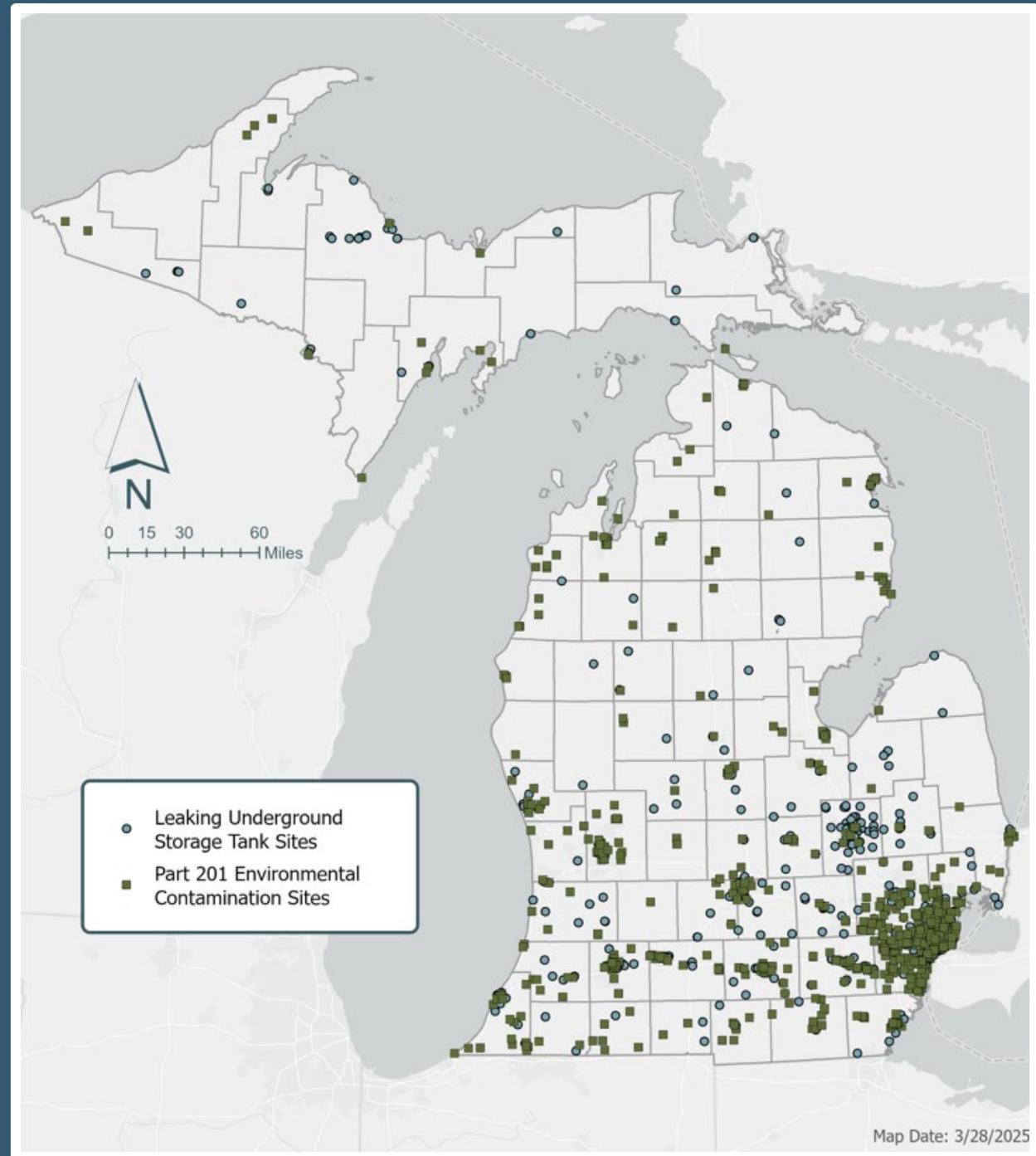


Understanding The Universe

Risks Present And
Immediate At 1,109 Sites

■ Part 201 (770)

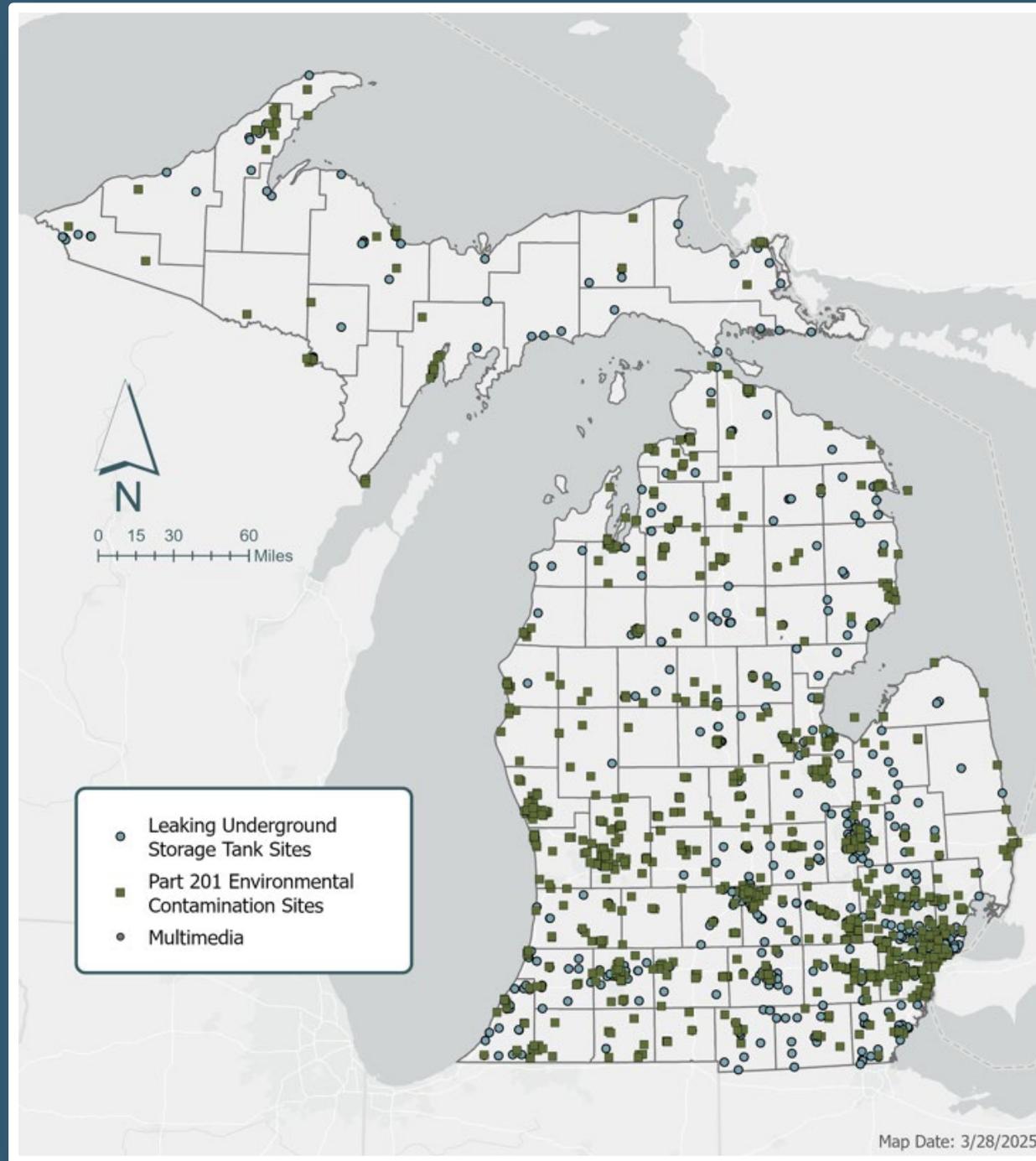
● Part 213 (339)



Addressing The Risk

FY'24 RRD Actions At
1,730 Sites

- Part 201 (901)
- Part 213 (829)



Identifying Risk: Prioritizing



Note: Needs Of Local Communities Are Strongly Considered

State Funded & Managed Cleanups

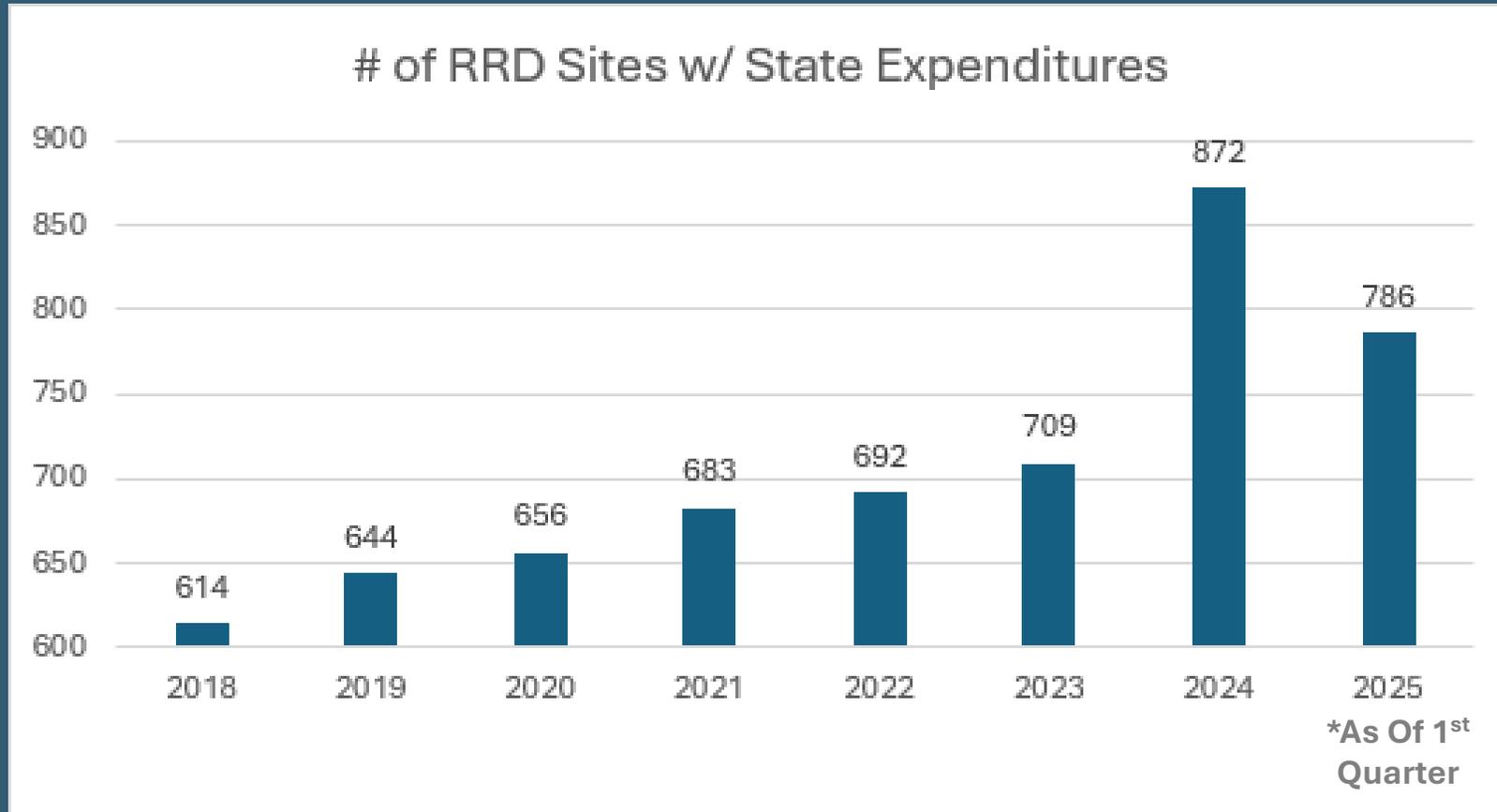
- Currently \$313.3M allocated to 787 sites
- Average \$60M in site expenditures a year (FY18 – FY24)

Brownfield Grants & Loans (FY17 - FY24)

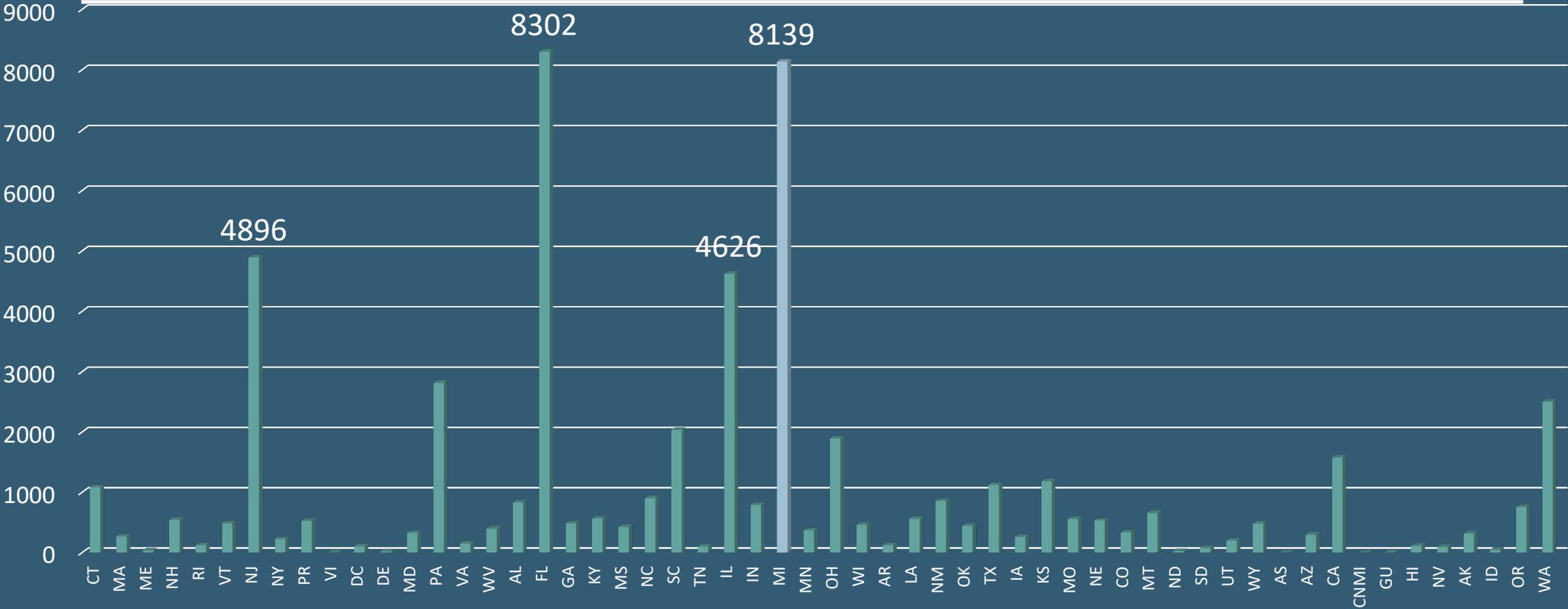
- 185 projects supported
- \$123M in grants & loans awarded
- 14,100 temporary & permanent jobs supported
- \$5.3B In private investment
- \$41 average Return on Investment

Addressing The Risk

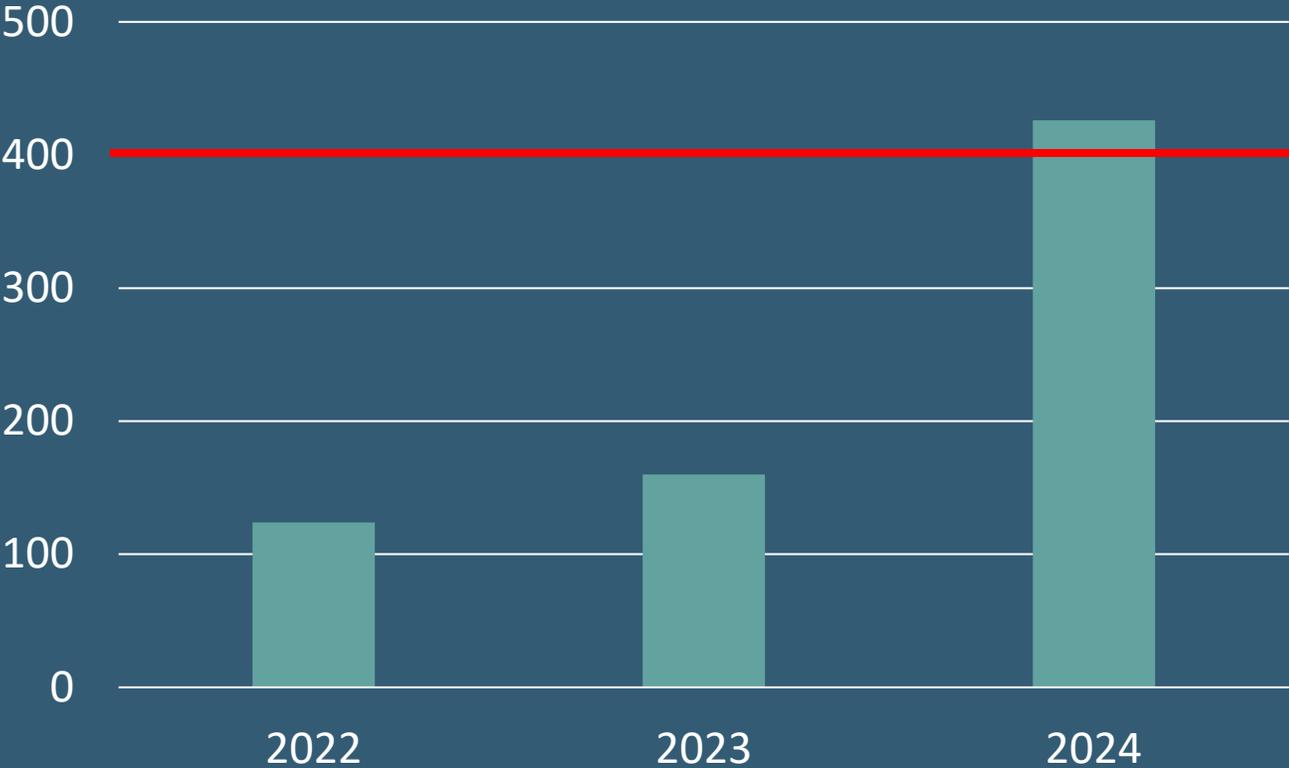
Sites Funded Over The Years



National LUST Backlog – October 2024



Closure Goal: 400 Closures Per Year



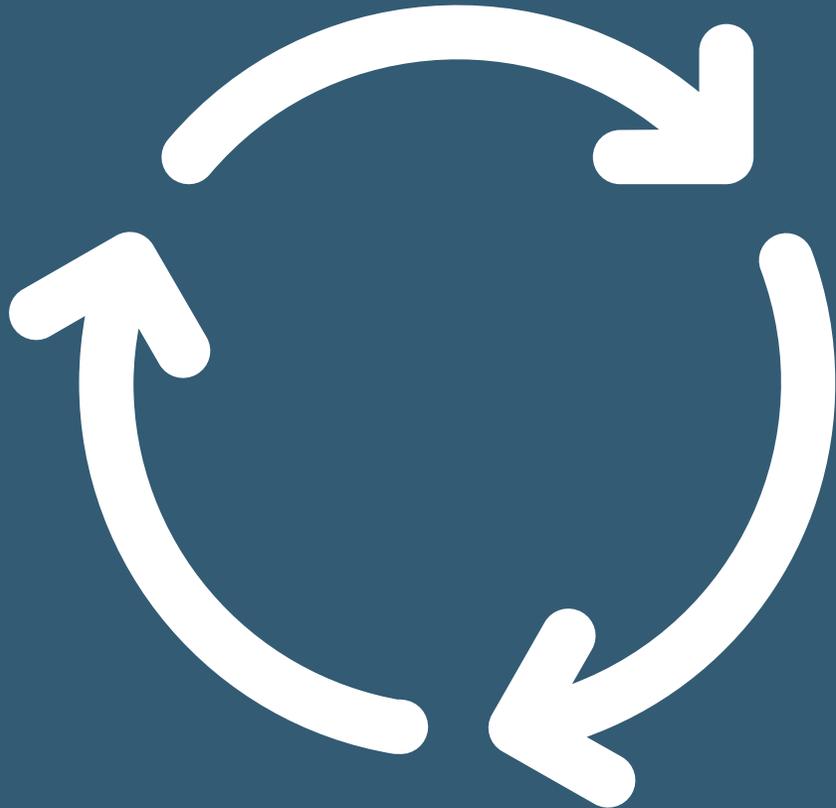
Benefits of Additional Long-Term Stable Funding for Contaminated Sites

- Timelier identification & addressing of potential threats to public health & safety
 - Currently only touch less than 6% of sites
- Ability to plan long-term & implement complete remedies at more sites
- Make consistent progress on sites (decrease starts & stops)
- Increase economic development opportunities

Defining the Need



The Cycle Of Contamination



We will pay for it anyway:

- Number of people affected will potentially grow
- Cleanup costs will go up
- Groundwater resources at risk
- Today's problem gets bigger tomorrow



Michigan Underground Storage Tank Authority (MUSTA)

The Michigan Underground Storage Tank Authority (MUSTA) and the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Fund) were created in Public Act 416 on December 30, 2014

Main Objectives of the Fund:

- To provide refined petroleum underground storage tank (UST) owners and operators a method for meeting their federal financial assurance requirements without seeking private insurance or other means
- To fund corrective actions to address contamination from USTs and assist UST owners and operators in maintaining compliance with Part 213, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks of Act 451

Renew Michigan

- Enacted in 2018 to replace the expiring Clean Michigan Initiative Bond
- \$69 million annual revenue in three broadly defined categories:
 - 65% Environmental Cleanup, Redevelopment, Emerging Issues
 - 13% Waste Management
 - 22% Recycling and Materials Management



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Thank You

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