



Department of Environmental Services



Robert R. Scott, Commissioner

Thomas Frawley, Chairman

Oil Fund Disbursement Board

October 25, 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 2021 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, 2021.

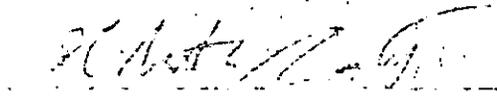
The reimbursement fund program has a history of service to New Hampshire citizens, in providing financial resources to remedy environmental impacts due to releases of petroleum products. The Oil Discharge and Disposal Cleanup Fund (ODDCF) operates as comprehensive excess insurance that protects petroleum 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.

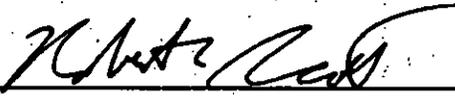
The Board and NHDES monitor fund program revenues and expenses and prioritize cleanup projects in consideration of public health/environmental risk, demand, and availability of funds. NHDES personnel work diligently to assist owners of contaminated public and private water supply wells, and to bring 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 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.

his report. We respectfully request your acceptance of this report.

  
Thomas Frawley, Chairman  
Oil Fund Disbursement Board

  
Thomas Frawley, Chairman  
Oil Fund Disbursement Board

  
Robert R. Scott, Commissioner  
Dept. of Environmental Services

  
Robert R. Scott, Commissioner  
Dept. of Environmental Services

**Attachments**

- cc: The Honorable Chuck Morse, President of the NH Senate  
The Honorable Sherman Packard, Speaker of the NH House  
The Honorable Kevin Avard, Chairman, NH Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee  
The Honorable Howard Pearl, Chairman, NH House Environment & Agriculture Committee

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Petroleum Reimbursement Fund Program*

RSA 146-D

**2021**  
**Annual**  
**Report**



*Oil Fund Disbursement Board*

*October 25, 2021*

## **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, 2021. The report includes Fund program background and objectives, FY 2021 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:

Petroleum Reimbursement Fund | NH Department of Environmental Services

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Oil Fund Disbursement Board – RSA 146-D: 4, I  
*October 25, 2021*

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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 (NHDES), 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 NHDES 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. NHDES 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, NHDES 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, \$337,535,628 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, \$5,928,475 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 NHDES 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.

## ***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 2021, there were 868 active ODDCF-eligible projects including 78 new projects reported during the fiscal year. Of the new projects, the majority were releases from on-premise-use fuel oil storage tank systems, with 72 discovered in FY 2021. In future years, NHDES anticipates the discovery of new releases requiring investigation will continue to 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. NHDES 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. NHDES staff processed cleanup and release prevention claims, reimbursed for contracted cleanup costs, and managed cleanup work totaling \$16,606,743 in FY 2021.

***Operating Revenues:*** ODDCF revenues decreased 13.3% from \$15,352,252 in FY 2020 to \$13,317,466 in FY 2021. This decrease in revenues can be directly attributed to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic; specifically, a decline in motor fuel imports has occurred due to fewer vehicle miles traveled. The motor fuel imports fees are likely to remain below the pre-pandemic average by approximately 5% for FY2022 and continue to slowly return back to pre-pandemic levels. 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. 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.

***Fund Balance:*** The ODDCF balance decreased 44.4% from \$13,905,070 at the end of FY 2020 to \$7,734,837 at the end of FY 2021. The decrease in the balance was primarily due to reimbursements for unplanned remediation activities that occurred at two sites with site redevelopment activities, which allowed access to petroleum impacted soil that was otherwise inaccessible, and one site that recently suffered a significant petroleum release. Two additional factors contributing to the decrease in the ODDCF balance were, NHDES filled several previously vacant staff positions, which resulted in an increased pace of corrective action work approvals, and the reduction of revenue due to the decline in motor fuel import fees in FY 2021.

**Program Management & Administrative Costs:** Total program management and administrative cost allocations increased 5.5% between FY 2020 (\$2,731,172) and FY 2021 (\$2,880,955). As noted previously, program management and administrative costs are historically approximately 13% of total expenses. Administrative cost allocation budgets for FY 2022 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 26.8% from \$12,771,849 in FY 2020 to \$16,189,919 in FY 2021. During the third quarter of FY 2021, a \$4,700,000 budget increase was requested and approved to reimburse for clean-up costs associated with the above referenced two unplanned remediation projects that occurred during site redevelopment activities and cleanup at one site that suffered a significant petroleum release. Demand is expected to remain steady at the current 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. 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 FY2022 and FY2023 is \$12,000,000 per year.

**Release Prevention Expenses:** Between FY 2020 and FY 2021, Safetank reimbursements remained virtually unchanged with less than a 1% decrease, from \$417,963 to \$416,825, which is a result of the Board's efforts to direct more funds toward prevention of fuel oil releases. 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 NHDES with flexibility to address these unforeseen events and allow cleanup projects and Safetank work to continue. As previously noted, the available fund balance at the end of FY 2021 is \$7,734,837.

Tables 4 and 5, respectively, in the Appendix summarize comparative FY 2020 and FY 2021 financial performance, and FY 2022 and FY 2023 projected revenues and expenses for the program.

***Appendix***



**Table 1 - Historic Financial Performance**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Oil Discharge &amp; Disposal Cleanup Fund (RSA 146-D)</b>
<b>Year Statute Effective</b>	<b>1988 <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Revenues &amp; Start-up Funds</b>	<b>\$408,049,755</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs</b>	<b>(\$51,581,960)</b>
<b>Loan Expenses <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>(\$2,400,000)</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs - % of Total Expense</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
<b>Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$337,535,628)</b>
<b>Release Prevention (SafeTank) Expenses &amp; Research/Contracted Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$7,647,330)</b>
<b>Transfers</b>	<b>(\$1,150,000)</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$7,734,837</b>

**NOTES:**

(1) Original cleanup fund established in 1988. Additional funds 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).



**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs (Active and Closed) by Community as of June 30, 2021**

ACWORTH	\$19,292.80	CLAREMONT	\$3,179,698	GRAFTON	\$167,449	LOUDON	\$376,727
ALBANY	\$561,429	CLARKSVILLE	\$140,614	GRANTHAM	\$819,043	LYMAN	\$63,497
ALEXANDRIA	\$27,650	COLEBROOK	\$430,660	GREENFIELD	\$250,797	LYME	\$955,430
ALLENSTOWN	\$1,514,705	COLUMBIA	\$35,035	GREENLAND	\$1,946,389	LYNDEBOROUGH	\$15,039
ALSTEAD	\$591,282	CONCORD	\$11,755,352	GREENVILLE	\$495,141	MADBURY	\$280,177
ALTON	\$2,320,757	CONWAY	\$5,430,382	GROTON	\$126,039	MADISON	\$309,061
AMHERST	\$431,375	CORNISH	\$122,702	HAMPSTEAD	\$1,880,703	MANCHESTER	\$24,281,884
ANDOVER	\$287,924	CROYDON	\$36,085	HAMPTON	\$1,983,726	MARLBOROUGH	\$474,871
ANTRIM	\$808,191	DALTON	\$819,410	HAMPTON FALLS	\$325,464	MARLOW	\$441,199
ASHLAND	\$877,489	DANBURY	\$500,931	HANCOCK	\$49,322	MASON	\$992,707
ATKINSON	\$480,701	DANVILLE	\$316,310	HANOVER	\$2,675,842	MEREDITH	\$4,813,531
AUBURN	\$3,502,007	DEERFIELD	\$531,304	HARRISVILLE	\$250,806	MERRIMACK	\$1,751,048
BARNSTEAD	\$670,254	DEERING	\$213,556	HAVERHILL	\$1,719,476	MIDDLETON	\$47,770
BARRINGTON	\$560,027	DERRY	\$5,793,420	HEBRON	\$74,409	MILAN	\$119,839
BARTLETT	\$707,647	DIXVILLE	\$874,043	HENNIKER	\$638,285	MILFORD	\$4,748,578
BATH	\$69,204	DORCHESTER	\$21,382	HILL	\$71,546	MILTON	\$680,083
BEDFORD	\$3,289,201	DOVER	\$11,482,129	HILLSBOROUGH	\$4,853,884	MONROE	\$12,721
BELMONT	\$2,700,197	DUBLIN	\$164,562	HINSDALE	\$611,204	MONT VERNON	\$549,565
BENNINGTON	\$336,154	DUNBARTON	\$576,297	HOLDERNESS	\$279,327	MOULTONBOROUGH	\$3,650,902
BERLIN	\$1,386,409	DURHAM	\$1,561,643	HOLLIS	\$344,284	NASHUA	\$10,960,497
BETHLEHEM	\$983,654	EAST KINGSTON	\$106,981	HOOKSETT	\$1,629,786	NELSON	\$354,308
BOSCAWEN	\$1,626,683	EFFINGHAM	\$52,107	HOPKINTON	\$1,471,625	NEW BOSTON	\$602,312
BOW	\$852,439	ENFIELD	\$2,408,432	HUDSON	\$1,889,324	NEW CASTLE	\$302,471
BRADFORD	\$1,860,406	EPPING	\$3,660,536	JACKSON	\$176,739	NEW DURHAM	\$248,079
BRENTWOOD	\$508,318	EPSOM	\$2,897,505	JAFFREY	\$1,588,896	NEW HAMPTON	\$685,023
BRIDGEWATER	\$467,933	ERROL	\$655,091	JEFFERSON	\$284,382	NEW IPSWICH	\$2,097,772
BRISTOL	\$976,619	EXETER	\$4,895,376	KEENE	\$5,650,778	NEW LONDON	\$1,465,867
BROOKFIELD	\$16,210	FARMINGTON	\$745,767	KENSINGTON	\$308,641	NEWBURY	\$651,069
BROOKLINE	\$66,432	FITZWILLIAM	\$872,292	KINGSTON	\$2,373,291	NEWFIELDS	\$143,913
CAMBRIDGE	\$10,779	FRANCESTOWN	\$446,982	LACONIA	\$9,586,755	NEWINGTON	\$1,527,038
CAMPTON	\$839,143	FRANCONIA	\$425,035	LANCASTER	\$1,713,575	NEWMARKET	\$1,323,032
CANAAN	\$1,862,305	FRANKLIN	\$2,171,168	LANGDON	\$26,025	NEWPORT	\$3,279,804
CANDIA	\$611,080	FREEDOM	\$692,100	LEBANON	\$8,072,178	NEWTON	\$629,772
CANTERBURY	\$497,713	FREMONT	\$612,290	LEE	\$5,025,476	NORTH HAMPTON	\$1,428,865
CARROLL	\$2,477,970	GILFORD	\$2,329,321	LEMPSTER	\$950,721	NORTHFIELD	\$710,785
CENTER HARBOR	\$109,253	GILMANTON	\$586,065	LINCOLN	\$1,217,541	NORTHUMBERLAND	\$2,162,907
CHARLESTOWN	\$613,157	GILSUM	\$92,501	USBON	\$489,760	NORTHWOOD	\$2,836,787
CHESTER	\$250,168	GOFFSTOWN	\$3,013,200	LITCHFIELD	\$568,637	NOTTINGHAM	\$719,401
CHESTERFIELD	\$560,353	GORHAM	\$1,745,561	LITTLETON	\$2,546,649	ORANGE	\$19,947
CHICHESTER	\$2,228,628	GOSHEN	\$527,480	LONDONDERRY	\$3,425,933	ORFORD	\$134,955

**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs (Active and Closed) by Community as of June 30, 2021**



OSSIPEE	\$3,740,133	SWANZEY	\$1,298,342
PELHAM	\$1,505,601	TAMWORTH	\$539,281
PEMBROKE	\$742,496	TEMPLE	\$29,318
PETERBOROUGH	\$1,870,401	THORNTON	\$223,018
PIERMONT	\$446,818	TILTON	\$3,152,327
PINKHAMS GRANT	\$329,557	TROY	\$159,040
PITTSBURG	\$329,600	TUFTONBORO	\$1,243,690
PITTSFIELD	\$1,071,228	UNITY	\$367,686
PLAINFIELD	\$299,570	WAKEFIELD	\$3,218,159
PLAISTOW	\$3,232,387	WALPOLE	\$899,732
PLYMOUTH	\$5,246,058	WARNER	\$472,155
PORTSMOUTH	\$8,453,565	WARREN	\$520,753
RANDOLPH	\$8,072	WASHINGTON	\$9,384
RAYMOND	\$1,925,371	WATERVILLE VALLEY	\$509,857
RICHMOND	\$1,614,020	WEARE	\$4,356,837
RINDGE	\$425,375	WEBSTER	\$42,781
ROCHESTER	\$8,191,336	WENTWORTH	\$24,046
ROLLINSFORD	\$1,170,632	WENTWORTHS LOCAT	\$63,069
RUMNEY	\$220,223	WESTMORELAND	\$95,540
RYE	\$878,103	WHITEFIELD	\$1,492,526
SALEM	\$8,354,697	WILMOT	\$122,444
SALISBURY	\$160,113	WILTON	\$566,843
SANBORNTON	\$741,183	WINCHESTER	\$1,497,390
SANDOWN	\$309,415	WINDHAM	\$5,954,179
SANDWICH	\$497,438	WINDSOR	\$171,738
SEABROOK	\$1,565,042	WOLFEBORO	\$3,197,230
SHARON	\$10,114	WOODSTOCK	\$616,368
SOMERSWORTH	\$3,269,094		
SOUTH HAMPTON	\$174,340		
STARK	\$48,795		
STEWARTSTOWN	\$135,991		
STODDARD	\$487,791		
STRAFFORD	\$943,236		
STRATFORD	\$1,009,389		
STRATHAM	\$1,507,401		
SUGAR HILL	\$66,801		
SULLIVAN	\$131,842		
SUNAPEE	\$675,947		
SURRY	\$545,523		
SUTTON	\$510,591		



**Table 3 - Distribution of Cleanup Projects as of June 30, 2021**

Project Type	Total New Projects in FY 2021	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)	1	1	8	5	25	39	65	7.3
	Underground Storage Tank (UST)	5	1	68	46	399	514	1,143	8.7
Gasoline Ethers (MtBE 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)	72	124	65	3	63	255	2,260	1.9
Motor Oil & Used Motor Oil Releases	0	1	0	1	8	10	45	5.2	

**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 MtBE.

**Oil Fund Disbursement Board FY 2021  
Annual Report**



**Table 4**

**2020/2021 Comparative Financial Performance**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$14,473,802</b>	<b>\$13,905,070</b>
<b>Revenues (1)</b>	<b>\$15,352,252</b>	<b>\$13,317,466</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs (2)</b>	<b>(\$2,731,172)</b>	<b>(\$2,880,955)</b>
<b>Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses (3)</b>	<b>(\$12,712,569)</b>	<b>(\$16,064,788)</b>
<b>Contracted Cleanup Expenses (4)</b>	<b>(\$59,280)</b>	<b>(\$125,131)</b>
<b>Release Prevention Expenses [SafeTank](5)</b>	<b>(\$417,963)</b>	<b>(\$416,825)</b>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$13,905,070</b>	<b>\$7,734,837</b>

**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 2022 & FY 2023 Projected**

Category	Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Account (RSA 146-D)	
	2022	2023
Beginning Balance	\$7,734,837	\$6,527,337
Revenues	\$15,200,000	\$16,000,000
Program Management & Administrative Costs	(\$3,700,000)	(\$3,800,000)
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses	(\$12,000,000)	(\$12,000,000)
Contracted Cleanup Expenses	(\$257,500)	(\$257,500)
Release Prevention	(\$450,000)	(\$450,000)
Ending Balance	\$6,527,337	\$6,019,837

Figure 1 - Distribution of Reimbursed Costs by Project Type as of June 30, 2021

