



Department of Environmental Quality



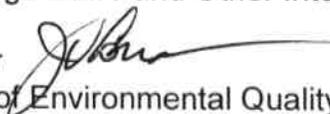
To protect, conserve and enhance the quality of Wyoming's environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

John Corra, Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Wyoming Legislature and Other Interested Parties

FROM: John V. Corra, Director 
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

DATE: December 29, 2006

SUBJECT: FY2006 Storage Tank Program Annual Report

Pursuant to W.S. 35-11-1414(d), the attached FY2006 Storage Tank Program (STP) Report is respectfully submitted for your information. This report summarizes environmental restoration expenditures and tank compliance activities for the STP during the state fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Please note that past reports have summarized activities on a calendar year basis. For ease in reporting some of the data and with approval from the Legislative Services Office, the STP will begin reporting on a fiscal year basis. Some of the data contained in this report were reported in the last annual report that covered calendar year 2005.



WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE DIVISION
STORAGE TANK PROGRAM
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CHEYENNE, WY 82002

**FISCAL YEAR 2006
STORAGE TANK PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT**

DECEMBER 29, 2006

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SECTION A

MAJOR PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY2006

Summary. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality/Solid & Hazardous Waste Division's Storage Tank Program (STP) has been actively remediating contaminated sites since 1991. During each year, the program has initiated aggressive environmental remedial actions at the highest priority sites within each district office using available resources. Although discovery of new sites has decreased dramatically, except for a few rare instances of releases on uncontaminated sites, work in this program will continue for years. Remediation of the remaining sites is projected to require an additional 30 years to complete with current resources.

STP major accomplishments for FY2006 include:

- A. Environmental remediation project management included continuation of 33 active projects involving 423 contaminated source sites. Remediation at affected third-party sites is also an ongoing activity within most active projects. The majority of this work involved continued operation and maintenance for constructed remediation systems. The work also included design of remedial systems for 10 of the 33 projects. Four projects were started during FY2006. These projects included 7 sites along East Grand Avenue in Laramie, 16 sites in Thermopolis, 38 sites in a Northeast Central Modified Subsurface Investigation project in the cities of Casper and Gillette, and 58 sites in a Southeast II Modified Subsurface Investigation project primarily in the cities of Laramie, Cheyenne, and Rawlins.
- B. Work continued on development of a GIS database to store remediation project information. The database will be operational in fiscal year 2007.
- C. The STP completed revisions to Chapter 17, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, that regulate storage tanks. These revisions accomplished four major tasks: 1) improved the readability of the former state storage tank compliance and environmental remediation rules, 2) added state rules for aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), 3) updated the technical references to published national standards that have changed since the first edition of the rules, and 4) continued progress toward obtaining program primacy of the Federal Underground Storage Tank Program from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A revised rule promulgation public hearing was held with the Wyoming Environmental Quality Council (EQC) on September 14, 2005, in Jackson, and the revisions were accepted by the EQC. On December 1, 2005, the Governor signed the revised rules.

- D. The STP began revisions to Chapter 17, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, to bring the program into compliance with the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
- E. Management of compliance with state rules and regulations for tank owners and operators continued. As of June 30, 2006, there were 3,807 facilities with tanks or that had tanks in the past. Of these facilities, there were 928 with 2,213 active tanks. There were also 136 temporarily-out-of-use (TOU) tanks. The total number of active tanks, TOU tanks, and permanently closed or removed tanks was 10,450.
- F. EPA recognizes three measurements of program performance. These are called Significant Operational Compliance (SOC) measures. The first of these, SOC-1, measures how well operators are following leak detection requirements. A compliance rate of 94.5% for SOC-1 was reported to EPA as of June 30, 2006. SOC-2 measures how well operators are complying with corrosion protection requirements. The compliance rate reported for SOC-2 was 95.9%. SOC-3 is a combination of both of the other measures. The SOC-3 compliance rate reported was 91.3%. Wyoming's SOC percentage numbers are significantly better than the percentages that most other states report to the EPA. These excellent results have been achieved because:
1. The STP, Compliance Section, tracks every required test for every tank. Using this system, operators are notified in writing before the test is due in order to give them time to have the test done before it becomes past due.
 2. Owner/operators that do not complete the tests required are subject to effective enforcement action. As a goal, the STP tries to initiate enforcement within 6 months of a test becoming overdue.
- G. At the end of FY2006, there were 714 tanks that were protected against corrosion using sacrificial anodes. Within the last 3 years, 14 of these tanks had not been tested. These tanks are located at 8 facilities. This is a 98.0% compliance rate. There were 478 tanks that were protected against corrosion using impressed current systems. Only 9 tanks at 3 locations were not current for the required testing. This is a 98.1% compliance rate.
- H. Pressure testing was required on 1,578 pipelines. At the end of FY2006, there were 197 pressurized lines that were overdue for testing. This is an 87.5% overall compliance rate. There were only 80 pipelines overdue for testing by more than 45 days. There were no active US suction lines at any facility that were past due for the 3-year pressure test.

- I. There were 276 ASTs located at 109 facilities that were regulated by the Wyoming STP. Environmental regulations for ASTs were promulgated in revised Chapter 17 for the first time during FY2006 covering leak detection, integrity testing, secondary containment, vehicle impact protection, and corrosion protection.
- J. The STP has an active inspection program to monitor compliance with Chapter 17 and the Environmental Quality Act (EQA). During FY2006, the STP conducted 629 inspections, and the following enforcement actions were completed:
1. Twenty-four formal enforcement actions were taken by the department.
 2. Twelve of these actions were Administrative Orders (AOs).
 3. Eleven actions were formal Notices of Violation (NOVs) settled by Settlement Agreements.
 4. The department settled these eleven enforcement cases with penalties of \$116,050. Of the \$116,050 in total penalties, \$99,800 was stayed for up to 3 years pending full compliance with the STP requirements. One Supplemental Environmental Project has been accepted for a value of \$25,000.00.
- K. Department efforts to obtain program primacy from EPA to manage both the underground storage tank (UST) compliance and leaking underground storage tank (LUST) environmental remediation programs without direct federal oversight continues to be a high priority. It remains unknown when EPA will make a final determination concerning Wyoming's program primacy application. If program primacy is not granted by the federal government, there should be no serious or adverse effects for continued program implementation or funding.

SECTION B

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

I. STP Organization. The WDEQ/SHWD STP organizational chart and district office information (attached) provide program administration, compliance, and remedial project management organization. The department would not be able to accomplish this ambitious state program without these dedicated professionals.

II. Overview. As of June 30, 2006, a total of 1,566 contaminated STP source sites, requiring some degree of active environmental remediation, existed in the state. For comparison, the number of contaminated sites requiring remediation in December 1991, when the program was started, was 475. Of these 1,566 contaminated source sites, 753 have been remediated or resolved by the STP, leaving a balance of unresolved contaminated sites of 813. Of the 813 unresolved contaminated sites, 423 were in corrective action projects. The remaining 390 sites have been scheduled for future projects.

W.S. 35-11-1414 through 1428 require that the department remediate contamination caused by program-eligible releases based on a priority ranking score. Four primary factors affect the prioritization ranking score: 1) the degree of immediate adverse health exposure and/or safety hazards to people in nearby buildings or to public utilities, 2) surface and groundwater quality protection, 3) potential for contaminants to migrate, and 4) ecological protection.

III. Funding. W.S. 35-11-1414 through 1428 provide that the department's financial obligations for remediation actions are limited to the funds available in the Corrective Action Account (CAA). The department is remediating eligible contaminated storage tank sites as funding in the CAA allows.

The State Revolving Loan (SRF) program prepared an Intended Use Plan (IUP) for accomplishing STP corrective actions and municipal wastewater treatment system improvement projects in Wyoming for fiscal year 2006. This document was the subject of a public hearing process, and projects are being implemented in accordance with the quarterly schedule identified in the plan. Tables 1 and 2 (attached) present a summary of the various STP/SRF fund cumulative balances as of June 30, 2006.

The Financial Responsibility Account (FRA) provides financial assurance coverage required by federal law for the purpose of compensating third parties for a portion of damages caused by releases from program-eligible leaking USTs and ASTs. The statutes also provide that nothing in the EQA shall be construed to authorize commitments to cover property or personal injury damages in excess of the available balance in the FRA. Since program inception, there have been no claims against the FRA.

Owners of tanks are required to pay annual tank fees. Owners of contaminated sites are required to pay contaminated site fees. Fees must be paid for a site to remain eligible for the state STP.

With current program resources, the time required to complete remediation of all known contaminated storage tank sites will extend into the year 2035. Additional time will be required to address future releases. Present day STP remedial actions are based on state-limited funding established during the 1990 legislative session. Increasing costs for professional services, equipment, and construction (the Wyoming Department of Transportation recently reported that inflation in construction costs increased 106 percent between 1998 and 2004 [average of about 18 percent per year] and increased another 50 percent in 2005), along with 16 years of inflation, have severely limited the STP's ability to accelerate remedial actions at eligible contaminated sites.

IV. UST/LUST Program Primacy Application to EPA. A program primacy application package was prepared and submitted by the department to EPA, Region VIII, Denver, Colorado, in March 1999 with supplemental information provided to EPA in July 1999. A follow-up letter was sent to the EPA Regional Office on July 9, 2003, requesting reconsideration of an informal decision by EPA not to delegate full responsibility of the federal UST/LUST program to Wyoming. The initial concern of EPA was timeliness of remedial actions; an aspect that the department cannot control due to resources allocated by the state legislature. The department continues to wait for a final determination of the state's primacy application to EPA. If Wyoming is granted program primacy, citizens and UST owners and operators will not see any significant changes in the day-to-day program administration. However, the state will receive full responsibility for program administration with a large reduction in direct federal program oversight.

SECTION C PROGRAM STATISTICS

Storage Tank Information. Tables are provided at the end of this report. Table 3 summarizes UST statistics, and Table 4 summarizes AST statistics. Table 5 provides STP operational statistics. Statistics are presented for calendar years (CY) 2001-2005 and fiscal year (FY) 2006. Note that FY 2006 data include numbers reported in CY 2005 (July through December 2005). The statistics represent total counts for each time period. Data were obtained from the STP database.

SECTION D

STP REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES

I. Remediation Projects. The goal of the STP is to complete subsurface investigations at known contaminated sites on a priority basis and to initiate full remediation actions at the worst sites first. To accomplish these tasks, the STP currently has prequalified 22 contractors for the subsurface investigation and drilling work, 12 consultants to design environmental remediation technologies, 14 construction firms to install the designed remediation systems, 8 equipment companies to supply the remediation equipment and enclosures, 42 contaminated soil excavation firms, and 25 remediation system operation and maintenance firms to operate constructed remediation systems.

STP projects average about 12 contaminated source sites and all affected third party locations that may have been contaminated by a source site. A typical project life is about 8 years. STP remediation projects are completed in five phases: 1) subsurface investigations including drilling and soil and groundwater sampling to determine the lateral and vertical extent of petroleum contaminants, 2) design of remedial alternatives to complete remediation, 3) construction and installation of the designed remediation technologies, 4) operation and maintenance of the remediation technologies until state soil and groundwater standards have been achieved, and 5) project decommissioning to remove and/or permanently seal subsurface remediation system components. In general, tasks associated with each project phase are:

- STP subsurface investigation (SSI) tasks include drilling, consultant management of the project, soil and groundwater sampling and analyses, and report preparation. Modified subsurface investigation (MSSIs) have been completed at numerous lower priority sites to determine if natural attenuation has achieved state soil and groundwater standards, or if the site(s) must remain on the contaminated site list for future remedial work. These investigations include installation of three to four monitoring wells per site and soil and groundwater sampling and analyses. Based on past experience, approximately 40 percent of these sites can be closed upon completion of the MSSSI.
- Design includes preparation of the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and plans and specifications for the selected remediation technologies. Plans and specifications are used by the STP to bid construction and equipment supply of the remedial alternatives selected.
- Construction of the designed systems includes installation of wells and piping, remediation equipment installation, and consultant management of the construction contractor and equipment supplier. The consultant oversees the equipment supplier and construction contractor during installation of the designed remediation systems and represents the STP during construction.

- After the systems are installed, they are operated and maintained until state soil and groundwater standards are met. Of all project phases, operation and maintenance of the remediation systems requires the most time.
- Decommissioning sites that have been remediated is the final phase of the project. After soil and groundwater standards have been met, the sites are restored to pre-construction conditions. This includes removing equipment, abandoning wells, plugging pipelines, and surface restoration.

Total costs incurred through FY 2006 by the STP for each project by phase are provided in Tables 6 through 9 (attached).

- Table 6 provides project cost summaries, including project name, number of sites in the project, and the total project cost-to-date for all phases. Not all sites were included in all phases of a project. For example, a project may have included 32 sites in the original SSI, but only 12 of those sites were included in the design phase. This is because, based on information collected during the SSI, some sites may not require active remediation.
- Professional services costs are shown in Table 7. Professional services are provided by consultants selected through the Request for Proposal process. Professional services include SSI oversight, remedial action design, construction management, operation and maintenance (O&M) oversight, and immediate response.
- Costs for phases requiring a Call for Bid process are provided in Table 8. These project phases include SSI, construction of remedial measures, remediation equipment supply, contaminated soil disposal, and excavation.
- Table 9 provides costs for O&M of the remediation systems, electric and gas service to operate remediation equipment, and decommissioning of remediation systems.

II. Immediate Response Actions. STP immediate response actions are taken at program-eligible sites when imminent contamination of a water supply is threatened. Immediate response actions are also taken when complaints of petroleum vapors inside homes, businesses, or occupied confined spaces are received and an on-site evaluation confirms an imminent potential environmental health problem may exist. These immediate response actions are taken to contain the subsurface plume, to determine the extent of any imminent health and/or safety hazards, and to take necessary action to stabilize the site. No immediate response activities were conducted during fiscal year 2006.

III. Laboratory Certification. A significant portion of STP remediation costs involve laboratory chemical analyses. Associated with laboratory analyses are potential quality control issues and standardized procedures to maintain consistency between projects and contractors. Analytical data are used extensively to justify spending millions of taxpayers' dollars to remediate leaking tank sites. If laboratory data results are questionable, management decisions to spend state funds to remediate sites may also be in question.

In an effort to maintain the highest quality control and to standardize chemical analyses procedures, a laboratory certification program was implemented at no cost to the STP. This certification program is administered by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). A2LA performs laboratory inspections and audits to ensure the laboratories maintain the high degree of performance required to retain certification. A2LA provides one contact for program management when a problem with a certified laboratory is discovered. A2LA handles the dispute and ensures that the proper corrective action(s) are taken by the laboratory to maintain its certification. To date, seven laboratories have achieved A2LA certification for the Wyoming STP.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Solid and Hazardous Waste Organizational Chart

STP District Office Information

Table 1. STP SRF Fund Balances

Table 2. STP SRF Account Activity

Table 3. UST Statistics

Table 4. AST Statistics

Table 5. Operational Statistics

Table 6. Project Cost Summary

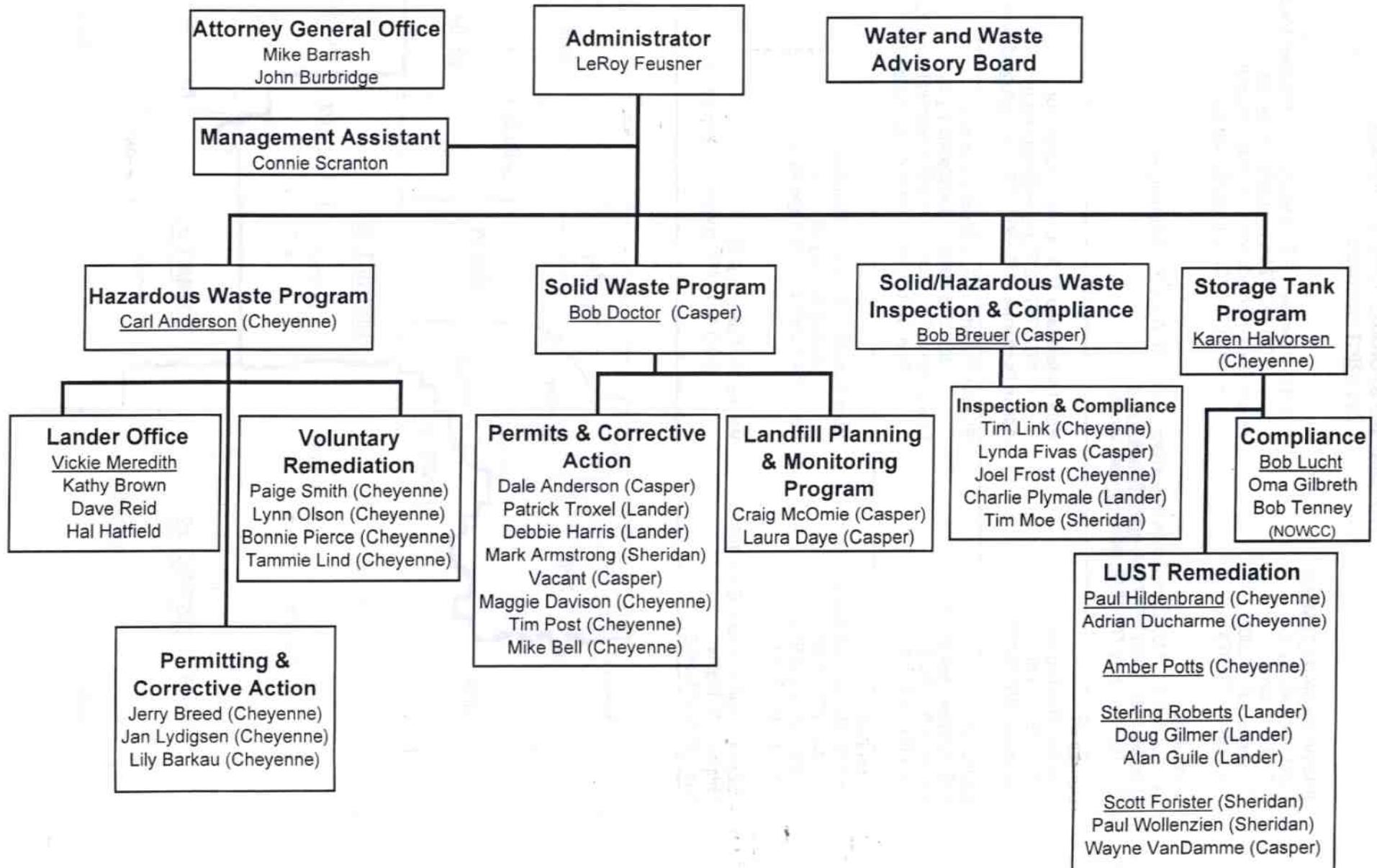
Table 7. Professional Services Total Costs Through FY06

Table 8. Construction-Related Contracts Total Costs Through FY06

Table 9. Operation, Maintenance, and Decommissioning Total Costs Through FY06

Solid and Hazardous Waste

12/06



**WDEQ/SHWD STORAGE TANK PROGRAM
DISTRICT OFFICES**

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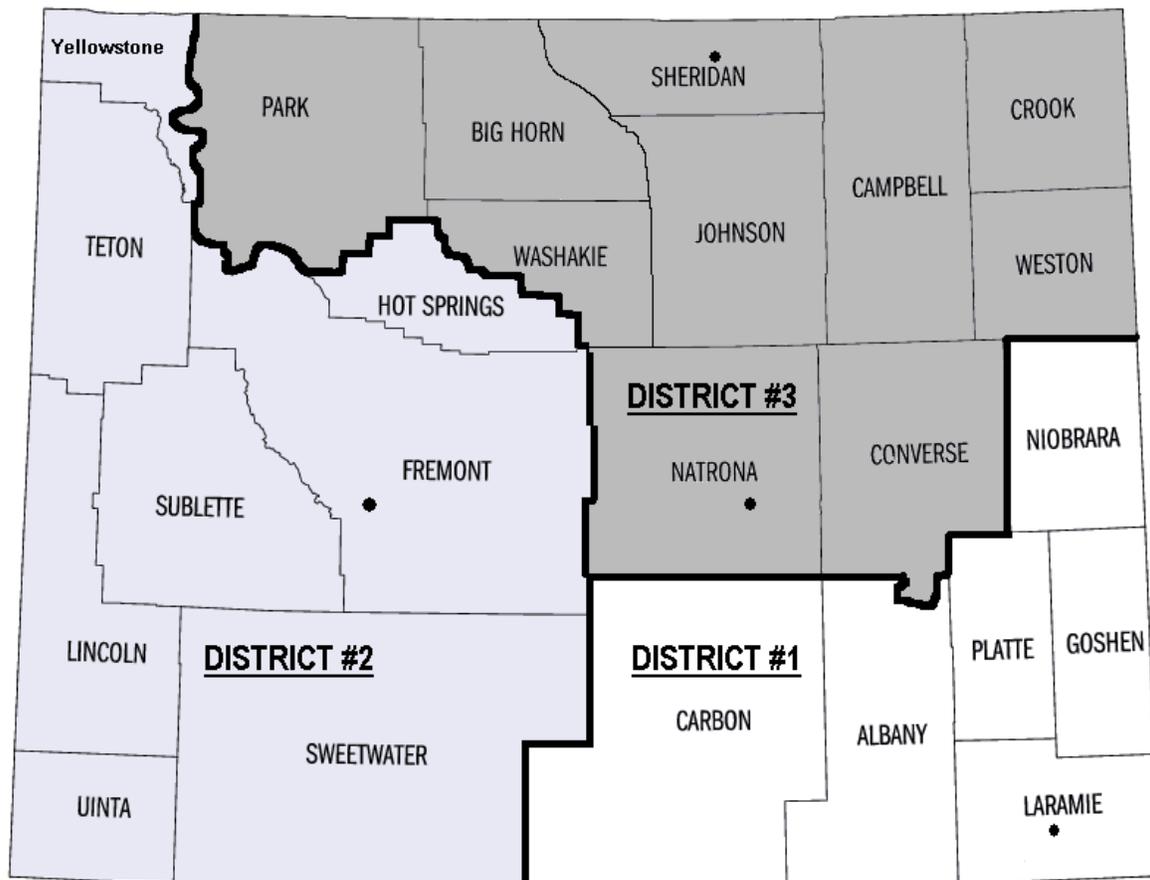
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**TABLE 1
STP SRF FUND BALANCES**

FUNDING SOURCE	BALANCE
State Corrective Action Account (Available for STP Remediation Projects)	\$7,495,913
State Financial Responsibility Account (Available for Court-Awarded STP Third Party Damages)	\$1,000,000

**TABLE 2
STP SRF ACCOUNT ACTIVITY**

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
Loan Authority Available to STP as of 6/30/06	\$116,014,088
Loan Authority Encumbered and/or Disbursed as of 6/30/06	
SRF Loans Paid	\$75,485,606
SRF Loans Payable	\$18,677,394
SRF Encumbrances	\$14,977,184
SRF Fund Available Loan Authority	\$6,873,904

**TABLE 3
UST STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	FY 2006
Total USTs	9,720	9,774	9,788	9,849	9,864	9,934
Permanently Closed USTs	7,643	7,686	7,687	7,777	7,791	7,861
Active USTs ¹	2,077	2,088	2,101	2,072	2,073	2,073
Total Facilities	3,720	3,666	3,669	3,782	3,681	3,807

¹ Includes temporarily-out-of-use (TOU) USTs.
 UST – underground storage tank.
 CY – Calendar Year
 FY – Fiscal Year

**TABLE 4
AST STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	FY 2006
Number of ASTs	418	463	488	504	515	516
Number of Active ASTs ¹	289	322	323	334	309	276
Total AST Facilities	100	111	116	117	118	109

¹ Includes temporarily-out-of-use (TOU) ASTs.
 AST – aboveground storage tank.
 CY – Calendar Year
 FY – Fiscal Year

**TABLE 5
OPERATIONAL STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	FY 2006
# of Contaminated Source Sites	1,511	1,518	1,535	1,541	1,556	1,566
# of Source Sites Remediated/Resolved	499	534	617	635	730	753
# of Unresolved Source Sites	1,012	984	918	888	826	813
# of Unresolved Source Sites in Active Remediation ¹	371	493	417	385	325	423
# of Source Sites Awaiting Remediation	641	491	501	503	501	390
Tank Fees Payable ²	\$415	\$417	\$414	\$457	\$445	\$445
Contaminated Site Fees Payable ²	\$43	\$48	\$48	\$69	\$66	\$51

Number.

¹ Does not include third-party site properties contaminated by the known source site.

² In \$1,000.

CY – Calendar Year

FY – Fiscal Year

**TABLE 6
PROJECT COST SUMMARY**

Project	Number of Sites*	Total Project Cost Through FY06
Baggs	3	\$ 1,427,901
Big Horn Basin MSSI	39	199,433
Buffalo	19	2,295,064
Casper Flying J	1	767,867
Casper Yellowstone Highway	3	77,662
Central Cheyenne	20	1,825,059
East Gillette	22	2,259,886
Fort Bridger	1	357,755
Gillette Stonepile Creek	1	44,861
Glenrock/Douglas	16	1,344,097
Green River	16	2,923,924
Greybull Basin	19	4,909,313
Greybull Emergency Response	1	17,009
Hulett	4	850,490
Jackson	34	5,042,392
Jackson Quality Cleaners	1	86,321
Kemmerer	1	217,617
Laramie 3rd Street	32	8,225,283
Lyman/Mountain View	21	2,217,192
Niobrara/Goshen Counties	6	1,561,186
Northeast Central Modified SSI	38	120,503
Northeast Modified SSI	32	124,895
Northeast Wyoming	26	2,431,657
Opal	3	1,575,874
Pinedale	13	6,573,675
Platte County	18	724,137
Powell	20	4,964,934
Riverton	11	3,757,779
Rock Springs N Elk Street	16	5,557,762
Sheridan	29	3,825,496
South Central Modified SSI	40	208,701
South Evanston	11	907,518
Southeast Modified SSI	50	202,745
Southwest Cheyenne	21	5,378,423
Statewide Monitor Well Abandonment	29	4,628
Sundance	7	2,440,787
Sweetwater County	38	1,100,961
Tablerock Emergency	1	326,393
Teton County	6	2,119,854
Thermopolis	16	67,092
Tie Siding	1	121,477
Upper Platte Valley	25	1,242,859
West Casper	35	3,046,229
West Laramie	6	4,714,581
Weston County SSI	19	74,392
Wind River	30	1,038,669
Worland	14	4,173,033
CAA Sites	39	867,209
TOTALS	854	\$ 94,342,572

*All sites may not have been included in all phases of a project.

Funds are from SRF except CAA sites.

CAA = Corrective Action Account. CAA Funds are used at sites that are not included in an SRF project.

**TABLE 7
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
TOTAL COSTS THROUGH FY06**

Project	SSI Oversight	Design	Construction Management	O&M Oversight	Immediate Response
Baggs	\$ -	\$ 103,572	\$ 140,993	\$ -	\$ -
Buffalo	-	290,691	174,749	178,840	8,685
Casper Flying J	-	323,504	23,719	-	-
Casper Yellowstone Highway	-	17,639	-	-	-
Central Cheyenne	118,572	601,806	101,938	-	-
East Gillette	-	262,651	105,255	-	-
Fort Bridger	-	313,607	-	-	-
Gillette Stonepile Creek	-	-	-	-	44,861
Glenrock/Douglas	329,418	619,535	66,007	-	-
Green River	-	941,351	-	188,109	-
Greybull Basin	-	925,383	15,095	507,481	-
Hulett	-	155,840	112,722	13,922	-
Jackson	-	1,050,637	411,083	815,813	-
Kemmerer	-	-	-	-	67,637
Laramie 3rd Street	-	1,525,370	5,797	650,409	-
Lyman/Mountain View	-	724,759	138,530	-	-
Niobrara/Goshen Counties	-	825,810	26,538	15,814	-
Northeast Wyoming	-	344,248	134,219	-	-
Opal	-	328,956	72,319	56,104	-
Pinedale	-	976,678	469,521	246,573	-
Platte County	149,861	463,766	9,743	-	-
Powell	-	1,261,573	-	204,821	-
Riverton	-	654,977	127,387	183,209	-
Rock Springs N Elk Street	-	937,301	-	417,101	-
Sheridan	-	1,442,558	53,382	205,312	-
South Evanston	-	327,695	92,576	32,808	-
Southwest Cheyenne	-	1,132,502	265,699	608,867	-
Sundance	-	682,896	-	104,467	-
Sweetwater County	-	424,925	35,973	-	-
Tablerock Emergency	-	210,163	3,467	-	112,583
Teton County	-	330,217	336,728	105,254	-
Thermopolis	-	67,092	-	-	-
Upper Platte Valley	-	168,008	128,749	125,577	-
West Casper	-	905,930	159,926	-	-
West Laramie	-	913,861	-	382,081	-
Wind River	-	668,186	20,547	-	59,109
Worland	-	830,337	6,467	220,305	-
CAA Sites	-	-	-	-	18,890
TOTALS	\$ 597,852	\$21,754,025	\$ 3,239,129	\$5,262,866	\$ 311,764

Funds are from SRF except CAA Sites.

CAA = Corrective Action Account. CAA funds used for immediate response actions at sites not included in an SRF project.

**TABLE 8
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED CONTRACTS
TOTAL COSTS THROUGH FY06**

Project	SSI and Additional Site Assessment	Construction and Equipment	Soil Disposal	Excavation
Baggs	\$ 53,691	\$ 824,336	\$ -	\$ -
Big Horn Basin	199,433	-	-	-
Buffalo	143,393	1,160,250	15,358	14,970
Casper Flying J	-	218,086	-	-
Casper Yellowstone Highway	60,023	-	-	-
Central Cheyenne	177,147	771,626	-	-
East Gillette	143,926	1,457,379	-	-
Fort Bridger	-	-	25,000	19,148
Glenrock/Douglas	158,582	170,555	-	-
Green River	95,280	1,042,397	-	-
Greybull Basin	-	2,003,529	286	-
Hulett	-	267,789	-	-
Jackson	142,050	1,596,546	-	-
Jackson Quality Cleaners	86,321	-	-	-
Kemmerer	19,325	85,861	-	-
Laramie 3rd Street	21,870	2,810,750	328	-
Lyman/Mountain View	204,823	1,099,379	-	-
Niobrara/Goshen Counties	-	543,462	-	-
Northeast Central Modified SSI	120,503	-	-	-
Northeast Modified SSI	124,895	-	-	-
Northeast Wyoming	-	1,764,021	-	-
Opal	67,410	675,526	-	-
Pinedale	749,838	2,184,108	100,000	-
Platte County	100,767	-	-	-
Powell	563,174	1,804,054	-	172
Riverton	-	1,515,886	313	-
Rock Springs N Elk Street	228,834	2,136,799	10,000	-
Sheridan	-	1,372,047	560	-
South Central Modified SSI	208,701	-	-	-
South Evanston	117,621	313,881	-	-
Southeast Modified SSI	202,745	-	-	-
Southwest Cheyenne	158,120	1,832,689	-	-
Sundance	47,491	1,178,241	-	-
Sweetwater County	410,140	229,923	-	-
Teton County	144,940	1,034,202	-	-
Tie Siding	38,765	-	-	-
Upper Platte Valley	178,015	355,434	-	-
West Casper	86,638	1,015,040	-	-
West Laramie	16,248	2,219,953	428	-
Weston County SSI	74,392	-	-	-
Wind River	123,553	167,274	-	-
Worland	3,800	2,300,127	2,380	-
CAA Sites	-	-	437,556	410,763
TOTALS	\$ 5,272,451	\$ 36,151,151	\$ 592,209	\$ 445,053

Funds are from SRF except CAA sites.

CAA = Corrective Action Account. CAA funds used for contaminated soil excavation and disposal at sites not included in an SRF project.

**TABLE 9
OPERATION, MAINTENANCE,
AND DECOMMISSIONING
TOTAL COSTS THROUGH FY06**

Project	O&M	Electric	Gas	Decommissioning
Baggs	\$ 228,413	\$ 30,495	\$ -	\$ 46,400
Buffalo	277,138	30,991	-	-
Casper Flying J	149,380	35,546	195	17,437
Central Cheyenne	42,660	10,985	-	324
East Gillette	209,589	81,086	-	-
Green River	490,186	166,602	-	-
Greybull Basin	1,184,053	272,464	1,021	-
Greybull Emergency Response	1,050	12,413	3,546	-
Hulett	294,288	5,930	-	-
Jackson	927,574	95,046	-	3,642
Kemmerer	32,251	12,543	-	-
Laramie 3rd Street	2,537,299	605,723	14,598	53,138
Lyman/Mountain View	48,820	881	-	-
Niobrara/Goshen Counties	134,251	15,311	-	-
Northeast Wyoming	145,415	43,753	-	-
Opal	96,004	54,074	-	225,481
Pinedale	1,037,738	267,352	120,781	421,086
Powell	780,844	344,672	1,420	4,205
Riverton	851,805	424,202	-	-
Rock Springs N Elk Street	1,639,284	188,444	-	-
Sheridan	748,193	3,445	-	-
South Evanston	-	22,937	-	-
Southwest Cheyenne	948,216	431,740	-	590
Statewide Monitor Well Abandonment	-	-	-	4,628
Sundance	283,264	101,971	680	41,776
Tablerock Emergency	180	-	-	-
Teton County	139,390	21,339	7,784	-
Tie Siding	82,712	-	-	-
Upper Platte Valley	229,770	57,306	-	-
West Casper	856,391	22,304	-	-
West Laramie	835,014	269,984	9,101	67,911
Worland	584,054	201,276	24,215	72
TOTALS	\$ 15,815,225	\$ 3,830,814	\$ 183,343	\$ 886,691

Funds are from SRF.