



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 & Other Interested Parties

FROM: John Corra, Director 
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

DATE: 23 December 2005

SUBJECT: **2005 Storage Tank Program Annual Report**

Pursuant to W.S. 35-11-1414(d), the attached 2005 Storage Tank (STP) Program Report is respectfully submitted for your information. This report summarizes environmental restoration expenditures and tank compliance activities for the STP during the calendar year ending in December 2005.

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WATER QUALITY DIVISION
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2005 STP PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

23 December 2005

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SECTION A

MAJOR PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2005

I. Summary. The department's Storage Tank Program (STP) program has been actively cleaning up contaminated sites since 1993. During each year, the program has initiated aggressive environmental remedial actions at the highest priority sites within each district office using resources available to the program. Although the reporting and/or discovery of new sites have decreased dramatically, except for a few rare instances of releases on un-contaminated sites, work in this program will continue for years. Remediation of the remaining sites is projected to require at least an additional twenty-five years with current resources. The major accomplishments for 2005 include:

- a. Environmental remediation project management for 2005 includes continuation of 30 currently active STP cleanup projects that include 295 contaminated STP source sites with an estimated equal number of affected third party locations. The majority of this work involves continuing operation and maintenance contracts for constructed environmental remediation systems at storage tank project locations, along with three new projects involving five contaminated source sites along East Grand Avenue in Laramie and forty-five source sites and forty-one sites in a Northeast Central Modified project in the cities of Casper and Gillette and a Southeast II Subsurface Investigation project primarily in the cities of Laramie, Cheyenne, and Rawlins, respectively.
- b. Programmatic review and analysis continue to indicate that the time required to complete all presently known contaminated storage tank sites will extend into the year 2032 with current program resources. Present day STP remedial actions are based on state limited funding established during the 1990 legislative session. Increasing remediation professional services and construction/equipment contract costs, coupled with 15 years of annual inflation rates, have severely limited the remediation program's ability to accelerate cleanup actions at eligible contaminated sites. The estimated time to complete all known contaminated sites does not include those additional reported storage tank releases that are anticipated to continue over the same time period.
- c. During 2005, the STP accomplished revisions to Chapter 17, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, that regulate storage tanks. These revisions accomplished four major tasks; (1) to improve the readability of the former state storage tank compliance and environmental remediation rules; (2) including state rules for aboveground storage tanks (ASTs); (3) update the technical references to published national standards that have changed since the first edition of the rules; and, (4) continue progress towards 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 14 September 2005 in Jackson, and the revisions were accepted by the EQC. On 1 December 2005, the Governor signed the revised rules into law.
- d. There are currently 3,798 facilities which have or had tanks in the past in Wyoming. These facilities have, or had, a total of 10,408 tanks, of which 9,896 are, or were,

USTs. Of these, there are 941 facilities with active tanks, of which 834 have USTs and 118 have ASTs. There are 2245 active tanks, of which 1946 are USTs and 299 are regulated ASTs. There are also 126 Temporarily-Out-of-Use (TOU) tanks, both USTs and ASTs in Wyoming. All 2,360 tanks are subject to tank fees regardless of which type of tank they are. Owners of contaminated sites are also required to pay a contaminated site fees to remain eligible for the state fund. As of 10 October 2005, there are 36 locations for which the fees have not been paid. This includes all fees whether tank fees, contaminated site fees, or tank installation inspection fees, regardless of whether they are overdue or not. The department has a total of 2,055 petroleum USTs in Wyoming, of which 115 are temporarily-out-of-use (TOU). There are also 30 hazardous substance USTs in Wyoming, 6 of which are currently in use.

- e. EPA now 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. In Wyoming, a compliance rate of 91.3% for SOC-1 has been achieved. SOC-2 measures how well operators are complying with corrosion protection requirements. The Wyoming compliance rate for SOC-2 is 95.1%. SOC-3 is a combination of both of the other measures. For SOC-3, Wyoming has an overall compliance rate of 88.8%. 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 by diligently following the following procedures:
 - 1. The STP, Compliance Section, tracks every required test for every tank. Using this system, operators are being 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. Those rare owner/operators who do not complete the tests required are subject to effective enforcement action. As a goal, the department tries to initiate enforcement within six months of the tests becoming overdue.
- f. There are 716 USTs in Wyoming that are protected against corrosion using sacrificial anodes. All of the USTs using sacrificial anodes have been tested within the past three years. Additionally, there are 501 USTs in Wyoming that are protected against corrosion by impressed current systems. Only 13 USTs at 5 separate locations are not current for the required testing to document that the systems are operational. This is a 97.4% compliance rate.
- g. Federal and State regulations require that operators of USTs convert to monthly monitoring for inventory control no later than ten years after the tank is first protected against corrosion, or 22 December 1998, whichever is later. There are 84 USTs in Wyoming using only inventory control and tank tightness testing.
- h. There are 299 ASTs located at 118 locations which are regulated by the Wyoming STP. Environmental regulations were promulgated in a revised Chapter 17 for the first time this year covering leak detection, integrity testing, secondary containment, vehicle impact protection, and corrosion protection for aboveground storage tanks.

- i. For those few owner operators who violate the requirements of the Wyoming STP and who do not perform all of the required storage tank system tests, the department has active inspection program to seek compliance with the Chapter 17 and Environmental Quality Act (EQA) standards and requirements. During 2005, the following enforcement actions were accomplished by the STP:
 - 1. Twenty (20) formal Enforcement Actions were taken by the department.
 - 2. Six (6) of these actions were Administrative Orders (AOs).
 - 3. Eleven (11) were formal Notices of Violation (NOVs) settled by Settlement Agreements with the responsible storage tank owners.
 - 4. The department settled these eleven enforcement cases with penalties of \$105,525.00. Of the \$105,525.00 in total penalties, \$19,750.00 was stayed for up to three years pending full compliance with the STP requirements. One Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) has been accepted for a value of \$25,000.00.

- j. Department efforts to obtain program primacy from EPA to manage both the 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 achieved from the federal government, the STP does not believe that it will have any serious or adverse effects for the continued program implementation or funding.

SECTION B

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

I. **General Overview.** As of 8 December 2005, a total of 1,557 contaminated STP source sites, which require some degree of active environmental remediation, existed in the state. For comparison, the number of contaminated sites requiring cleanup in December 1991, when the program was started, was 475. Of these 1,557 contaminated source sites, 730 have been cleaned up by the department, which leaves a balance of unresolved contaminated sites at 827. Of the 827 unresolved contaminated sites, 325 are in active corrective action projects. This number of contaminated sites in currently active projects (325) does not include a near equal number of affected third party properties that have experienced groundwater contamination caused by the source sites. The remaining 502 sites have been scheduled for future year projects based on present program annual resources.

The STP has also accomplished five Modified Subsurface Investigations (MSSI) involving 275 source sites to determine if the originally discovered soil and/or groundwater contamination continued to exist, or if environmental natural attenuation had remediated the soil or groundwater without department remedial actions. The MSSI work involves drilling the source sites, collecting soil and groundwater samples, and evaluating the analytical data from the samples to determine if state standards have been achieved over time. It has been program experience that about 40% of these sites can be designated as having achieved state soil and/or groundwater standards by environmental natural attenuation actions in the subsurface. It must be noted, however, that the MSSIs have been accomplished at sites where significantly less contamination was believed to exist originally. Because of the relatively high closure rate of 40% for the initial five projects, the STP has initiated two additional MSSI projects during 2005 for another 86 contaminated source sites that are known to be more heavily contaminated, but where corrective actions have not yet been initiated in a formal project. Whether the 40% site closure rate continues will not be known until mid-2006 when these projects will be completed.

W.S. 35-11-1414 through 1428 require the department to clean up the contamination caused by program eligible STP 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 occupied buildings or to public utilities; (2) surface and ground water quality protection; (3) potential for STP contaminants to migrate; and, (4) ecological protection. These statutes also 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 cleaning up eligible contaminated storage tank sites as funding in the CAA allows. Given the statutory limitation on the department's financial obligation for STP remediation work, costs beyond the amounts held in the CAA have not, and will not, be incurred.

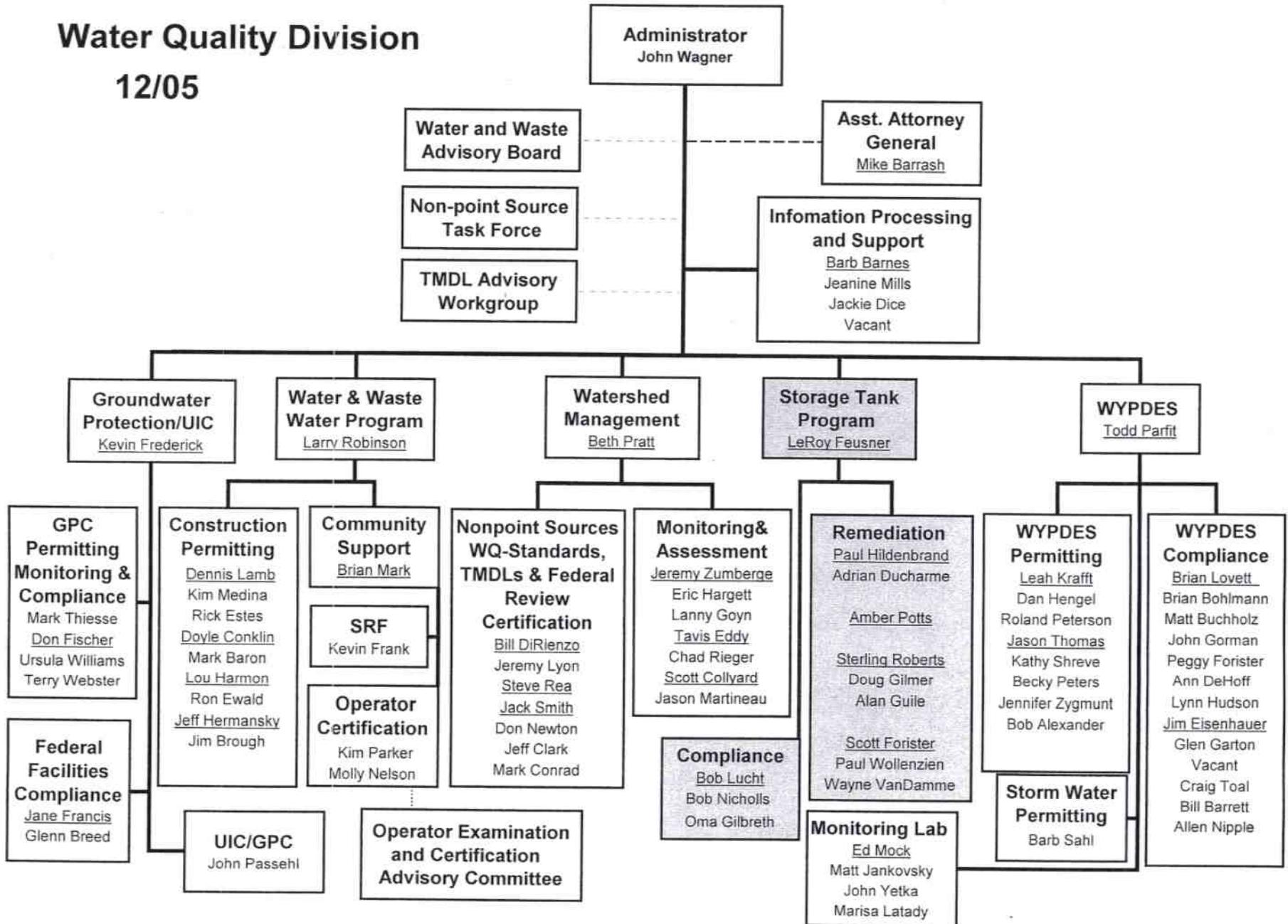
The Financial Responsibility Account (FRA) is intended to provide for financial assurance coverage required by federal law for the purpose of compensating third parties for a portion of damages caused by releases from program eligible leaking USTs and ASTs. The statutes also provide that nothing in the 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 in 1990, there have been no claims against the FRA.

II. UST/LUST Program Primacy Application to EPA. A program primacy application package was prepared and submitted by the department to the EPA, Region VIII, Office in Denver, CO, 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 re-consideration 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 which the department cannot control due to state 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/or operators will not see any significant reduction 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.

III. WDEQ STP Program Organization. The WDEQ/WQD STP organizational charts on the next two pages indicate program administration and remedial project management responsibilities. The department would not be able to accomplish this ambitious state program without these dedicated professionals.

Water Quality Division

12/05



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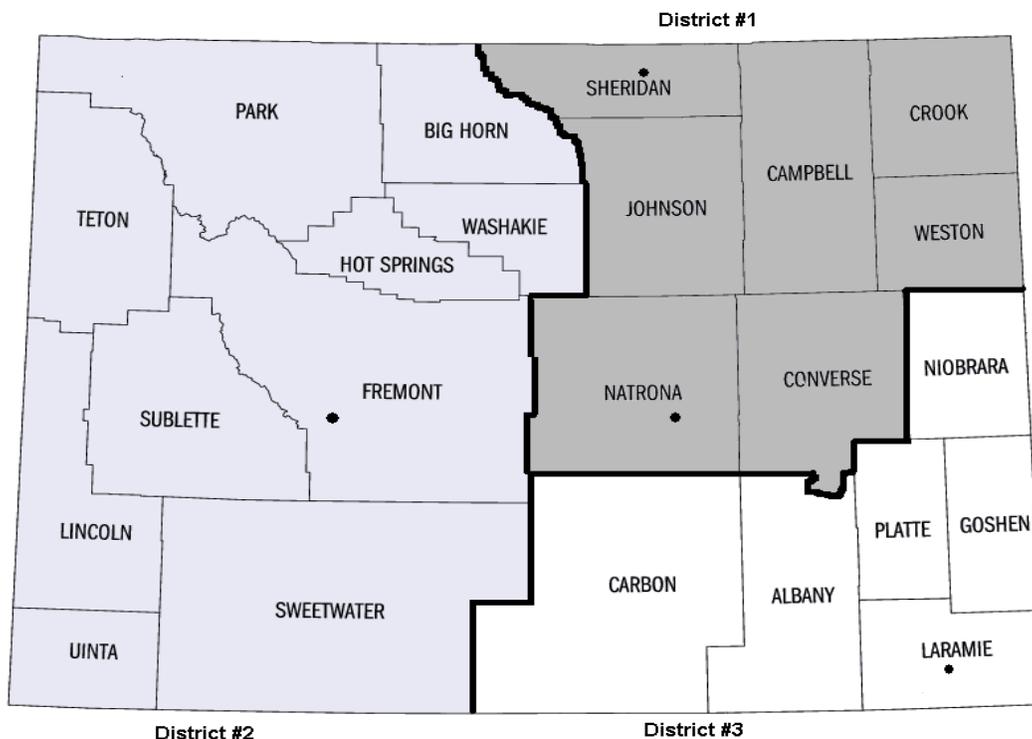
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SECTION C PROGRAM STATISTICS

I. **State STP Database Information.** TABLES 1 and 2 summarize major Underground Storage Tank (UST) operational statistics for the past six years. The statistics represent **total** counts for *each* year.

**TABLE 1
UST PROGRAM STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total USTs	9,689	9,720	9,774	9,788	9,849	9,864
Permanently Closed	7,604	7,643	7,686	7,687	7,777	7,791
Active USTs ¹	2,085	2,077	2,088	2,101	2,072	2,073
Total Facilities	3,611	3,720	3,666	3,669	3,782	3,681

¹ Includes temporarily out-of-service (TOU) USTs.

**TABLE 2
PROGRAM OPERATIONAL STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total STP Contaminated Source Sites	1,504	1,511	1,518	1,535	1,541	1,556
Source Sites Remediated	421	499	534	617	635	730
Unresolved Source Sites	1,083	1,012	984	918	888	826
Source Sites in Active Remediation Projects ²	292	371	493	417	385	325
Source Sites Awaiting Remediation	791	641	491	501	503	501
Tank Fees Payable ³	\$417	\$415	\$417	\$414	\$457	\$609
Contaminated Site Fees Payable ³	\$43	\$43	\$48	\$48	\$69	\$66

² Does not include numerous third party site properties contaminated by the known STP source site(s) in current remediation projects.

³ \$1,000 dollars.

II. **Database Information.** Aboveground storage tanks (AST) required by the Environmental Quality Act to be registered with the department and eligible for the state corrective action program include those ASTs whose owners sell, or offer to sell, gasoline or special fuels directly to the public. TABLE 3 summarizes the AST statistics.

**TABLE 3
AST PROGRAM STATISTICS**

CATEGORY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of ASTs	414	418	463	488	504	515
Active ASTs ¹	288	289	322	323	334	309
Total AST Facilities ¹	99	100	111	116	117	118

¹ Includes temporarily out-of-service (TOU) ASTs

² Data not available

SECTION D STP REMEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

I. Immediate Response Actions. STP immediate response actions are taken at program eligible sites when imminent contamination of a water supply is threatened, or when complaints of high indoor petroleum vapors in homes, business establishments, or occupied confined spaces are received and an on-site evaluation confirms an imminent potential environmental health problem. These immediate response actions are taken to contain the subsurface plume, to determine the extent of any imminent health and/or safety hazards caused by a regulated storage tank release, and to take whatever actions are necessary to stabilize the site. TABLE 4 shows the projects and costs associated with immediate response actions taken during the past thirteen years.

II. Laboratory Certification. A major portion of storage tank remediation program contract costs involve laboratory chemical analyses. Associated with laboratory analyses are potential quality control issues and standardized chemical analyses procedures to maintain consistency between projects and contractors. In an effort to maintain the highest quality control and to standardize chemical analyses procedures, and because analytical data are used extensively to justify spending millions of taxpayer's dollars to cleanup leaking tank sites, the program implemented a laboratory certification program at no cost to the program. If laboratory data results are questionable, management decisions to spend state funds to remediate sites may also be in question. This certification program is administered by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). 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 remediation program.

III. Remediation Projects. The goal of the STP remediation program is to accomplish subsurface investigations at known contaminated sites on a priority basis and to initiate full remediation actions following a remediation priority system for the worst sites first. To accomplish these tasks, the department currently has pre-qualified 34 contractors for the subsurface investigation and drilling work, 12 engineering design consultants to design environmental cleanup technologies, 13 construction firms to install the designed remediation systems, 8 equipment companies to supply the remediation equipment and enclosures, 43 contaminated soil excavation firms, and 23 remediation system operation and maintenance firms to operate constructed remediation systems.

All program remediation costs in the following tables include those costs associated with remediation of not only the source sites, but also all affected third party locations contaminated by the STP release site(s). The costs represent total costs for each phase of a particular project.

**TABLE 4
STP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS**

RESPONSE LOCATION	CONTRACT COST	SPENT TO DATE
Gillette (Stonepile Creek)	\$44,861	\$44,861
Greybull (Miller's Garage)	\$253,389	\$253,389
Greybull AST (McIntosh Oil)	\$64,538	\$64,538
Hulett (Ted's Service)	\$14,835	\$14,835
Kemmerer (Storm Drain)	\$168,263	\$151,083
Laramie (North, Pizza Hut)	\$98,200	\$59,423
Laramie (ACPE FCU)	\$64,472	\$64,472
Lusk (Trail Side Store)	\$46,507	\$46,507
Lyman	\$16,918	\$16,918
Moorcroft (Coffee Cup)	\$14,065	\$14,065
Newcastle (Library)	\$42,307	\$42,307
Sheridan (Philtown)	\$73,407	\$73,407
Sheridan (5th & Main St)	\$86,284	\$86,284
Table Rock	\$121,388	\$121,388
Wind River (Crowheart Store)	\$59,109	\$59,109
TOTALS	\$1,168,543	\$1,112,586
AVERAGE COST/RESPONSE		\$77,903

STP remediation projects are completed in five phases; namely, (1) subsurface investigations with soil drilling work to determine the extent both laterally and vertically of the petroleum contaminants in soil and groundwater, (2) engineering design of the remediation systems to complete the cleanup work, (3) construction and installation of the designed remediation technologies, (4) operation and maintenance of the constructed remediation corrective action systems until state soil and/or groundwater standards have been achieved, and (5) project closeout to remove and/or permanently seal subsurface remediation system components. One STP project averages about 12 contaminated source sites along with all affected third party locations that may have been contaminated by the release. A typical project life is about 8 years to complete the remedial work activities. The longest time phase is the operation and

maintenance phase where cleanup systems are operated and maintained until satisfactory remediation has been completed.

Remediation project cost information is presented on the following pages. These program activities are summarized as follows:

- TABLE 5 summarizes STP subsurface investigation with drilling costs incurred to the program. Included in this category are all costs associated with subsurface investigation, i.e., engineering management, drilling, etc., as appropriate, and limited modified subsurface investigations unique to a project's location.
- Costs associated with completing separate, major modified subsurface investigation contracts is presented in TABLE 6. Modified subsurface investigations have been accomplished at numerous lower priority sites to determine if natural attenuation has achieved state soil and/or groundwater standards, or whether the site(s) must remain on the contaminated site listing for future remedial work. These investigations only include 3-4 monitoring wells/site with soil and groundwater samples.
- Remediation design project information is summarized in TABLE 7.
- TABLE 8 presents information concerning STP remediation engineering Phase II, System Construction and Design Engineer Construction Oversight Administration. The construction phase includes the costs associated with the purchase of the remediation equipment/enclosures, installation of that equipment, and costs for the Phase I design firm to oversee and represent the department during construction.
- TABLE 9 tabulates the to-date annual STP remediation Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs.
- Table 10 summarizes current cost data to closeout certain projects/sites which are either approaching cleanup completion for soil and groundwater remediation, or for projects/sites which have estimated closeout costs estimated by the design engineer.

**TABLE 5
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION PHASE**

PROJECT	ORIGINAL SITES	CONTRACT COST	SSI COST/SITE
Baggs	3	\$53,691	\$17,897
Basin	5	\$47,194	\$9,439
Buffalo	18	\$143,393	\$7,966
Casper Yellowstone Hwy	3	\$60,023	\$20,008
Central Cheyenne	20	\$295,719	\$20,586
East Gillette	22	\$142,163	\$6,462
Glenrock/Douglas	16	\$493,335	\$30,833
Green River	11	\$95,280	\$8,662
Greybull	12	\$81,784	\$6,815
Jackson	34	\$312,330	\$9,186
Lyman/Mt. View	21	\$204,823	\$9,753
Newcastle	2	\$94,855	\$47,428
Opal	3	\$42,069	\$14,023
Pinedale	6	\$129,123	\$21,521
Platte County	18	\$250,628	\$13,924
Rock Springs, N. Elk St.	14	\$228,834	\$16,345
Rock Springs, Pilot Butte	20	\$266,837	\$13,342
Sheridan	11	\$86,284	\$7,844
South Evanston	11	\$104,316	\$9,483
South Sheridan	18	\$104,316	\$5,795
Southwest Cheyenne	21	\$121,675	\$5,794
Sundance	7	\$47,491	\$6,784
Sweetwater County	38	\$410,140	\$10,793

PROJECT	ORIGINAL SITES	CONTRACT COST	SSI COST/SITE
Teton County	6	\$144,940	\$24,157
Tie Siding	1	\$38,765	\$38,765
Upper Platte Valley	25	\$202,598	\$8,104
West Casper	35	\$150,481	\$4,299
Weston County	19	\$74,392	\$3,915
Wind River	30	\$123,553	\$4,118
Worland	1	\$13,298	\$13,298
TOTAL	451	\$4,564,330	
AVERAGE COST/SITE			\$10,120
	Average: 1 – 2 Sites		\$28,831
	Average: 3 – 7 Sites		\$16,261
	Average: 8 – 16 Sites		\$13,330
	Average: 17 – 24 Sites		\$9,688
	Average: 24+ Sites		\$7,300

**TABLE 6
MODIFIED SUBSURFACE (MSSI) INVESTIGATIONS**

PROJECT	SITES	CONTRACT COST	MSSI COST/SITE
North Modified	74	\$225,697	\$3,050
South Modified	80	\$293,705	\$3,671
Northeast Modified	32	\$124,895	\$3,903
Southeast Modified	50	\$198,143	\$3,963
Big Horn Basin Modified	39	\$199,433	\$5,114
TOTAL	275	\$1,041,873	
AVERAGE COST/SITE			\$3,789

**TABLE 7
ENGINEERING DESIGN PHASE**

PROJECT	ORIGINAL SITES	COST TO DATE	COST TO DATE/SITE
Baggs (design/build)	3	\$105,486	\$35,162
Buffalo	19	\$299,375	\$15,757
Casper Flying J	1	\$248,217	\$248,217
Casper Yellowstone Hwy	3	\$13,768	\$4,589
Central Cheyenne	12	\$530,921	\$44,243
East Gillette	18	\$262,651	\$14,592
Ft. Bridger	1	\$314,480	\$314,480
Glenrock/Douglas	13	\$410,569	\$31,582
Green River	16	\$458,690	\$28,668
Greybull/Basin	19	\$503,164	\$26,482
Hulett (design/build)	4	\$155,840	\$38,960
Jackson	20	\$889,513	\$44,476
Laramie Third St	32	\$924,955	\$28,905
Lyman/Mt. View	13	\$612,242	\$47,096
NE Wyoming	26	\$321,304	\$12,657
Niobrara/Goshen Counties	6	\$582,700	\$97,117
Opal	1	\$247,134	\$247,134
Pinedale	13	\$833,209	\$64,093
Platte County	16	\$365,984	\$22,874
Powell	20	\$806,634	\$40,332
Riverton	11	\$490,467	\$44,588

PROJECT	ORIGINAL SITES	COST TO DATE	COST TO DATE/SITE
Rock Springs, N Elk St	16	\$532,954	\$33,310
Sheridan	40	\$1,350,524	\$33,763
South Evanston	11	\$319,180	\$29,016
SW Cheyenne	21	\$950,939	\$45,283
Sundance	7	\$430,591	\$61,513
Sweetwater County	9	\$273,781	\$30,420
Table Rock	1	\$204,826	\$204,826
Teton County	6	\$330,217	\$55,036
Upper Platte Valley	13	\$155,722	\$11,979
West Casper	23	\$894,186	\$38,878
West Laramie	6	\$671,903	\$111,984
Wind River	7	\$474,879	\$67,840
Worland	14	\$518,031	\$37,002
TOTALS	441	\$16,485,036	
Average: All Projects			\$37,381
Average: 1 – 2 Sites			\$253,664
Average: 3 – 7 Sites			\$65,842
Average: 8 – 16 Sites			\$35,043
Average: 17 – 24 Sites			\$32,903
Average: 24+ Sites			\$26,498

**TABLE 8
REMEDIATION SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT PHASE**

PROJECT	ORIGINAL EQUIP SITES	ORIGINAL MNA* SITES	CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COSTS			TOTAL COST
			Construction	Equipment	Engineering Oversight	
Baggs	3	0	\$699,787	\$114,772	\$150,747	\$965,306

PROJECT	ORIGINAL EQUIP SITES	ORIGINAL MNA* SITES	CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COSTS			TOTAL COST
			Construction	Equipment	Engineering Oversight	
Buffalo	3	14	\$1,056,731	\$103,520	\$173,152	\$1,333,403
Casper Flying J	1	0	\$277,355	Included	\$33,533	\$310,888
CentralCheyenne	6	4	\$306,124	N/A*	\$63,908	N/A*
East Gillette	9	2	\$1,246,779	\$210,600	\$105,255	\$1,562,634
Glenrock/Douglas	6	0	\$170,555	N/A*	\$65,074	N/A*
Green River	7	1	\$569,322	Included	\$240,013	\$809,335
Greybull/Basin	17	2	\$1,886,458	Included	\$428,661	\$2,315,119
Hulett	3	0	\$156,782	\$133,079	\$123,473	\$413,334
Jackson	9	10	\$983,950	\$450,920	\$640,845	\$2,075,715
Laramie, 3 rd St	25	3	\$2,810,750	Included	\$470,929	\$3,281,679
Lyman/Mt. View	13	0	\$1,082,461	N/A*	\$138,362	N/A*
Niobrara/Goshen	1	1	\$139,833	Included	\$95,992	\$235,825
NE Wyoming	4	16	\$1,486,605	\$286,498	\$149,392	\$1,922,495
Opal	1	0	\$675,526	Included	\$159,465	\$834,991
Pinedale	13	0	\$1,128,195	Included	\$391,863	\$1,520,058
Powell	14	1	\$1,811,060	Included	\$376,677	\$2,187,737
Riverton	7	4	\$1,490,475	Included	\$199,988	\$1,690,463
Rock Springs, North Elk Street	13	3	\$1,384,590	\$752,208	\$337,281	\$2,474,079
Sheridan	5	17	\$1,161,437	\$210,551	\$135,070	\$1,507,058
South Evanston	4	7	\$260,710	\$0	N/A*	N/A*
Southwest Cheyenne	16	6	\$1,253,899	\$589,213	\$556,669	\$2,399,781
Sundance	2	2	\$932,049	Included	\$175,167	\$1,107,216
Teton County	4	5	\$672,307	\$361,688	\$336,728	\$1,370,723
Upper Platte Valley	4	3	\$258,410	\$71,171	\$140,940	\$470,521
West Casper	8	0	\$793,959	\$168,983	\$159,877	\$1,122,819

PROJECT	ORIGINAL EQUIP SITES	ORIGINAL MNA* SITES	CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COSTS			TOTAL COST
			Construction	Equipment	Engineering Oversight	
West Laramie	5	1	\$1,675,985	Included	\$362,389	\$2,038,374
Worland	5	5	\$2,300,127	Included	\$326,711	\$2,626,838
TOTALS	206	107	\$25,130,859	\$3,453,203	\$6,538,161	\$36,265,503
Completed Projects Only	189	80	\$23,311,009	\$3,453,203	\$6,270,817	\$36,265,503
Average Cost/Completed Project			\$83,552	\$12,377	\$22,476	\$129,984
Average for 1 – 2 Sites						\$356,939
Average for 3 – 7 Sites						\$201,472
Average for 8 – 16 Sites						\$148,344
Average for 17 – 24 Sites						\$97,284
Average for 24+ Sites						\$117,203

* Monitored Natural Attenuation is a form of active environmental remediation that requires periodic soil and/or groundwater monitoring to confirm when state STP soil and/or groundwater standards have been achieved.

* Indicates that remediation project phase is not complete as of date of this report.

**TABLE 9
AVERAGE ANNUAL O & M PHASE COSTS**

PROJECT	ORIGINAL EQUIP SITES	ORIGINAL MNA SITES	AVERAGE ANNUAL O & M COSTS				ANNUAL O&M COST
			Contractor	Engineer	Electrical	Other	
Baggs	1	2	Engineer	\$69,375	\$643	0	\$70,018
Buffalo	3	14	\$52,563	\$39,337	\$5,290	\$4,330	\$101,520
Casper Flying J	1	0	Engineer	\$47,454	\$221	0	\$47,675
East Gillette	5	11	Engineer	\$136,969	\$25,367	0	\$162,336
Green River	7	1	\$58,693	\$50,258	\$7,650	\$2,495	\$119,096
Greybull/Basin	17	2	\$153,632	\$77,840	\$28,377	\$223	\$260,072

PROJECT	ORIGINAL EQUIP SITES	ORIGINAL MNA SITES	AVERAGE ANNUAL O & M COSTS				ANNUAL O&M COST
			Contractor	Engineer	Electrical	Other	
for 24 PROJECTS							
Average Cost: 1 – 2 Total Sites/Project							\$42,585
Average Cost: 3 – 7 Total Sites/Project							\$23,042
Average Cost: 8 – 16 Total Sites/Project							\$12,548
Average Cost: 17 – 24 Total Sites/Project							\$12,827
Average Cost: 24+ Total Sites/Project							\$17,352

**TABLE 10
PROJECT/SITE CLOSEOUT COSTS, TO DATE**

PROJECT	SITES	CONTRACT COST, TO DATE	CONTRACT COST/SITE, TO DATE
Casper Flying J	1	\$25,855	\$25,855
Laramie 3 rd St.	8	\$146,290	\$18,286
Opal	1	\$63,839	\$63,839
Pinedale	13	\$79,045	\$6,080
Powell 1 & 2	2	\$110,073	\$55,037
Sheridan	1	\$42,404	\$42,404
SW Cheyenne	22	\$43,025	\$1,956
West Laramie	3	\$59,394	\$19,798
Worland	2	\$61,764	\$30,882
TOTALS	53	\$631,689	
Average Cost/Site			\$11,919

IV. State Revolving Loan (SRF) Account Activities. The SRF program has prepared an Intended Use Plan (IUP) for accomplishing STP corrective actions and municipal wastewater treatment system improvement projects in Wyoming for calendar year 2006. This document was the subject of the public hearing process, and it is being implemented in accordance with the quarterly schedule identified in the IUP.

TABLES 11 and 12 present a summary of the various STP/SRF fund cumulative balances, as of 20 December 2005.

**TABLE 11
STP PROGRAM SRF FUND BALANCES**

FUNDING SOURCE	BALANCE
State Corrective Action Account (Available for STP Remediation Projects)	\$4,101,021
State Financial Responsibility Account (Available for Court Awarded STP Third Party Damages)	\$1,000,000

**TABLE 12
STP PROGRAM SRF ACCOUNT ACTIVITY**

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
Loan Authority Available to STP Program, to date	\$105,914,360
Loan Authority Currently Encumbered and/or Disbursed, to date	
SRF Loans Paid \$69,956,492	
SRF Loans Payable \$14,527,424	
SRF Encumbrances \$11,225,088	\$95,709,004
SRF Fund Available Loan Authority	\$10,205,356

