



The State of New Hampshire
Department of Environmental Services



52

Robert R. Scott, Commissioner

Kevin Sheppard, P.E., Chairman

Oil Fund Disbursement Board

January 11, 2021

His Excellency, Governor Christopher T. Sununu
 and the Honorable Council
 State House
 Concord, New Hampshire 03301

INFORMATIONAL ITEM

Pursuant to RSA 146-D:5, II, accept the 2020 annual report of the Oil Fund Disbursement Board (Board).

EXPLANATION

The Board hereby submits its annual report on the status of the New Hampshire Petroleum Reimbursement Fund Program for the State Fiscal Year that ended on June 30, 2020.

The reimbursement fund program has a history of service to New Hampshire citizens, in providing financial resources to remedy environmental impacts due to releases of petroleum products. The Oil Discharge and Disposal Cleanup Fund (ODDCF) operates as comprehensive excess insurance that protects petroleum storage facility owner assets and ensures timely and cost-effective cleanup of contamination. In addition to protecting public health and the environment, this assistance plays a significant and important role in economic development. The fund also provides financial assistance for the problem of methyl tertiary-butyl ether ("MtBE") contamination. MtBE impacts owners of public and private water supply wells statewide, despite a ban on the gasoline additive that was effective January 1, 2007. It is important to note that the ODDCF covers cleanup work for on-going projects and a limited number of new MtBE projects. In addition to, and separate from the ODDCF, settlement monies from the State's 2003 MtBE lawsuit fund additional preventative and corrective measures related to MtBE throughout the state. The ODDCF also provides financial assistance for heating oil contamination cleanup and replacement of substandard on-premise-use heating oil storage tank systems. The tank replacement program for low-income homeowners is part of NHDES efforts to reduce the incidence of heating oil releases to the environment and thus reduce cleanup expenses.

The Board and NHDES monitor fund program revenues and expenses and prioritize cleanup projects in consideration of public health/environmental risk, demand, and availability of funds. NHDES personnel work diligently to assist owners of contaminated public and private water supply wells, and to bring cleanup projects to regulatory closure. NHDES also directs significant effort toward petroleum storage facility owner/operator outreach and training for release prevention. However, existing groundwater contamination in many areas of the state is slow to degrade, and new contamination projects will still be discovered in future

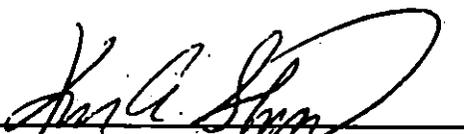
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years despite highly effective release prevention efforts. Thus, continuation of the ODDCF and adequate program funding are vital to protect public health and environmental quality in New Hampshire.

Respectfully submitted,



Kevin Sheppard, P.E., Chairman
Oil Fund Disbursement Board



Robert R. Scott, Commissioner
Dept. of Environmental Services

Attachments

cc: Honorable Chuck Morse, President of the Senate
Honorable Sherman Packard, Speaker of the House
Honorable Kevin Avard, Chair, Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Honorable Norman Major, Chair, House Ways & Means Committee
Tammy L. Wright, Clerk of the Senate
Paul C. Smith, Clerk of the House
N.H. State Library

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Petroleum Reimbursement Fund Program

RSA 146-D

2020

Annual

Report



Oil Fund Disbursement Board

October 26, 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to RSA 146-D:5, this document presents the Annual Report of the Oil Fund Disbursement Board on the Oil Discharge and Disposal Cleanup Fund for the Fiscal Year (FY) ending June 30, 2020. The report includes Fund program background and objectives, FY 2020 activity, current and historic financial activity, and revenue and expense projections for the next two fiscal years. The report and related program information is available at:

<https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/orcb/fms/prfp/index.htm>

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Oil Fund Disbursement Board – RSA 146-D: 4, I
October 26, 2020

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Program Background

The New Hampshire Petroleum Fund program is a financial assistance program for owners of petroleum storage facilities, owners of public and private water supplies, and owners of properties identified as a source of gasoline ether contamination, predominately methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE). Prior to 2016, the program included four separate dedicated funds authorized by state statute for the cleanup of petroleum contamination: the Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Fund (ODDCF) authorized by RSA 146-D, the Fuel Oil Discharge Cleanup Fund authorized by RSA 146-E, the Motor Oil Discharge Cleanup Fund authorized by RSA 146-F, and the Gasoline Remediation & Elimination of Ethers Fund authorized by RSA 146-G. On July 1, 2016, these four funds were consolidated into a single reimbursement fund established under RSA 146-D.

RSA 146-D was originally enacted into law in July 1988. The program serves New Hampshire citizens by providing financial resources to protect public health, remedy environmental impacts, and avoid financial hardship.

The ODDCF provides “excess insurance” coverage for owners of underground storage tank (UST) facilities, owners of above ground storage tank (AST) facilities, owners of on-premise-use heating oil facilities (primarily residential properties), and owners of land where facilities are or were located. Under federal and state regulations, UST owners are required to demonstrate financial responsibility for contamination cleanup. The ODDCF satisfies both the federal and state financial responsibility requirement. To qualify for state fund coverage, facilities must be in compliance with all applicable state and federal rules for operation and maintenance. Thus, the Fund program provides an incentive to reduce the risk of releases. The fund provides a comprehensive excess insurance program that protects facility owners from financial devastation and ensures timely and cost-effective cleanup of petroleum contamination. Owners of petroleum storage facilities may request reimbursement for cleanup costs incurred due to facility releases.

In addition, low-income homeowners may receive up to \$2,250 in funds for repair or replacement of substandard on-premise-use above ground fuel oil storage tank systems, to prevent releases and avoid cleanup expenses.

The ODDCF is also available to specifically address the problem of MtBE contamination in public and private drinking water supply wells throughout the state. Although MtBE was banned as a gasoline fuel additive effective January 1, 2007, it remains a contaminant of concern in groundwater.

The Fund program is administered by the Oil Fund Disbursement Board (Board), which is composed of twelve members representing the N.H. Legislature, the petroleum industry, state agencies and the general public. The Board is administratively attached to the Department of Environmental Services (DES), which performs program support services. The Board meets

regularly to approve activity reports, review policies and procedures, consider rule waiver requests, and hear appeals.

Reimbursements from the ODDCF are subject to N.H. Administrative Rules Chapter Odb 400 and Board policies.

Objectives & Activity

The Board and DES work cooperatively to ensure that the purpose and goals (protection of public health and the environment through the funding of cleanup activities for petroleum contamination in soil and water and funding of activities to prevent releases that cause petroleum contamination) established by statute for the fund are met. DES program staff work to move cleanup projects toward regulatory closure in a timely manner. This activity includes review and approval of cleanup work scopes and budgets, corrective action reports, and reimbursement requests. In a typical month, DES staff will review and approve 90 work scopes/budgets, 450 corrective action reports, and 180 reimbursement requests ranging from under \$1,000 to over \$400,000. Whenever possible, innovative and performance-based strategies are employed to improve cleanup results and decrease the time to complete regulatory closure of a project.

The Board oversees financial management of the fund, including development and implementation of rules, policies, and procedures for fund eligibility and reimbursement request processing. In its efforts, the Board may employ independent auditors or consultants and relies on the Department of Justice for legal counsel.

Community Assistance & Economic Development

Since program inception, \$321,470,840 has been disbursed from the fund to individuals, small and large business owners, political subdivisions, and state agencies for cleanup cost reimbursement, with comparatively low program management and administrative costs. Petroleum storage facility owners or individuals in nearly every community have received Fund program cleanup cost assistance. In addition, \$5,511,650 has been disbursed to low-income homeowners for fuel oil release prevention. See Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix.

The fund provides benefits in protecting public health and in environmental damage prevention and restoration. Further, the program provides ancillary economic development benefits by offsetting unplanned costs that would otherwise be incurred by property owners and by encouraging property revitalization and reuse. Numerous blighted properties in the state have been successfully redeveloped, including municipally-owned properties where cleanup cost funding often facilitates or leverages private development funds. Properties with low taxable value due to contamination are restored to productive use.

Program Recognition

The New Hampshire Petroleum Fund program continues to receive high marks from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the consulting community, petroleum industry representatives, and facility owners. New Hampshire has achieved nearly 100% regulatory compliance in its efforts to remove or upgrade substandard underground storage tanks to prevent releases. Therefore, the risk of financial impact to the ODDCF is greatly reduced as compared to when the program began and the rate of releases was much greater. Our compliance standards place us at the top tier nationally among the states.

Completing regulatory closure of existing ODDCF cleanup projects depends on adequate revenues. In addition, the Safetank Release Prevention Program, which also relies on adequate revenues, can greatly reduce future cleanup expenses at on-premise-use heating oil facilities. Thus, the Board and DES work to ensure continuous improvement in management of the fund and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on addressing future revenue needs for this vital program.

Legislation and Rulemaking

The most recent revisions to the Fund program rules under N.H. Administrative Rules Chapters Odb 100, 200 and 400 were adopted on December 15, 2019.

Cleanup Project Activity

For a typical project, the sequence of "phased" cleanup work from discovery of a release through regulatory closure is: emergency services, initial response, site characterization, site investigation, remedial plan preparation, remedial plan implementation, and groundwater monitoring. Groundwater monitoring may also occur at projects if remediation is delayed. The nature of the product released dictates the type of work needed to complete cleanup and achieve site closure. For example, a gasoline release will typically spread further in the soil and groundwater than a fuel oil release; therefore, a comprehensive site investigation is usually required prior to remedial plan development and implementation. In contrast, contamination from a fuel oil release is frequently limited to soil, and cleanup work typically occurs under the initial response phase. These projects often move more quickly to regulatory closure without a comprehensive site investigation.

ODDCF cleanup expenses from 1990 through the present were fairly evenly distributed among the initial response, site investigation, remedial, and monitoring phases as new projects were initiated and existing projects closed. In FY 2020, there were 865 active ODDCF-eligible projects, with 107 new projects reported during the fiscal year. Of the new projects, the majority were releases from non-regulated on-premise-use fuel oil storage tank systems, with 97 discovered in FY 2020. In future years, DES anticipates the discovery of new releases requiring investigation

will diminish for regulated AST and UST facilities, and the percentage of remedial costs per on-going project will increase due to the complexity of those sites that remain open.

Table 3 and Figure 1 in the Appendix, respectively, provide cleanup project statistics and illustrate the historic distribution of cleanup project costs for purposes of comparison among the four categories of ODDCF projects, based on the type of petroleum released.

Financial Activity

Management Discussion of Income and Expenses: Annual operating revenue to the ODDCF is provided through import fees on petroleum products collected by the Department of Safety. The statute sets a "ceiling" and "floor" on the unobligated balance of the fund such that import fee collections are suspended when the ceiling is reached and collections resume when the balance is paid-down to the floor. However, current and future demand on the ODDCF will likely preclude reaching the ceiling. Ensuring that sufficient funds are available to support present and future cleanup projects is a primary focus of program planning.

Fund program financial operations follow the State Fiscal Year (FY) calendar of July 1 to June 30, and the state biennium budget cycle.

The Board is pleased to report the majority of program revenues are directed to achieving established goals and objectives, with overall program management and administrative costs for the ODDCF averaging approximately 13% of total expenses. DES supervisory, project management, facility compliance, and administrative staff are able to work under the fund on a program basis, through the use of a single administrative expense account that is supported by the fund. Overtime and compensatory time is also available to provide additional staff-hours as needed to meet peak workload demands, versus maintaining sufficient full-time staff to cover all potential workload demands. DES staff processed cleanup and release prevention claims, reimbursed for contracted cleanup costs, and managed cleanup work totaling \$13,189,782 in FY 2020.

Operating Revenues: ODDCF revenues decreased 7.2% from \$16,543,015 in FY 2019 to \$15,352,252 in FY 2020. In the long run, a level motor fuel import trend would reasonably be expected due to increases in vehicle miles traveled in the state being offset by increasing fuel efficiency. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic, a decline in motor fuel imports has occurred due to fewer vehicle miles traveled, and the motor fuel imports fees will likely continue to remain below average for the foreseeable future. Retail price fluctuation of gasoline and diesel fuel may also influence imports in future years, but the impacts cannot be fully predicted. Revenues from fuel oil imports have generally declined with decreasing imports due to changing weather patterns and conversion to alternate heating fuels, such as natural gas, propane, or wood. The ODDCF balance decreased 3.9% from \$14,473,802 at the end of FY 2019 to \$13,905,070 at the end of FY 2020. The decrease in the balance was primarily due to DES filling several previously vacant

staff positions, which resulted in an increased pace of corrective action work approvals; and, the reduction of revenue due to a decline in motor fuel import fees during the fourth quarter of FY 2020.

Program Management & Administrative Costs: Total program management and administrative cost allocations decreased 2.1% between FY 2019 (\$2,791,129) and FY 2020 (\$2,731,172). As noted previously, program management and administrative costs are historically approximately 13% of total expenses. Administrative cost allocation budgets for FY 2021 are based on an assumption that all positions remain filled, and applying conservative estimates for operating expenses and inter-agency transfers for program support costs.

Cleanup Project Expenses: ODDCF cleanup project reimbursements including contracted cleanup costs increased 16% from \$11,001,020 in FY 2019 to \$12,771,849 in FY 2020. During the fourth quarter of FY 2020, a \$1,650,000 budget increase was requested and approved due to an increased number of reimbursement requests that were submitted. Demand is expected to remain steady due to the number of remediation projects. Such projects take several months to several years to complete the required pre-remedial investigations, cost analysis, remedial planning and design, and bidding for a remedial project (if applicable). Thus, total cleanup project expenses may increase or decrease from year to year. However, in FY2021, higher-cost remedial projects are expected due to the complexity of the sites. The steady average annual demand for cleanup funds is attributable to a relatively slow decline in the number of active projects due to the high percentage with continuing groundwater impacts. Closing these projects requires considerable investment in active remediation or long-term monitoring of natural attenuation. In addition, the average annual demand resulting from on-premise-use facility projects is expected to be steady as new projects come to light when old heating oil tanks are removed. The proposed reimbursed cleanup budget for FY2021 and FY2022 is \$12,000,000 per year.

Release Prevention Expenses: Between FY 2019 and FY 2020, Safetank reimbursements increased 8.6%, from \$384,776 to \$417,963. Since the funds were consolidated in 2016, the number of Safetank reimbursements have increased over the past four years as a result of the Board's efforts to direct more funds toward prevention of fuel oil releases. Furthermore, DES has assigned additional staff to assist with Safetank outreach, so more members of NH communities are aware of the program and understand how to access it. Average annual demand of approximately \$450,000 is expected to continue for a number of years. Fully funding this important program will continue to offer benefits in future years through reduced cleanup expenses.

Total Available Funds: If total available funds, i.e., new revenues plus fund balance, are not sufficient, cleanup work may be delayed or postponed indefinitely. Delay or postponement increases the risk to public health and the environment as contaminants move further from the source property, through soil and water media. It is also important that reserve funds be available

to respond to increases in petroleum releases that can occur following events like floods or ice storms. The total available funds provide DES with flexibility to address these unforeseen events and allow cleanup projects and Safetank work to continue.

Tables 4 and 5, respectively, in the Appendix summarize comparative FY 2019 and FY 2020 financial performance, and FY 2021 and FY 2022 projected revenues and expenses for the program.

Appendix



Table 1 - Historic Financial Performance

Category	Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Fund (RSA 146-D)
Year Statute Effective	1988 ⁽¹⁾
Revenues & Start-up Funds	\$394,732,289
Program Management & Administrative Costs	(\$48,701,005)
Loan Expenses ⁽²⁾	(\$2,400,000)
Program Management & Administrative Costs - % of Total Expense	12.9%
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses	(\$321,470,840)
Release Prevention (SafeTank) Expenses & Research/Contracted Cleanup Expenses	(\$7,105,374)
Transfers	(\$1,150,000)
Balance	\$13,905,070

NOTES:

(1) Original cleanup fund established in 1988. Additional were established in 1993 (RSA 146-E), 1995 (RSA 146-F), and 2001 (RSA 146-G). In 2016, all funds were consolidated under RSA 146-D.

(2) Loan expenses result from repayment of program start-up funds and other inter-fund loans (included in revenues).

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Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs (Active and Closed) by Community as of June 30, 2020



ACWORTH	\$19,292.80	CLAREMONT	\$3,071,249	GRAFTON	\$167,449	LOUDON	\$372,751
ALBANY	\$559,009	CLARKSVILLE	\$124,737	GRANTHAM	\$770,600	LYMAN	\$63,497
ALEXANDRIA	\$14,484	COLEBROOK	\$425,119	GREENFIELD	\$246,540	LYME	\$906,192
ALLENSTOWN	\$1,392,773	COLUMBIA	\$35,035	GREENLAND	\$1,902,649	LYNDEBOROUGH	\$15,039
ALSTEAD	\$564,582	CONCORD	\$11,166,656	GREENVILLE	\$464,948	MADBURY	\$280,177
ALTON	\$2,218,367	CONWAY	\$5,277,425	GROTON	\$105,787	MADISON	\$301,004
AMHERST	\$431,375	CORNISH	\$122,702	HAMPSTEAD	\$1,845,206	MANCHESTER	\$22,184,081
ANDOVER	\$287,924	CROYDON	\$36,085	HAMPTON	\$1,951,478	MARLBOROUGH	\$454,412
ANTRIM	\$783,211	DALTON	\$790,614	HAMPTON FALLS	\$307,148	MARLOW	\$415,229
ASHLAND	\$829,007	DANBURY	\$480,179	HANCOCK	\$49,322	MASON	\$992,707
ATKINSON	\$410,221	DANVILLE	\$314,070	HANOVER	\$2,590,478	MEREDITH	\$4,599,699
AUBURN	\$3,236,356	DEERFIELD	\$517,502	HARRISVILLE	\$223,188	MERRIMACK	\$1,662,727
BARNSTEAD	\$642,397	DEERING	\$193,828	HAVERTHILL	\$1,671,757	MIDDLETON	\$47,770
BARRINGTON	\$524,314	DERRY	\$5,444,292	HEBRON	\$62,893	MILAN	\$109,125
BARTLETT	\$700,269	DIXVILLE	\$868,967	HENNIKER	\$544,835	MILFORD	\$4,657,985
BATH	\$69,204	DORCHESTER	\$21,382	HILL	\$42,712	MILTON	\$543,921
BEDFORD	\$3,165,846	DOVER	\$11,158,338	HILLSBOROUGH	\$4,771,297	MONROE	\$12,721
BELMONT	\$2,629,029	DUBLIN	\$164,562	HINSDALE	\$558,128	MONT VERNON	\$524,855
BENNINGTON	\$320,869	DUNBARTON	\$569,385	HOLDERNESS	\$273,210	MOULTONBOROUGH	\$3,504,941
BERLIN	\$1,330,256	DURHAM	\$1,498,045	HOLLIS	\$337,636	NASHUA	\$10,623,589
BETHLEHEM	\$923,590	EAST KINGSTON	\$99,227	HOOKSETT	\$1,595,303	NELSON	\$354,308
BOSCAWEN	\$1,607,635	EFFINGHAM	\$52,107	HOPKINTON	\$1,442,880	NEW BOSTON	\$581,469
BOW	\$837,442	ENFIELD	\$2,384,757	HUDSON	\$1,843,405	NEW CASTLE	\$300,373
BRADFORD	\$1,847,967	EPPING	\$3,471,101	JACKSON	\$169,871	NEW DURHAM	\$237,597
BRENTWOOD	\$470,051	EPSOM	\$2,856,016	JAFFREY	\$1,558,414	NEW HAMPTON	\$646,684
BRIDGEWATER	\$404,294	ERROL	\$646,406	JEFFERSON	\$282,759	NEW IPSWICH	\$1,954,732
BRISTOL	\$925,973	EXETER	\$4,770,761	KEENE	\$5,353,695	NEW LONDON	\$1,433,320
BROOKFIELD	\$16,210	FARMINGTON	\$734,727	KENSINGTON	\$302,005	NEWBURY	\$615,847
BROOKLINE	\$44,140	FITZWILLIAM	\$837,991	KINGSTON	\$2,297,415	NEWFIELDS	\$143,913
CAMBRIDGE	\$10,779	FRANCESTOWN	\$428,198	LACONIA	\$9,308,372	NEWINGTON	\$1,506,061
CAMPTON	\$808,193	FRANCONIA	\$374,727	LANCASTER	\$1,644,472	NEWMARKET	\$1,223,408
CANAAN	\$1,794,821	FRANKLIN	\$2,036,793	LANGDON	\$26,025	NEWPORT	\$3,166,009
CANDIA	\$609,939	FREEDOM	\$665,623	LEBANON	\$7,647,885	NEWTON	\$614,643
CANTERBURY	\$489,347	FREMONT	\$593,418	LEE	\$4,929,969	NORTH HAMPTON	\$1,266,176
CARROLL	\$925,326	GILFORD	\$2,081,149	LEMPSTER	\$917,959	NORTHFIELD	\$704,997
CENTER HARBOR	\$109,253	GILMANTON	\$552,550	LINCOLN	\$1,150,814	NORTHUMBERLAND	\$1,012,267
CHARLESTOWN	\$589,787	GILSUM	\$71,264	LISBON	\$483,184	NORTHWOOD	\$2,765,625
CHESTER	\$236,806	GOFFSTOWN	\$2,896,223	LITCHFIELD	\$548,977	NOTTINGHAM	\$704,890
CHESTERFIELD	\$511,730	GORHAM	\$1,676,228	LITTLETON	\$2,445,978	ORANGE	\$19,947
CHICHESTER	\$2,144,561	GOSHEN	\$522,074	LONDONDERRY	\$3,283,534	ORFORD	\$134,955

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Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs (Active and Closed) by Community as of June 30, 2020



OSSIPEE	\$3,666,248	TAMWORTH	\$465,188
PELHAM	\$1,455,266	TEMPLE	\$29,318
PEMBROKE	\$718,248	THORNTON	\$188,086
PETERBOROUGH	\$1,814,447	TILTON	\$3,037,464
PIERMONT	\$439,016	TROY	\$159,040
PINKHAMS GRANT	\$329,557	TUFTONBORO	\$1,209,996
PITTSBURG	\$287,675	UNITY	\$358,301
PITTSFIELD	\$1,055,107	WAKEFIELD	\$3,183,183
PLAINFIELD	\$299,570	WALPOLE	\$867,712
PLAISTOW	\$3,164,384	WARNER	\$447,212
PLYMOUTH	\$5,042,918	WARREN	\$507,399
PORTSMOUTH	\$8,226,696	WASHINGTON	\$9,384
RAYMOND	\$1,882,476	WATERVILLE VALLEY	\$509,857
RICHMOND	\$1,547,743	WEARE	\$4,219,878
RINDGE	\$391,665	WEBSTER	\$29,435
ROCHESTER	\$7,818,843	WENTWORTHS LOCATI	\$63,069
ROLLINSFORD	\$1,162,192	WESTMORELAND	\$95,540
RUMNEY	\$220,223	WHITEFIELD	\$1,485,685
RYE	\$845,003	WILMOT	\$122,444
SALEM	\$8,107,061	WILTON	\$561,124
SALISBURY	\$142,366	WINCHESTER	\$1,479,564
SANBORNTON	\$677,142	WINDHAM	\$5,883,877
SANDOWN	\$309,415	WINDSOR	\$154,631
SANDWICH	\$455,168	WOLFEBORO	\$3,065,954
SEABROOK	\$1,513,799	WOODSTOCK	\$554,334
SHARON	\$10,114		
SOMERSWORTH	\$3,198,825		
SOUTH HAMPTON	\$157,896		
STARK	\$48,795		
STEWARTSTOWN	\$115,294		
STODDARD	\$487,791		
STRAFFORD	\$923,734		
STRATFORD	\$990,173		
STRATHAM	\$1,462,394		
SUGAR HILL	\$66,801		
SULLIVAN	\$51,101		
SUNAPEE	\$664,356		
SURRY	\$525,128		
SUTTON	\$495,651		
SWANZEY	\$1,251,443		

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Table 3 - Distribution of Cleanup Projects as of June 30, 2020

Project Type	Total New Projects in FY 2020	Eligible Projects in Progress by Cleanup "Phase"					Eligible Projects Completed		
		Initial Response Action	Site Investigation	Remedial Action	Monitoring	Total In Progress	Number	Average Years to Complete	
Gasoline and Diesel Releases	Above Ground Storage Tank (AST)	2	1	7	6	25	39	63	7.3
	Underground Storage Tank (UST)	8	1	71	51	400	523	1,127	8.6
Gasoline Ethers (MIBE and Related Compounds) Releases		0	0	4	13	28	45	178	5.5
Heating Oil Releases	Above Ground Storage Tank (AST)	0	0	0	0	5	5	21	7.7
	On Premise Use Fuel (OPUF)	97	145	51	4	40	240	2,213	1.9
Motor Oil & Used Motor Oil Releases		0	1	1	1	10	13	42	4.7

Initial Response Action includes activities to contain a petroleum discharge and abate immediate environmental and public health risks. The work may include soil removal, petroleum recovery and vapor mitigation. Less complex projects, e.g., on-premise-use fuel oil discharges at private homes, may remain in this phase from start to completion.

Site Investigation is needed at more complex projects to determine the magnitude and extent of contamination to develop a remedial plan. A typical investigation involves installation of groundwater monitoring wells and sampling/analysis to determine groundwater flow and receptors.

Remedial Action is needed at more complex projects to remove or treat contamination in soil and groundwater, and abate vapor problems.

Monitoring is performed to determine if/when groundwater contamination has decreased to State standards. For some projects under Monitoring, completion could be accelerated with active remediation. For gasoline ether projects, monitoring also includes a public water supply that is performing additional periodic water quality analysis due to the presence of MIBE.

**Oil Fund Disbursement Board FY 2020
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**Table 4 - 2019/2020 Comparative Financial
Performance**

	FY 19	FY 20
Beginning Balance	\$12,107,712	\$14,473,802
Revenues (1)	\$16,543,015	\$15,352,252
Program Management & Administrative Costs (2)	(\$2,791,129)	(\$2,731,172)
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses (3)	(\$10,957,665)	(\$12,712,569)
Contracted Cleanup Expenses (4)	(\$43,355)	(\$59,280)
Release Prevention Expenses (SafeTank) (5)	(\$384,776)	(\$417,963)
Ending Balance	\$14,473,802	\$13,905,070

NOTES:

- (1) Total revenues include import fees, interest and inter-fund transfers.
- (2) Program management and administrative costs include: DES project management, fund administration and facility compliance services, Dept. of Safety import fee collection activities, and Dept. of Justice legal services.
- (3) Cleanup expenses are for reimbursement of costs incurred by eligible parties.
- (4) Contracted cleanups are for locations where the MtBE contamination source is unknown. At such locations NHDES may provide temporary water supplies and perform investigations and other work to address the contamination.
- (5) Release prevention expenses are for reimbursement of up to \$2,250 for low-income homeowners to replace substandard heating oil storage tanks.

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Table 5 - FY 2021 & FY 2022 *Projected*

Category	Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Account (RSA 146-D)	
	2021	2022
Beginning Balance	\$13,905,070	\$9,285,070
Revenues	\$12,000,000	\$16,000,000
Program Management & Administrative Costs	(\$3,900,000)	(\$3,900,000)
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses	(\$12,000,000)	(\$12,000,000)
Contracted Cleanup Expenses	(\$270,000)	(\$257,500)
Release Prevention	(\$450,000)	(\$450,000)
Ending Balance	\$9,285,070	\$8,677,570

Figure 1 - Distribution of Reimbursed Costs by Project Type as of June 30, 2020

