

TABLE 4. Cost Control Measures/State Fund Updates 2014

State	Cost Control Measures	New or Proposed Legislative Changes	Current Status of Fund	How is Success Measured
Alabama	use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require use of fee schedule certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points; utilize unit rates	Trust Fund coverage per occurrence increased to \$1.5 million on October 1, 2015	Funds are available to pay all incoming investigative/corrective action requests for payment and for third party claims.	Success is measured by reviewing all cost proposals within the required 120 timeframe, reimbursing within 60 days, and providing funds for cleanup to protect human health and the environment.
Alaska*	require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget prioritize claims to conserve funds		Fund is no longer active.	
Arizona	use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points	In 2015, House Bill 2636 established several new UST program components for AZ. None of the programs may be used to demonstrate compliance with financial responsibility requirements. Programs include: grants for UST removal, suspected release confirmation, baseline assessments, and system upgrades to new tank installation standards; an expanded state lead program to conduct UST removals, suspected release confirmation, and baseline assessments; a cleanup funding assistance program; and, a time-barred claims program to reimburse corrective action costs for owners and operators who were time-barred from submittal under the old state fund program.	The AZ state fund is supporting cleanups through the state lead program and we are in the process of developing the new programs established under House Bill 2636.	Number of confirmed releases with remediation initiated. Percentage of releases closed (cleanups completed).

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Arkansas	require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) limit overhead paid cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points		Funds are available to pay all approved corrective action plans and third-party claims.	Number of confirmed releases with cleanups initiated. Number of sites closed (cleanups completed).
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Requires pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget *Requires competitive bidding *Limited overhead paid *Prioritize claims to conserve funds *Review scope required by regulators to focus on tasks to meet closure criteria. Cost guidelines. Electronic invoicing with data checkers. Law only allows reimbursement of reasonable and necessary costs which are determined upon review of incurred costs.	No new or proposed legislation for FY 15/16	The Fund continues to accept claims for unauthorized releases. An annual appropriation of funds each fiscal year continues to provide for the payments of claims. Significant cash balance as regulatory cases close, and unnecessary remediation not implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minimize time to meet closure criteria and cost to close cases 2) Balance the UST Fund income to expenditure ratio and UST Fund overhead rates for FY 15/16 3) Ensure the timely processing of claims and payments

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Colorado	<p>Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans Require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget Require competitive bidding for remediation costs > \$100,000 Require use of fee schedule Limit overhead paid Certify contractors</p> <p>Cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points Additional risk-based closure criteria were put into rule in October 2014 which allow for regulatory closure with dissolved phase impacts off property. This has allowed our program to effectively close low-risk sites that have undergone multiple remedial and mass reduction efforts. A beneficial result of this is that the Fund can focus spending on high-risk sites where remedial efforts can recognize much larger returns on investment.</p>	<p>Bill is in the legislature extending Colorado Petroleum Storage Tank Fund sunset to September 23, 2023. The Petroleum Cleanup and Redevelopment Fund, separate from the Colorado Petroleum Storage Tank Fund, funded by monies obtained from settlements and judgments has now accepted 16 sites for assessment and cleanup. Approximately \$400K has been allocated for these efforts including removal of 19 tanks. Promulgate rules and develop a process for using the Petroleum Storage Tank Fund to offer incentives to Owners/Operators to stay in compliance. This would involve providing reimbursement for periodic testing and monitoring such as annual tank, line and leak detector tests and/or cathodic protection tests. The intent is to enhance operational compliance and detect releases sooner.</p>	<p>The Colorado Petroleum Storage Tank Fund is solvent with a fiscal year 2015 year end fund balance of \$134,507. The Environmental Response Surcharge (the source of greater than 90% of our revenue) was \$100/tanker throughout the fiscal year.</p>	<p>Success is measured based on the number and amount of claims paid: for fiscal year 2015 1,410 claims were paid totaling \$25 million. In addition payments were made within the statutory requirement of 90 days (average of 62 days).</p>
Connecticut	<p>Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) limit overhead paid cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure Completion of remediation Milestones</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Currently processing claims and making payments when funds are available.</p>	<p>Implementation of the 2012 legislative program changes and sunset provisions.</p>
Delaware	<p>require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget limit overhead paid certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure</p>	<p>Program closed on 12/31/2011 via statue change.</p>	<p>closed 12/31/2011. Tank owners and operators must comply with FR requirements through private mechanisms.</p>	<p>Sites closed.</p>

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Florida*	use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans, require pre-approval of cleanup plans, use competitively procured contractors and costs, use pay-for-performance, prioritize cleanups to conserve funds, qualify contractors, cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points	The existing Advanced Cleanup Program, whereby Site Owners/RPs can be funded out priority order if they share 25% or more of the cost, was modified to allow groups of 20 or more sites to be bundled under performance based cleanup agreements to satisfy the net cost share with co-payment, cost savings compared to standard contract rates, cost savings for risk based cleanup compared to unconditional closure, or any combination of the three.	The Inland Protection Trust Fund is sound and well funded, with a legislative appropriation this FY of \$125 M for cleanup at eligible sites. Continuing effort to screen all eligible facilities in the next 6-8 years with a limited assessment to better identify imminent health threats, potential clean closures and estimate future trust fund liabilities.	Overall by the number of drinking water supplies and sensitive receptors protected, next by the number of cleanups completed or brought to natural attenuation monitoring status, and lastly by the number of competitively procured purchase orders processed and paid which accomplish these goals.
Georgia	Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance (state contractor only) prioritize claims to conserve funds cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure	None	Solvent.	Fund Success versus Program Success is specifically measured by: 1) How quickly a claim is paid after approval 2) How quickly sites are closed 3) Average/median cost to closure for each phase of corrective action 4) Cost-benefit analysis of reaching closure
Idaho	require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) limit overhead paid certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure	None	Actuarially sound for at least the next five years.	We provide Idaho tank owners insurance to meet financial responsibility at the lowest possible cost.
Illinois*	use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points	None	Fund has a positive balance.	Claims paid within 90 days of receipt.

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Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	<p>None during this reporting period</p> <p>New statute requirements will become effective on July 1, 2016. There are changes to eligibility requirements, increases the cap to \$2.5 million and allows both current and former owners, operators and property owners to access the fund.</p>	Solvent.	Number of closures achieved; number of claims processed; timeliness of claims processing; and financial stability and strength.
Iowa*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance certify contractors employ a third-party administrator cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 	None during this reporting period	Solvent and in run off with 585 open claims.	Site closure and cost efficiency.
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) 		Solvent.	protection of human health and the environment while remaining solvent
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require use of fee schedule use pay-for-performance cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 	<p>Proposed:</p> <p>PSTA deadlines extended to July 15, 2024</p> <p>SOTRA deadlines extended to July 15, 2021</p>	Solvent.	By evaluating the number of NFA's issued, site investigations completed and the timeliness of payments compared to past trends.

Based on responses to a survey conducted by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation. Updated 2015..

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Louisiana	<p>Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans, Require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget, Require competitive bidding (tank owner), Require use of fee schedule, utilizing unit pricing, Use pay-for-performance, Certify contractors, Cover cleanups based on site specific risk-based end points</p>	<p>Act 277 of the 2015 Regular Session. Act 277 increased the per release maximum allowable reimbursements from the Motor Fuel Trust Fund from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.</p>	<p>Solvent.</p>	<p>Known releases meet the required limiting standards(screening and risk based) for soils and groundwater, by utilizing the most time efficient and cost effective methods for assessment and remediation.</p>
Maine	<p>use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) limit overhead paid prioritize claims to conserve funds cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure</p>	<p>Effective July 4, 2015, the Ground Water Oil Clean-up Fund was combined with the Surface Waters Oil Clean-up Fund to create the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund. Fund eligible AST applicants coverage for eligible clean-up costs and third party damages was reduced to \$750,000.</p>	<p>Currently sound but requires active monitoring and management.</p>	<p>Ability to provide quick response, protect public health and pay for corrective actions and third party damages.</p>
Maryland	<p>Reimbursement limits are set in State law Applicants must follow standard application process Eligibility criteria are detailed in State regulations</p>			<p>An annual report on the fund is sent to the Maryland State Legislature and is available here: http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/OilControl/FactSheetsPublications/Pages/Programs/LandPrograms/Oil_Control/FactsheetsPublications/index.aspx.</p>

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Massachusetts	<p>require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid developed web-based claim submittal software cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure</p>	<p>Effective 7/1/2014 the per gallon Delivery Fee is now placed into the Commonwealth Transportation Fund and is no longer indirectly used to support the state fund program. In November 2015, the Legislature passed a law to create a separate reimbursement ceiling for Third Party Damages equal to \$1 million in addition to the \$1.5 ceiling for response actions. All program regulations are being revised to update them with recent statute changes, current policies and practices.</p>	<p>Current funding of the UST program is provided by annual legislative appropriations as part of the overall state budget.</p>	<p>There is no formal method for measuring "success".</p>
Michigan ¹	<p>require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	<p>Legislation passed on December 30, 2014 to creating a \$20 million per year reimbursement program with revenues coming from the current 7/8 cent per gallon fee which will bring in approximately \$50 million per year (the first \$20 million each year will fund the program).</p>	<p>Fund had not begun accepting claims at end of FY 2015.</p>	<p>Timeliness of claim and invoice reviews, number of LUST sites that are closed using Fund.</p>
Minnesota	<p>use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	<p>Extension of the program 'sunset date' from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2022.</p>	<p>Financially sound.</p>	<p>Claim review within statutorily-mandated timeframes of 60 days for initial claims and 120 days for supplemental claims.</p>
Mississippi	<p>use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule certify contractors</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Solvent.</p>	<p>Fund balance and processing reimbursement requests in 30 days or less.</p>

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Missouri	<p>Require pre-approval of costs for all work. Require competitive bidding (tank owner). Control overhead costs. Use pay-for-performance Employ a third-party administrator Cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	None	Excellent. Collaborative work with regulator and industry minimizes number of new leaks. Funding is available for all claims. Need to accelerate the pace of cleanups and reduce backlog of open claims.	<p>Very few leaks from active tanks, with minimal environmental impact. Cleanups completed promptly and in a cost-effective manner. Efficient reimbursement of claims. Good relationship with industry and other state agencies.</p>
Montana	<p>require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule Statistics by task cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	None	Continue to obligate available funds to releases which pose greatest threat to human health and the environment.	Fund balance and claim processing time
Nebraska	<p>use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget may require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid prioritize claims to conserve funds cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	January 2016 bill (LB887) introduced that would extend the sunset date from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2020.	RBCA Tier 1 & Tier 2 investigation program working well. PFP Program did 36 contracts at orphan tank sites with 12 completed successfully, 20 contracts terminated, and 4 in progress. No contracts have been bid since 2011.	The number of sites closed. Expenditures keeping pace with revenues. Application payment is less than 60 days.
Nevada	<p>require pre-approval of corrective action plans and budget require standard forms with cost limitations for activities require competitive bidding (tank owner) limit overhead paid certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points</p>	SB89. Use of Fund to facilitate cleanup of high priority abandoned dry cleaner sites	Solvent.	Dollar amount of PetroleumFund claims approved for reimbursement and the number of claims processed

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New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid prioritize claims to conserve funds certify contractors 	None since 2014	Fund is active. We continue to prioritize work based on site risk and available funds.	# of claims processed and sites closed
New Jersey*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 			
New Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule use pay-for-performance prioritize claims to conserve funds certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	NA since 2004	Constant oversight and reconciliation is required and prioritization of sites activity as necessary to ensure that we do not over extend available funds.	1) Number of sites addressed per year; 2) Number of sites issued "No Further Action Required" letters; and 3) Timely payment of eligible claims in accordance with the regulations.
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prioritize claims to conserve funds 	None related to USTs	Fund is solvent.	Number of closures achieved; number of claims processed; timeliness of claims processing; and financial stability and strength.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget use of fee schedule claims to conserve funds cover cleanups based on site specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure require competitive bidding (tank owner) for items exceeding \$2,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require prioritize <p>Noncommercial claims no longer accepted after 6/30/16; Commercial Fund undergoing continuation review by legislature to determine appropriate funding mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comm - Active & Solvent Noncomm - Active, but restricted due to funding 	Reduction in number of open release incidents and backlog

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North Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) limit overhead paid cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	None	Healthy - Solvent.	Reduction in open claim, surplus above statutory requirement.
Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	None	The Fund continues to accept claims for releases discovered before and after 12/22/98. It is supported solely by annual tank fees, revenue bond proceeds, if any, and interest income. No change in the Fund as the State's financial responsibility mechanism is anticipated.	The Fund's success is measured by the 1) maintenance of an affordable fee structure that generates sufficient revenues to maintain Fund solvency; 2) maintenance of claims submissions standards that encourage cost-effective remediations; and 3) timely reimbursement of eligible claimed costs.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance prioritize claims to conserve funds certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	As of 07/01/09, 8% of the \$0.01 assessment is apportioned to the Okla Dept of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). As of 05/21/12, \$57M of the assessment will go to Okla Dept of Transportation (ODOT) over a span of 9-10 years, per O.S. 17 SS 354 C.3. Sunset date was extended from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2022 per O.S. 17 SS 354 D.1.	Active & Solvent	We consider our fund successful as remediation of sites is being accomplished, claims are being processed in a timely manner and the fund remains solvent.
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance employ a third-party administrator cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 	There are no current proposed changes to the Fund.	Fund is financially viable and processes claims as they are submitted and confirmed for eligibility.	86% of all claims submitted are deemed eligible for reimbursement. We do not have to prioritize payments. Sufficient funds available to process claims.

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Rhode Island		Possible change to to make Board advisory only and allow the Department to review and disburse \$	The RI UST Fund disburses quarterly and is currently up to date on payment of claims.	Ability to continue to pay its claims
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule use pay-for-performance prioritize claims to conserve funds certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 	none	2014 increase in tank fees generated \$4.5 million in cleanup funds (2015 calendar year).	EPA Annual Soundness Snapshot and Assessment of the SC State Fund/Yearly legislative review by SUPERB Advisory Committee
South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure 		The PRCF is able to pay all claims in a timely manner and has sufficient revenue to handle future claims.	Success is measured by the efficiency, timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the corrective action. Success is also measured by the speed of claims approval and maintenance of the fund's solvency.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require use of fee schedule certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget 	Effective July 1, 2015 the State Fund cap was raised to \$2,000,000 per covered release.	Solvent.	Maintaining a positive balance

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Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule limite overhead paid certify contractors cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	<p>Legislation passed in 2015 amended the maximum fee rate to the amount necessary to cover the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the administration of the PST Program not including any amount appropriated for the purpose of the monitoring or remediation of releases occurring on or before December 22, 1998.</p>	<p>The fund is able to pay all claims in a timely manner and has sufficient revenue to handle future claims.</p>	<p>Success is measured by the number of cleanups completed and timely review of contractor submittals.</p>
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid use pay-for-performance certify contractors 	<p>Surcharge increased from 0.5 to 0.65 cents per gallon. Rebates of up to 40% for UST facilities that upgrade their USTs to reduce risk of leaking into the environment. 10-year, 0% interest loans available to UST owner/operators to upgrade their USTs. Annual tank fund fee changed to \$150 if facility throughput is greater than 70,000 gallons and \$450 if facility throughput is 70,000 gallons or less.</p>	<p>Positive cash balance.</p>	<p>Positive cash balance and NFAs.</p>
Vermont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid prioritize claims to conserve funds cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	<p>None</p>	<p>For 2015 the Fund ended with a positive balance, with the motor fuel account in excellent shape. The heating fuel account continued to run an annual deficit, reducing its overall balance. In the past this has been remedied by transferring money between accounts (i.e., motor fuel account to heating fuel account), raising the heating fuel distributor licensing fee to \$0.01/gallon, and by promulgating the AST rule to help prevent releases from home heating out ASTs.</p>	<p>Solvent fund. Able to pay claims in a timely manner. Good working relationship with our stakeholders.</p>
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid employ a third-party administrator cover cleanups based on site-specific risk-based end points 	<p>The FY2015 proposed Fund diversion did not pass into Law. No new or recent legislative activity.</p>	<p>Claims are released for payment once a month due to continued cash flow limitations.</p>	<p>Overall success is measured through: Number of cleanups completed; Average cleanup cost; Claims processing times; Overall reasonableness of cost approved.</p>

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Washington	multi-party agreement between insurer, state fund, and state regulator use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid certify contractors employ a third-party administrator	None	Tax extended until 2020.	Time to claim closure
Washington-heating oil only	use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require use of fee schedule limit overhead paid certify contractors	None	Fee extended until 2020.	Claim processing time; Average cleanup cost; Time to claim closure

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West Virginia ²			Fund is no longer active.	
Wisconsin	require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget require competitive bidding (tank owner) require use of fee schedule certify contractors	These changes have been adopted: No new claimants allowed into the program as of 7/20/2015. All claims must be submitted within 6 months of incurring costs. Program will sunset and all claims must be submitted by 6/30/2020	Sufficient funding until 2020.	# of sites closed
Wyoming	require competitive bidding; professional services selection process; prequalify contractors and consultants		Fund is used to pay for cleanups based on priority.	

* No updated response received for 2015 survey.

¹MI 2015 Update: Data provided is for new Fund created on December 30, 2014.

²WV: No change of information for WV. WV does not have a state fund - the state insurance fund expended all remaining funds in 2003

Additional Information:

Washington, DC does not have a reimbursable state fund program, all RPs must comply with corrective action requirements through other FR mechanisms, usually private/self insurance. DOEE can administer state lead cleanup using LUST Trust Funds for emergency response and pursue cost recovery from the RPs.

Cost Control measures:

- Use standard forms for site assessment and corrective action plans
- require pre-approval of cleanup plans and/or budget
- require competitive bidding (tank owner)
- require competitive bidding (state as agent of owner)
- require use of fee schedule
- limit overhead paid
- use pay-for-performance
- prioritize claims to conserve funds
- certify contractors
- employ a third-party administrator
- cover cleanups based on site specific risk-based end points
- cover long-term monitoring/maintenance of engineering controls following risk-based closure
- corrective actions undertaken only as a result of a capital improvement