



The State of New Hampshire
Department of Environmental Services



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Robert R. Scott, Commissioner

SEP 25 '22 PM 3:37 RCVD

Thomas Frawley, Chairman

Oil Fund Disbursement Board

139

October 24, 2022

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 2022 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, 2022.

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

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His Excellency, Governor Christopher T. Sununu
And The Honorable Council
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the ODDCF and adequate program funding are vital to protect public health and environmental quality in New Hampshire.

Respectfully submitted,

FOR  Vice
Thomas Frawley, Chairman Chairman
Oil Fund Disbursement Board


Robert R. Scott, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Services

Attachment

ec: Honorable Chuck Morse, President of the NH Senate
Honorable Sherman Packard, Speaker of the NH House
Honorable Kevin Avar, Chair, NH Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Honorable Norman Major, Chair, NH House Ways & Means Committee
Tammy L. Wright, Clerk of the Senate
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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Petroleum Reimbursement Fund Program

RSA 146-D

2022
Annual
Report



Oil Fund Disbursement Board

October 1, 2022

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, 2022. The report includes Fund program background and objectives, FY 2022 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

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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 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 funds for each qualified homeowner for FY2022 were \$2,250, and on January 1, 2023, that amount will increase to \$3,300.

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 on average 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, \$347,120,553 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, \$6,354,659 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.

Legislation and Rulemaking

In June of 2022, HB 1168 was signed into law, increasing the Safetank reimbursement limit for low-income homeowners from \$2,250 to \$3,300. This increase will go into effect in FY2023 on January 1, 2023 and will be reflected in the 2023 annual report.

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 2022, there were 822 active ODDCF-eligible projects including 72 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 67 discovered in FY 2022. 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 \$10,088,688 in FY 2022.

Operating Revenues: ODDCF revenues increased 16.1% from \$13,317,466 in FY 2021 to \$15,464,445 in FY 2022. This increase in revenues reflects a return to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels as an increase in motor fuel imports has occurred due to greater vehicle miles traveled. 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 increased 32.4% from \$7,734,837 at the end of FY 2021 to \$10,242,357 at the end of FY 2022. The increase in the balance was a result of several factors including continued delayed remediation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase of revenue due to the increase in motor fuel import fees in FY 2022.

Program Management & Administrative Costs: Total program management and administrative cost allocations were virtually unchanged between FY 2021 (\$2,880,955) and FY 2022 (\$2,868,237). 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 decreased 40.8% from \$16,189,979 in FY 2021 to \$9,584,925 in FY 2022. The decrease is related to fewer unplanned remedial projects (i.e. projects resulting from redevelopment activities), such as those that occurred in FY2021 and continued delayed remediation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. 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 FY2023 is \$11,900,000 and FY2024 is \$12,000,000.

Release Prevention Expenses: Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, Safetank reimbursements increased 2.2%, from \$416,825 to \$426,184, which is a result of the Board's ongoing efforts to direct more funds toward prevention of fuel oil releases. Average annual demand is expected to increase to \$660,000 as a result of the increased reimbursement amount from \$2,250 to \$3,300 (RSA 146-D:6, III), which will be effective January 1, 2023. 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 2022 is \$10,242,357.

Tables 4 and 5, respectively, in the Appendix summarize comparative FY 2021 and FY 2022 financial performance, and FY 2023 and FY 2024 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	\$423,514,200
Program Management & Administrative Costs	(\$54,450,197)
Loan Expenses ⁽²⁾	(\$2,400,000)
Program Management & Administrative Costs - % of Total Expense	13.3%
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses	(\$347,120,553)
Release Prevention (SafeTank) Expenses & Research/Contracted Cleanup Expenses	(\$8,151,093)
Transfers	(\$1,150,000)
Balance	\$10,242,357

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, 2022

ACWORTH	\$19,292.80	CLAREMONT	\$3,215,869	GOSHEN	\$557,925	LONDONDERRY	\$3,522,306
ALBANY	\$586,757	CLARKSVILLE	\$188,834	GRAFTON	\$167,449	LOUDON	\$376,727
ALEXANDRIA	\$47,053	COLEBROOK	\$481,449	GRANTHAM	\$832,148	LYMAN	\$83,013
ALLENSTOWN	\$1,630,113	COLUMBIA	\$59,283	GREENFIELD	\$294,749	LYME	\$968,214
ALSTEAD	\$599,830	CONCORD	\$11,936,476	GREENLAND	\$1,993,772	LYNDEBOROUGH	\$15,039
ALTON	\$2,390,264	CONWAY	\$5,590,122	GREENVILLE	\$506,897	MADBURY	\$280,177
AMHERST	\$485,680	CORNISH	\$122,702	GROTON	\$134,655	MADISON	\$330,329
ANDOVER	\$290,356	CROYDON	\$36,085	HAMPSTEAD	\$1,919,514	MANCHESTER	\$25,676,790
ANTRIM	\$848,103	DALTON	\$855,975	HAMPTON	\$2,113,146	MARLBOROUGH	\$502,845
ASHLAND	\$913,860	DANBURY	\$531,188	HAMPTON FALLS	\$351,138	MARLOW	\$449,901
ATKINSON	\$491,957	DANVILLE	\$323,463	HANCOCK	\$49,322	MASON	\$992,707
AUBURN	\$3,729,207	DEERFIELD	\$543,014	HANOVER	\$2,865,530	MEREDITH	\$4,886,675
BARNSTEAD	\$681,782	DEERING	\$227,599	HARRISVILLE	\$250,806	MERRIMACK	\$1,828,858
BARRINGTON	\$569,467	DERRY	\$5,944,376	HAVERHILL	\$1,764,423	MIDDLETON	\$47,770
BARTLETT	\$707,647	DIXVILLE	\$879,800	HEBRON	\$76,649	MILAN	\$177,764
BATH	\$69,204	DORCHESTER	\$21,382	HENNIKER	\$673,863	MILFORD	\$4,821,666
BEDFORD	\$3,325,858	DOVER	\$11,659,122	HILL	\$71,546	MILTON	\$785,834
BELMONT	\$2,729,786	DUBLIN	\$176,922	HILLSBOROUGH	\$4,925,096	MONROE	\$12,721
BENNINGTON	\$345,620	DUNBARTON	\$576,297	HINSDALE	\$654,724	MONT VERNON	\$595,247
BERLIN	\$1,410,578	DURHAM	\$1,586,799	HOLDERNESS	\$285,042	MOULTONBOROUGH	\$3,729,503
BETHLEHEM	\$1,048,777	EAST KINGSTON	\$106,981	HOLLIS	\$344,284	NASHUA	\$11,252,758
BOSCAWEN	\$1,677,639	EASTON	\$19,481	HOOKSETT	\$1,689,267	NELSON	\$354,308
BOW	\$877,314	EFFINGHAM	\$83,226	HOPKINTON	\$1,488,450	NEW BOSTON	\$606,164
BRADFORD	\$1,880,510	ENFIELD	\$2,431,440	HUDSON	\$1,905,015	NEW CASTLE	\$302,471
BRENTWOOD	\$508,318	EPHING	\$3,829,189	JACKSON	\$188,928	NEW DURHAM	\$248,079
BRIDGEWATER	\$475,498	EPSOM	\$2,935,141	JAFFREY	\$1,595,002	NEW HAMPTON	\$708,645
BRISTOL	\$987,649	ERROL	\$663,855	JEFFERSON	\$318,910	NEW IPSWICH	\$2,130,421
BROOKFIELD	\$16,210	EXETER	\$5,104,154	KEENE	\$5,728,691	NEW LONDON	\$1,502,616
BROOKLINE	\$82,459	FARMINGTON	\$771,134	KENSINGTON	\$313,572	NEWBURY	\$651,069
CAMBRIDGE	\$10,779	FITZWILLIAM	\$888,239	KINGSTON	\$2,534,123	NEWFIELDS	\$143,913
CAMPTON	\$851,571	FRANCESTOWN	\$454,667	LACONIA	\$9,777,476	NEWINGTON	\$1,547,579
CANAAN	\$1,896,971	FRANCONIA	\$431,061	LANCASTER	\$1,747,428	NEWMARKET	\$1,441,318
CANDIA	\$611,080	FRANKLIN	\$2,252,786	LANGDON	\$26,025	NEWPORT	\$3,298,258
CANTERBURY	\$522,490	FREEDOM	\$789,224	LEBANON	\$8,386,213	NEWTON	\$636,835
CARROLL	\$2,549,798	FREMONT	\$635,948	LEE	\$5,098,883	NORTH HAMPTON	\$1,451,950
CENTER HARBOR	\$109,253	GILFORD	\$2,425,270	LEMPSTER	\$984,169	NORTHFIELD	\$769,085
CHARLESTOWN	\$623,498	GILMANTON	\$622,331	LINCOLN	\$1,258,342	NORTHUMBERLAND	\$2,382,133
CHESTER	\$251,537	GILSUM	\$96,294	LISBON	\$516,586	NORTHWOOD	\$2,884,699
CHESTERFIELD	\$576,916	GOFFSTOWN	\$3,040,891	LITCHFIELD	\$581,137	NOTTINGHAM	\$749,956
CHICHESTER	\$2,259,004	GORHAM	\$1,768,517	LITTLETON	\$2,614,231	ORANGE	\$19,947



Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs (Active and Closed) by Community as of June 30, 2022

ORFORD	\$138,083	SUTTON	\$549,674
OSSIPEE	\$3,913,650	SWANZEY	\$1,328,219
PELHAM	\$1,534,641	TAMWORTH	\$588,593
PEMBROKE	\$796,421	TEMPLE	\$29,318
PETERBOROUGH	\$1,943,109	THORNTON	\$227,372
PIERMONT	\$455,814	TILTON	\$3,218,911
PINKHAM'S GRANT	\$336,545	TROY	\$167,414
PITTSBURG	\$350,117	TUFTONBORO	\$1,260,940
PITTSFIELD	\$1,082,604	UNITY	\$370,920
PLAINFIELD	\$321,500	WAKEFIELD	\$3,246,678
PLAISTOW	\$3,297,686	WALPOLE	\$906,729
PLYMOUTH	\$5,335,936	WARNER	\$480,231
PORTSMOUTH	\$8,906,984	WARREN	\$548,234
RANDOLPH	\$30,691	WASHINGTON	\$9,384
RAYMOND	\$1,978,723	WATERVILLE VALLEY	\$509,857
RICHMOND	\$1,623,785	WEARE	\$4,446,870
RINDGE	\$443,179	WEBSTER	\$67,128
ROCHESTER	\$8,533,837	WENTWORTH	\$24,046
ROLLINSFORD	\$1,180,019	WENTWORTHS LOCATI	\$63,069
RUMNEY	\$235,895	WESTMORELAND	\$95,540
RYE	\$882,510	WHITEFIELD	\$1,502,071
SALEM	\$8,515,061	WILMOT	\$122,444
SALISBURY	\$167,820	WILTON	\$576,173
SANBORNTON	\$759,192	WINCHESTER	\$1,514,638
SANDOWN	\$329,064	WINDHAM	\$6,029,807
SANDWICH	\$510,238	WINDSOR	\$189,538
SEABROOK	\$1,595,118	WOLFEBORO	\$3,313,278
SHARON	\$10,114	WOODSTOCK	\$621,036
SOMERSWORTH	\$3,351,174		
SOUTH HAMPTON	\$185,509		
STARK	\$48,795		
STEWARTSTOWN	\$160,921		
STODDARD	\$487,791		
STRAFFORD	\$954,337		
STRATFORD	\$1,041,003		
STRATHAM	\$1,532,465		
SUGAR HILL	\$66,801		
SULLIVAN	\$135,164		
SUNAPEE	\$699,717		
SURRY	\$551,624		



Table 3 - Distribution of Cleanup Projects as of June 30, 2022

Project Type	Total New Projects in FY 2022	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	1	2	8	4	25	39	67	8.1
	3	0	67	42	389	498	1,166	9.0
Gasoline Ethers (MtBE and Related Compounds) Releases	1	0	4	13	26	43	180	5.7
Heating Oil Releases	0	0	0	0	5	5	21	7.7
	67	114	57	4	53	228	2,343	2
Motor Oil & Used Motor Oil Releases	0	0	0	1	8	9	46	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 2022

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Table 4



2021/2022 Comparative Financial Performance

Fiscal Year	2021	2022
Beginning Balance	\$13,905,070	\$7,734,837
Revenues (1)	\$13,317,466	\$15,464,445
Program Management & Administrative Costs (2)	(\$2,880,955)	(\$2,868,237)
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses (3)	(\$16,064,788)	(\$9,584,925)
Contracted Cleanup Expenses (4)	(\$125,131)	(\$77,579)
Release Prevention Expenses [SafeTank](5)	(\$416,825)	(\$426,184)
Ending Balance	\$7,734,837	\$10,242,357

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.

Oil Fund Disbursement Board FY 2022

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Table 5

FY 2023 & FY 2024 *Projected*

Category	Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Account (RSA 146-D)	
	2023	2024
Beginning Balance	\$10,242,357	\$9,735,357
Revenues	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000
Program Management & Administrative Costs	(\$3,800,000)	(\$3,800,000)
Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses	(\$11,900,000)	(\$12,000,000)
Contracted Cleanup Expenses	(\$257,000)	(\$200,000)
Release Prevention	(\$550,000)	(\$660,000)
Ending Balance	\$9,735,357	\$9,075,357

Figure 1 - Distribution of Reimbursed Costs by Project Type as of June 30, 2022

