



The State of New Hampshire  
**Department of Environmental Services**

**Robert R. Scott, Commissioner**



**Thomas Frawley, Chairman**

*Oil Fund Disbursement Board*

November 27, 2023

138B

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 2023 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, 2023.

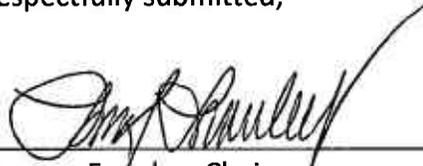
The reimbursement fund program has a history of service to New Hampshire citizens, in providing financial resources to remedy environmental impacts due to releases of petroleum products. The Oil Discharge and Disposal Cleanup Fund (ODDCF) operates as comprehensive excess insurance that protects petroleum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

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Respectfully submitted,



Thomas Frawley, Chairman  
Oil Fund Disbursement Board



Robert R. Scott, Commissioner  
Dept. of Environmental Services

Attachments

cc: Honorable Jeb Bradley, President of the Senate  
Honorable Sherman Packard, Speaker of the House  
Honorable Kevin Avar, Chair, Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee  
Honorable Laurie Sanborn, 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

**2023**  
***Annual***  
***Report***



*Oil Fund Disbursement Board*

*October 1, 2023*

## 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, 2023. The report includes Fund program background and objectives, FY 2023 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 1, 2023**

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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 \$3,300 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 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, \$359,007,693 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, \$6,917,439 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 went into effect in FY2023 on January 1, 2023 and is reflected in this 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 2023, there were 800 active ODDCF-eligible projects including 87 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 80 discovered in FY 2023. 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 13.5% 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 \$12,496,641 in FY 2023.

***Operating Revenues:*** ODDCF revenues increased 2.3% from \$15,464,445 in FY 2022 to \$15,817,718 in FY 2023. 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 remained largely unchanged with a slight increase of 3.5% from \$10,242,155 at the end of FY 2022 to \$10,601,300 at the end of FY 2023.

***Program Management & Administrative Costs:*** Total program management and administrative cost allocations increased 3.3% between FY 2022 (\$2,868,237) and FY 2023 (\$2,961,933). As noted previously, program management and administrative costs are historically approximately 13.5% of total expenses. Administrative cost allocation budgets for FY 2024 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 24% from \$9,584,925 in FY 2022 to \$11,887,140 in FY 2023. The increase is primarily related to initiating an automated quarterly cost recovery program for leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites. Cost recovery is a federal requirement of an EPA LUST Trust Grant that the

Petroleum Remediation Section is awarded biennially. The grant supports four of the sixteen NHDES program staff positions that work on fund-eligible projects; the recovered costs support an additional three staff positions. The cost of staff time for the four grant-supported positions, to perform work toward regulatory closure at fund-eligible LUST sites, is now recovered quarterly through the reimbursement process. Cost recovery amounts are expected to be less in future years as the initiation of the quarterly automated system resulted in a large initial recovery of costs incurred over several years, as the previous method of cost recovery resulted in recovering costs at the time of site closure, which can be years from a project start date.

Cleanup 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 \$12,000,000 and FY2024 is \$12,000,000.

**Release Prevention Expenses:** Between FY 2022 and FY 2023, Safetank reimbursements increased 32%, from \$426,184 to \$562,780, which is a result of both the Board's ongoing efforts to direct more funds toward prevention of fuel oil releases as well as the increased reimbursement amount from \$2,250 to \$3,300 (RSA 146-D:6, III) that became 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 2023 is \$10,601,300.

Tables 4 and 5, respectively, in the Appendix summarize comparative FY 2022 and FY 2023 financial performance, and FY 2024 and FY 2025 projected revenues and expenses for the program.

***Appendix***



**Table 1 - Historical Financial Performance**

<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>\$439,331,719</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs</b>	<b>(\$57,412,131)</b>
<b>Loan Expenses <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>(\$2,400,000)</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs Percentage of Total Expense</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$359,007,693)</b>
<b>Release Prevention (SafeTank) Expenses &amp; Research/Contracted Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$8,760,595)</b>
<b>Transfers</b>	<b>(\$1,150,000)</b>
<b>End of FY2023 Balance</b>	<b>\$10,601,300</b>

**NOTES:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> 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.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Loan expenses result from repayment of program start-up funds and other inter-fund loans (included in revenues).



**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs by Community as of June 30, 2023 (Active and Closed Projects)**

Town or City	Cleanup Costs	Town or City	Cleanup Costs
ACWORTH	\$19,792.80	CANAAN	\$1,927,930
ALBANY	\$604,940	CANDIA	\$611,080
ALEXANDRIA	\$47,053	CANTERBURY	\$529,236
ALLENSTOWN	\$1,925,823	CARROLL	\$2,589,470
ALSTEAD	\$604,786	CENTER HARBOR	\$136,168
ALTON	\$2,468,954	CHARLESTOWN	\$776,669
AMHERST	\$841,945	CHESTER	\$251,537
ANDOVER	\$290,356	CHESTERFIELD	\$586,902
ANTRIM	\$881,138	CHICHESTER	\$2,305,526
ASHLAND	\$946,002	CLAREMONT	\$3,347,386
ATKINSON	\$549,970	CLARKSVILLE	\$226,202
AUBURN	\$4,033,585	COLEBROOK	\$488,110
BARNSTEAD	\$705,941	COLUMBIA	\$59,283
BARRINGTON	\$605,295	CONCORD	\$12,672,259
BARTLETT	\$707,647	CONWAY	\$5,674,764
BATH	\$69,204	CORNISH	\$132,387
BEDFORD	\$3,564,586	CROYDON	\$36,085
BELMONT	\$2,808,139	DALTON	\$915,520
BENNINGTON	\$345,620	DANBURY	\$579,980
BENTON	\$7,985	DANVILLE	\$328,540
BERLIN	\$1,463,572	DEERFIELD	\$564,311
BETHLEHEM	\$1,063,431	DEERING	\$233,763
BOSCAWEN	\$1,725,798	DERRY	\$6,150,670
BOW	\$896,757	DIXVILLE	\$893,564
BRADFORD	\$1,948,833	DORCHESTER	\$21,382
BRENTWOOD	\$518,591	DOVER	\$12,000,034
BRIDGEWATER	\$491,101	DUBLIN	\$184,113
BRISTOL	\$992,274	DUNBARTON	\$586,346
BROOKFIELD	\$16,210	DURHAM	\$1,671,700
BROOKLINE	\$108,010	EAST KINGSTON	\$106,981
CAMBRIDGE	\$10,779	EASTON	\$19,481
CAMPTON	\$868,579	EFFINGHAM	\$162,765



**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs by Community as of June 30, 2023 (Active and Closed Projects)**

Town or City	Cleanup Costs	Town or City	Cleanup Costs
ENFIELD	\$2,496,143	HENNIKER	\$698,540
EPPING	\$3,978,387	HILL	\$91,058
EPSOM	\$3,002,945	HILLSBOROUGH	\$5,036,914
ERROL	\$675,703	HINSDALE	\$668,645
EXETER	\$5,245,058	HOLDERNESS	\$288,428
FARMINGTON	\$861,274	HOLLIS	\$438,918
FITZWILLIAM	\$906,820	HOOKSETT	\$1,749,003
FRANCESTOWN	\$459,956	HOPKINTON	\$1,545,675
FRANCONIA	\$445,897	HUDSON	\$1,952,990
FRANKLIN	\$2,277,716	JACKSON	\$194,360
FREEDOM	\$866,172	JAFFREY	\$1,729,632
FREMONT	\$660,016	JEFFERSON	\$327,035
GILFORD	\$2,532,314	KEENE	\$5,903,466
GILMANTON	\$632,752	KENSINGTON	\$323,824
GILSUM	\$96,294	KINGSTON	\$2,600,835
GOFFSTOWN	\$3,095,233	LACONIA	\$10,137,284
GORHAM	\$1,794,203	LANCASTER	\$1,940,861
GOSHEN	\$557,925	LANGDON	\$26,025
GRAFTON	\$185,914	LEBANON	\$8,667,428
GRANTHAM	\$862,406	LEE	\$5,180,527
GREENFIELD	\$328,667	LEMPSTER	\$1,007,709
GREENLAND	\$2,034,402	LINCOLN	\$1,290,720
GREENVILLE	\$546,548	LISBON	\$559,905
GROTON	\$134,655	LITCHFIELD	\$631,065
HAMPSTEAD	\$1,996,072	LITTLETON	\$2,769,160
HAMPTON	\$2,188,601	LONDONDERRY	\$4,816,315
HAMPTON FALLS	\$364,614	LOUDON	\$420,838
HANCOCK	\$54,108	LYMAN	\$83,013
HANOVER	\$3,459,445	LYME	\$1,002,851
HARRISVILLE	\$250,806	LYNDEBOROUGH	\$18,413
HAVERHILL	\$1,820,556	MADBURY	\$280,177
HEBRON	\$79,167	MADISON	\$330,329



**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs by Community as of June 30, 2023 (Active and Closed Projects)**

Town or City	Cleanup Costs	Town or City	Cleanup Costs
MANCHESTER	\$26,572,969	ORANGE	\$19,947
MARLBOROUGH	\$536,778	ORFORD	\$161,966
MARLOW	\$467,425	OSSIPEE	\$3,989,914
MASON	\$992,707	PELHAM	\$1,600,576
MEREDITH	\$5,045,641	PEMBROKE	\$930,047
MERRIMACK	\$2,033,469	PETERBOROUGH	\$2,001,494
MIDDLETON	\$47,770	PIERMONT	\$459,069
MILAN	\$259,977	PINKHAMS GRANT	\$336,545
MILFORD	\$4,981,460	PITTSBURG	\$367,413
MILTON	\$832,118	PITTSFIELD	\$1,114,225
MONROE	\$12,721	PLAINFIELD	\$344,740
MONT VERNON	\$622,188	PLAISTOW	\$3,447,637
MOULTONBOROUGH	\$3,854,663	PLYMOUTH	\$5,488,397
NASHUA	\$11,580,447	PORTSMOUTH	\$9,307,416
NELSON	\$354,308	RANDOLPH	\$39,615
NEW BOSTON	\$613,765	RAYMOND	\$2,002,062
NEW CASTLE	\$322,040	RICHMOND	\$1,699,973
NEW DURHAM	\$248,079	RINDGE	\$461,063
NEW HAMPTON	\$797,044	ROCHESTER	\$8,791,868
NEW IPSWICH	\$2,243,343	ROLLINSFORD	\$1,202,174
NEW LONDON	\$1,530,834	RUMNEY	\$276,408
NEWBURY	\$659,950	RYE	\$893,981
NEWFIELDS	\$143,913	SALEM	\$8,797,656
NEWINGTON	\$1,582,627	SALISBURY	\$178,403
NEWMARKET	\$1,517,940	SANBORNTON	\$794,199
NEWPORT	\$3,367,742	SANDOWN	\$329,064
NEWTON	\$654,160	SANDWICH	\$524,284
NORTH HAMPTON	\$1,474,471	SEABROOK	\$1,616,284
NORTHFIELD	\$792,650	SHARON	\$37,379
NORTHUMBERLAND	\$2,454,111	SOMERSWORTH	\$3,429,039
NORTHWOOD	\$2,956,617	SOUTH HAMPTON	\$198,438
NOTTINGHAM	\$780,551	STARK	\$48,795



**Table 2 - Total Cleanup Costs by Community as of June 30, 2023 (Active and Closed Projects)**

Town or City	Cleanup Costs	Town or City	Cleanup Costs
STEWARTSTOWN	\$167,672	WALPOLE	\$932,560
STODDARD	\$487,791	WARNER	\$486,748
STRAFFORD	\$975,685	WARREN	\$593,867
STRATFORD	\$1,065,128	WASHINGTON	\$9,384
STRATHAM	\$1,629,320	WATERVILLE VALLEY	\$509,857
SUGAR HILL	\$66,801	WEARE	\$4,530,144
SULLIVAN	\$135,164	WEBSTER	\$111,629
SUNAPEE	\$715,925	WENTWORTH	\$24,046
SURRY	\$551,624	WENTWORTHS LOC.	\$63,069
SUTTON	\$562,567	WESTMORELAND	\$95,540
SWANZEY	\$1,386,326	WHITEFIELD	\$1,519,286
TAMWORTH	\$735,334	WILMOT	\$122,444
TEMPLE	\$29,318	WILTON	\$597,086
THORNTON	\$227,372	WINCHESTER	\$1,531,375
TILTON	\$3,367,568	WINDHAM	\$6,221,774
TROY	\$169,439	WINDSOR	\$200,168
TUFTONBORO	\$1,275,536	WOLFEBORO	\$3,479,254
UNITY	\$370,920	WOODSTOCK	\$651,528
WAKEFIELD	\$3,282,306		



**Table 3 – Distribution of Cleanup Projects as of June 30, 2023**

		Total New Projects in FY 2023	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	2	9	4	25	40	67	8.1
	Underground Storage Tank (UST)	4	0	72	37	386	495	1,172	9.1
Gasoline Ethers (MtBE and Related Compounds) Releases		0	0	4	13	25	42	181	5.7
Heating Oil Releases	Above Ground Storage Tank (AST)	0	0	1	0	5	6	20	7.6
	On Premise Use Fuel (OPUF)	80	109	60	3	42	214	2,392	2
Motor Oil & Used Motor Oil Releases		1	0	1	1	8	10	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.



**Table 4 – 2022/2023 Comparative Financial Performance**

	<b>FY2022</b>	<b>FY2023</b>
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$7,734,837</b>	<b>\$10,242,155</b>
<b>Revenues <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$15,464,445</b>	<b>\$15,817,718</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>(\$2,868,237)</b>	<b>(\$2,961,933)</b>
<b>Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>(\$9,584,925)</b>	<b>(\$11,887,140)</b>
<b>Contracted Cleanup Expenses<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>(\$77,579)</b>	<b>(\$46,721)</b>
<b>Release Prevention Expenses [SafeTank] <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>(\$426,184)</b>	<b>(\$562,780)</b>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$10,242,155</b>	<b>\$10,601,300</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 \$3,300 for low-income homeowners to replace substandard heating oil storage tanks.



**Table 5 – Fiscal Years 2024 & 2025 Projected**

	<b>FY2024</b>	<b>FY2025</b>
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$10,601,300</b>	<b>\$9,853,800</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>\$16,000,000</b>	<b>\$16,000,000</b>
<b>Program Management &amp; Administrative Costs</b>	<b>(\$3,830,000)</b>	<b>(\$3,900,000)</b>
<b>Reimbursed Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$12,000,000)</b>	<b>(\$12,000,000)</b>
<b>Contracted Cleanup Expenses</b>	<b>(\$257,500)</b>	<b>(\$257,500)</b>
<b>Release Prevention Expenses [SafeTank]</b>	<b>(\$660,000)</b>	<b>(\$660,000)</b>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$9,853,800</b>	<b>\$9,036,300</b>

Figure 1 - Distribution of Reimbursed Costs by Project Type as of June 30, 2023

