



2006 Remediation Division Annual Report

It is the mission of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality to protect, sustain and improve a clean and healthful environment to benefit present and future generations.

It is the mission of the Remediation Division to protect human health and the environment by preventing exposure to contaminants released to soil or water, and to oversee compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

Annual Awards

Remediation Division 2006 Employee Performance Award

Lisa DeWitt received the divisions' 2006 employee performance award. Lisa is a project manager in the Federal Superfund Section of Mine Waste Bureau. Lisa is assigned primarily to the Mt Pole site in Butte. Lisa's award noted that she displays commendable pursuit of DEQ's mission concerning health and the environment. Lisa has a keen understanding and recognition of DEQ's environmental requirements. Lisa handles her assignments with attention to pertinent and critical details, evaluating and assessing site issues and conditions creatively and thoroughly. Lisa performs her work dependably and in a timely manner and enjoys the challenges that her work offers. The DEQ Superfund program has been an excellent arena for Lisa to apply her experience and education while addressing her concern for the environment.

Remediation Division 2006 Employee Performance Award Nominees

Other 2006 nominees for the division Employee Performance Award were Kate Fry of the Site Response Section and Heather Luinstra and Nancy Primo of Fiscal and Administrative Services.

Governor's State Employee Performance Awards 2006 Nominee

Moriah Bucy of the Remediation Division's Site Response Section was among nominees for the 2006 Governor's State Employee Performance Awards.

Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Bureau

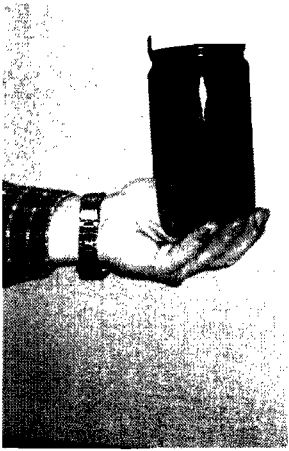
Site Response Section

The Site Response Section (SRS) utilizes the Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (CECRA) and the Environmental Quality Protection Fund (EQPF) to investigate and clean up hazardous substances at sites not addressed by the federal Superfund program. Historical waste-disposal activities at these sites caused contamination of air, surface water, groundwater, sediments, and/or soils with hazardous or deleterious substances. Under CECRA, sites are ranked based on potential risks to human health and the environment.

Because staff and financial resources are insufficient to address the 211 contaminated sites listed in Montana, CECRA activities focus primarily on 28 of the 57 maximum- and high-priority sites on the list. Currently shortfalls in the Resource Indemnity Trust interest income have resulted in shortfalls in the funding to EQPF, preventing the program from being fully staffed. In addition to routine reviews and

approvals conducted, the Site Response Section completed significant major actions at several of the state's high and maximum priority sites.

Most significant is the progress at the BN Livingston facility. In April 2006, the DEQ stopped negotiating with BNSF Railway on how to implement cleanup of the BN Livingston Shop Complex facility described in the 2001 Record of Decision. The DEQ and its contractor have given BNSF a work plan for cleaning up diesel fuel in the drinking water aquifer. BNSF implemented the first two steps of the work plan in the fall of 2006:



- Forty-five new wells installed, 8 designed to pull diesel from the drinking water aquifer.
 - The extent of the diesel in the groundwater was found to be about 1,600 feet farther into the neighborhood and closer to the Yellowstone River than previously thought.
 - From October until late December, 412 gallons of diesel were pulled from the groundwater.
 - BNSF has been directed to design the full system that will include 40 or so more recovery wells and a large treatment system that will be installed in stages starting this spring.
 - The DEQ also identified buildings with vapors that needed to be controlled. BNSF is now designing control systems.
- BNSF is complying with a DEQ directive to look for other homes and businesses that might have vapor problems.

Remedial action planning is proceeding at the Upper Blackfoot Mining Complex (UBMC), as the U.S. Forest Service completed an EE/CA on the Mike Horse Dam and tailings and initiated scoping for potential repository locations within a 10-mile radius, considering state interagency comment coordinated by the DEQ. Concurrently, the DEQ successfully directed completion of a data summary report for the complex. This is a key step to defining and filling data gaps so that site-wide options for further cleanup can be identified. A new design for the expansion at the Paymaster repository was approved.

At the Texaco Sunburst Works Refinery Facility soil gas investigations are ongoing to evaluate hazards to residents. Concurrently, supplemental pilot testing for multi-phase vacuum extraction over the plume portion of the facility is under way.

The DEQ is still on schedule for completion of a feasibility study at Kalispell Pole and Timber, Reliance Refinery, and Yale Oil facilities in compliance with legislation enacted in 2005. To accomplish this, staff:

- finalized the Remedial Investigation Work Plan and the Sampling Analysis Plan in March 2006,
- conducted remedial investigation field work in summer 2006, and
- drafted the Remedial Investigation Report and placed the Draft Final Report for public comment at the end of January 2007.

At BN Missoula, the DEQ approved an Interim Remedial Action Plan for Free-Product Recovery and the Revised Supplemental Risk Assessment Data Sampling and Analysis Plan were approved to fill data gaps for risk-assessment purposes.

Major progress at Big West Oil included approval of asphalt recovery which will be completed in 2007. In addition, much of the preliminary work necessary to complete a feasibility study to evaluate cleanup options was completed.

The DEQ reached an interim settlement agreement in the Miles City Rail Yard litigation, recovering a significant amount of past costs and setting the stage for the completion of a feasibility study that will define options for long-term cleanup

One of the setbacks in 2006 was the discovery of potential contamination in surface waters proximal to the Diamond Asphalt Refinery. In response, a letter was issued to the potentially liable person requiring determination of whether contamination from the facility is impacting nearby surface waters.

Low- and medium-priority sites, and sites not on the CECRA Priority List, are typically addressed through the Voluntary Cleanup and Redevelopment Act (VCRA) and six applications for approval of voluntary cleanup plans were processed by the program in 2006. In order to meet all these goals, the SRS program utilized a consider amount of contracted services, summarized in the table below.

**SRS Contracted Services Expenses
Calendar Year 2006**

Fund Name & Number	Consultants	Legal	Non Profit	Totals
EQPF – 02162	\$808,730.88	\$300,371.42	\$1,667.50	\$1,110,769.80
Orphan Share – 02472	\$620,493.44		\$49,973.20	\$670,466.64
MSCA - PASI & TBA - 03257 & 03259	\$51,186.65			\$51,186.65
Totals	\$1,480,410.97	\$300,371.42	\$51,640.70	\$1,832,423.09

Information repositories were created or received maintenance work at the following sites

- Kalispell Pole & Timber/Reliance Refinery/Yale Oil site at Flathead County Library, Kalispell.
- Tank Farm Hill site at Glacier County Library, Cut Bank
- BN Livingston at Livingston Park County Library and Renne Library, Montana State University.

The purpose of these activities is to ensure DEQ publications and fact sheets are available as an onsite public resource.

Groundwater Remediation Program

The groundwater program identified and sent Water Quality Act (WQA) notice letters at eight new sites and closed nine existing sites.

The 2006 groundwater investigation and source assessment of the Lost Creek Fan nitrate problem north of Kalispell was completed and no determination has been made on where the nitrates are coming from although some sources have been ruled out in some areas. Laura Alvey, project manager, assisted with a field trip for Whitefish High School students, introducing them to groundwater issues in the Flathead area and specifically the Lost Creek Fan.

**Petroleum Release Section
Regulatory Program**

The Petroleum Release Section includes the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program and the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund (PTRCF) Program. These programs administer the corrective action requirements of the Montana Underground Storage Tank Act. Staff members oversee, require, and sometimes perform the investigation and cleanup of sites contaminated by releases of regulated substances from underground storage tanks. The universe of owners and operators consists of federal, state and local governments, schools, hospitals, railroads, service stations, utilities, convenience stores, farms, and other industrial and commercial enterprises.

Petroleum Release Section work in 2006 included addressing 42 new petroleum releases, approving 382 work plans (204 remedial investigations, 80 cleanups, 237 monitoring) and closing 52 releases. There are 1,644 open releases, of which 982 are being actively managed based on available resources.

**PRS Contracted Services
Calendar Year 2006**

Fund Name & Number	Consultants	Non Profit	Totals
Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanup – 02058	\$44,713.32	\$959.25	\$45,673.97
Environmental Contingency RIT – 02107 (Harlem)	\$15,569.18		\$15,569.18
RDGP – 02458 (Harlem)	\$252,402.74		\$252,402.74
Lust Trust – 03228	\$402,422.27	\$1,500.75	\$403,935.62
Non Budgeted Circle K – 08161	\$173.40		\$173.40
Totals	\$715,280.91	\$1,500.75	\$716,794.26

In 2006, the program requested and received a grant of \$200,000 which will fund two 2-year positions focused on site closures. In 2006, EPA identified site closures as the greatest priority for state programs.

Staff updated numerous standardized program letters to expedite basic project management communication and response to owner/operators and their consultants. Streamlining efforts such as these have decreased correspondence response time allowing for more rapid response to inquiries and concerns from owner/operators, consultants, and the public.

Section staff updated PRS Guidance documents on Groundwater Sampling Methodologies, Monitoring Well Requirements, and Surveying Requirements and posted them on the PRS webpage. All of these documents were prepared with input from the consulting community.

Staff, including those from the Board staff and WUTMB, also provided articles for the publication, “MUST News,” on numerous topics including Release Notification Procedures and Site Closure Requirements.

Innovative cleanup technologies including ISOC technology, chemical oxidation technology, and dual-phase extraction and bio-stimulation technology were incorporated into many work plans. One technology new to Montana, using ozone to oxidize contaminated sediments, was evaluated for use at several sites and will be implemented in 2007.

The Kalispell office resolved eight sites in 2006. In addition, a large number of sites made significant progress toward cleanup and closure. Highlights include the following hydrocarbon-contaminated soil removal and landfarming efforts:

- Stacey Oil Company, Whitefish: 10,000 cubic yards;
- Manions Property, Kalispell: 4,096 cubic yards;

Landfarming, when feasible, results in substantial savings in remedial action costs. At two sites significant materials that could not be landfarmed were taken to BFI in Missoula;

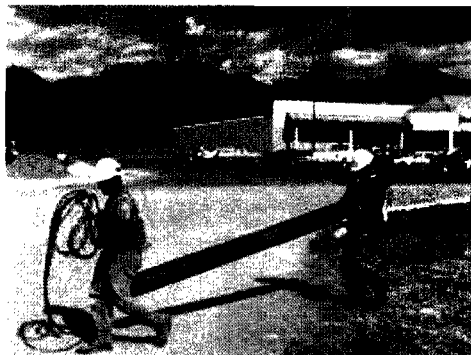
- Lake County Road Shop, Polson: 1,724 cubic yards. This material also had Penta contamination;
- Christensen Residence, Big Arm: 40 cubic yards of concrete were removed and 1,013 cubic yards of impacted soil were transported allowing closure of the site.

Additionally, at Equity Supply, Kalispell, approximately 2,800 cubic yards of impacted soil were recycled by Treasure State as a base for asphalt hot batch, resulting in very significant savings in transportation and disposal costs.

Five petroleum release sites were closed by the Billings Field Office during 2006, including Daryl Apartments, Don's First Avenue North Car Wash, and Montana Orthotics and Prosthetics.

LUST TRUST Program

The LUST Trust Program utilized \$403,935 in contracted services to conduct additional site investigation at the Harlowton Mager Well Site, the George's Ronan LUST Trust site (photo), and Conrad Waterline Site, where the municipal waterline was impacted by petroleum contamination from a number of service stations on Main Street.



The program received a grant of \$279,000 to fund a Phase II Electrical Resistance Heating (ERH) Project for the Ronan LUST Trust site.

The goal of the project is to address the substantial residual source area that remains at the site. In association with the University of Montana Geology Department and API, the program is completing a research project at the site focused on subsurface assessment of contaminated soil and groundwater. The cone penetrometer (CPT)/membrane interface probe (MIP) characterization project demonstrated the importance of detailed stratigraphic assessment of

a large site with a widespread contaminant plume. The assessment also demonstrated the utility of rapid turnaround time in the data collection process to allow immediate decision making in the field.

The PRS staff and the division's public information staff, working with the PTRCB staff and Permitting and Compliance Division's USTS staff successfully produced the quarterly MUST News, reaching out to owners, operators, consultants and others with information on permitting, site maintenance, compliance, cleanup and other tank-related activities.

PRS Legal Oversight Efforts

PRS and DEQ Legal staff continued to pursue legal actions to recover costs from recalcitrant responsible parties for corrective actions conducted by PRS using LUST Trust grant funds:

- Filed cost-recovery complaints for Ryegate Conoco and Wibaux Fast Gas.
- Entered a consent decree with City Service for Lakeside Exxon under which City Service agreed to pay \$60,000 in 6 quarterly installments. City Service has made timely payments of \$30,000 to date.

Corrective actions, through enforcement processes, are ongoing at several sites including Baltrusch Construction, Thomas George (T&D Pump) and the Yellowstone Truck Stop.

PRS and SRS Brownfields Programs

The Remediation Division's Brownfields Program is supported in both the Petroleum Release and Site Response sections. Both sections have brownfields coordinators who maintain information about brownfields in Montana and assist communities in redevelopment of blighted properties. Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off undeveloped, open land and improves and protects the environment.

In 2006, the division's Brownfields Program received \$869,243 in grant funding to establish and enhance its state response programs. The brownfields coordinators for these programs work closely together to provide outreach and technical guidance to communities that are actively working toward revitalization of brownfields. Contracted services were used to support these goals as outlined in the table below.

Accomplishments this year included:

Holding eight public outreach meetings explaining Brownfields opportunities to Montana communities;

- Working on four targeted brownfields assessments: David Post Yard, Willow Creek; and Berg Lumber Mill, Lewistown;
- Publishing the second year of a semi-annual newsletter, The Outreach, in coordination with Permitting and Compliance Division's Hazardous Waste Section and the department's publications staff;
- Reviewing six competitive grant applications for brownfields assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan funds.

**Brownfields Contracted Services
2006**

Fund Name & Number	Consultants	Non Profit	Totals
Brownfields – 03438	\$62,579.29	\$5,459.01	\$68,038.30
Totals	\$62,579.29	\$5,459.01	\$68,038.30

**Mine Waste Cleanup Bureau
Abandoned Mine Section**

Montana's Abandoned Mined Land Reclamation Program is responsible for cleanup and reclamation of historic (pre-1977) mining-related disturbances. In effect since 1980, Montana's AML Program is regulated by federal and state statutes and by Montana's Approved Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Plan published at 30 CFR Part 926.

The money for abandoned mine reclamation is made available through federal appropriation. Montana receives approximately \$3.2 million in federal grants annually to fund cleanup and closure at mine sites where there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under federal or state laws. Since 1982, the AML Program has spent \$106 million reclaiming abandoned mines in Montana with approximately 90 percent going to private-sector engineering, consulting and construction firms, contributing to Montana's restoration economy. While areas disturbed by coal mining have the highest priority under Montana's program, abandoned mine funds are used to reclaim hard-rock and open-cut mining disturbances as well. The federal Office of Surface Mining calculated the annual economic impact of Montana's Mined Land Reclamation Program in one recent year at \$5.95 million.

In December 2006, Congress reauthorized the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This extends AML fee-collection authority for 15 years and modifies provisions under which AML programs will operate, ensuring Montana's program will be in place for another 15 years! The department actively supported reauthorization, with support from the Governor's Office.

The Abandoned Mine Section won the 2006 National Award from the U.S. Office of Surface Mining for restoration and reclamation of an abandoned mine and mill site in northern Jefferson County. Ben Quiñones, project manager of the Comet Mine and mill site reclamation projects, accepted the award, signed by Brent Wahlquist, OSM director, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs in Billings.

At the Basin Creek Mine, Leach Pad One was redeveloped as a regional mine waste repository for wastes from the Argentine, Ontario, and Bluebird Mine reclamation projects in Jefferson County.

Reclamation was completed at the Ontario Mine Reclamation Project in Powell County and is scheduled for completion at the Argentine and Bluebird in 2007.

Reclamation was completed at the Buckeye Mine Reclamation Project in Madison County, and is ongoing at the Washington, Belle Lode and Big Chief Mine projects with plans for completion in 2007.

The program successfully worked with the U.S. Forest Service to develop a mine-waste repository for the Snowshoe Mine Reclamation Project in Lincoln County. This project will clean up historic problems in the Kootenai River watershed. The program awaits a decision on its application for an RDG grant to apply to cleanup of the historic site.

The Abandoned Mine Section completed monitoring and made “no further action” determination for surface and underground burning investigations at North Fork Coal Company Mine in Flathead County. This is the 11th fire investigation completed by the program since 2000.

Work continued on the Belt Coal Mine Acid Mine Drainage Control Project, Cascade County. This long-term project is in its fourth year. Major accomplishments this year include the completion of a project-wide surface-water and groundwater investigation which consisted of data collection from existing wells and installation of 12 new groundwater wells. Limited monitoring of the surface water and groundwater network will continue through 2008. The program applied for an RDG grant for this site and awaits approval.

Work is also ongoing at the following abandoned hard rock mine reclamation projects:

- Elkhorn Queen and Frohner Mine in Jefferson County,
- Bald Butte Mine, and Silver Creek Drainage as well as for the Spring Meadow Lake Park in Lewis and Clark County, and
- McLaren Tailings and Millsite in Park County.

GIS Mapping of abandoned underground coal mines in Roundup has been completed, enabling the program to assess the surface for hazards relating to mine subsidence, and to provide information on locations for abandoned underground mine workings to county planners, homeowners, and prospective property purchasers. In addition, work is ongoing at the Meadow Creek and Mountain House coal projects in Gallatin and Park Counties, respectively.

The public information staff drafted three articles for the NAAMLN newsletter. These articles discussed reclamation at Park Mine, Alta Mine, and Spring Hill Mine.

Federal Superfund Section

The Federal Superfund Section (FSS) of the Mine Waste Cleanup Bureau is responsible for administering remedial cleanup activities, in consultation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at federal Superfund sites in Montana. The DEQ receives cooperative-agreement funding from the EPA to participate at NPL sites and represent state concerns.

Anaconda Smelter: The EPA, with input from FSS directed continued remedial design and residential cleanup in Anaconda under the Community Soils Operable Unit and initiated plans to issue a Record of Decision Amendment in 2008 that will include residential cleanup requirements in greater detail.

Approval of work and initiation of construction at the Regional Water Waste and Soils and Old Works Operable Units, occurred with special focus on Opportunity Ponds reclamation. This work was extremely important to begin controlling blowing dust concerns in Opportunity. Anaconda Deer Lodge County is more actively participate in planning and implementation of institutional controls and the EPA with input form FSS continued to prepare for Consent Decree negotiations through preparation of a Record of Decision Explanation of Significant Differences.

Carpenter/Snow Creek Mining District: the EPA issued a proposed plan for residential cleanup in the Town of Neihart Operable Unit and DEQ will be providing input.

East Helena Asarco: the EPA issued a draft proposed plan for continued residential cleanup in East Helena to include yard removals, extensive institutional controls issues and county lead-education program. DEQ continues to work with EPA to identify appropriate lead level cleanup goals.

Libby Asbestos: The DEQ continued participation in EPA's investigations and removal actions in Libby and is leading the planning activities for the Troy Asbestos Preliminary Evaluation at the Troy Operable Unit.

Milltown Reservoir NPL Site: Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU: the EPA with DEQ support directed extensive remedial design and remedial action work at the site, coordinated extensively with state departments of Justice, Transportation, and Fish Wildlife and Parks. Missoula County, Fish Wildlife and Parks, the Montana Department of Transportation and The University of Montana, are providing contracted services to support design activities. The DEQ also began investigations at the Stimson Lumber cooling pond and conducted log removal from the Blackfoot River.

Montana Pole: The DEQ is the lead agency for conducting remedial activities at this site. Remediation of pentachlorophenol contaminated groundwater and soil continued. Additionally, the DEQ determined, in consultation with the EPA, that it is not feasible pursue excavation of underlying contaminated soils during the Montana Department of Transportation's anticipated replacement of highway bridges. The DEQ completed a five-year review summarizing site cleanup progress.

Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL Site: DEQ and EPA completed the Butte Priority Soils operable Unit Record of Decision outlining required remediation. This means the agencies will be working closely together with Atlantic Richfield on design and implementation in the coming months.

Construction Management Section

The Construction Management Section's most recent phase of construction to clean up 22 miles of Silver Bow Creek, which was done in association with Helena Sand & Gravel Co., received the Montana Contractors Association's 2006 award as Best Environmental Construction Job.

Other highlights of the year included movement of the three-millionth cubic yard of waste material from the 22-mile length of the creek. Seventy percent of contaminated material now has been removed from the project site. Thirty-five percent of the planned restoration and reconstruction of creek's bed and banks has been completed. The work in and along the creek corridor spans a width of 200 feet to 3,500 feet. More abundant wildlife, eagles, kingfishers, deer, antelope, elk, bears and foxes can be seen in the area where restoration has been completed.

Fiscal and Administrative Services

Remediation Division piloted electronic requisitions (InfoPath) for the DEQ along with the department's Financial Services Section and the Office of Information Technology. InfoPath not only reduces paperwork, but it also provides a convenient electronic tracking system that can be accessed by the legislative fiscal analyst to review funding, legislative authority, and proper allocation to cost centers of all purchases prior to sending the requests to Financial Services. InfoPath has since been expanded to include systems access forms and laboratory payments.

For the FAS clerical staff, 100 percent of performance appraisals were completed within one month of the due date and fiscal staff performance appraisals were completed in October 2006. FAS assisted with relocation of 15 staff to accommodate remodeling efforts with more to come in 2007.

Several records management pilot projects are underway to streamline records handling. The FAS and the department's Financial Services Section are experimenting with various approaches to processing files. FAS pulled all "Resolved" PRS files from the main system to accommodate active sites.

During calendar year 2006 fiscal staff managed nineteen consultant contracts, eight agreements with other state agencies, 10 agreements with counties throughout the state, and numerous task orders under these agreements. In addition, the fiscal staff sent out a total of 153 invoices for reimbursement of costs incurred by the division. This resulted in a record EQPF Cost Recovery of \$1,568,710.81 for the calendar year and a LUST Trust Cost Recovery of \$75,191.64.

Remediation Division continues to manage cooperative agreements with EPA for various superfund and groundwater cleanup activities and the cooperative agreement with the Office of Surface Mining for the abandoned mine activities. Monthly Budget Status Reports (BSRs) were completed to assist program managers with budget management in all programs and fiscal staff prepared applications and semiannual and quarterly reports for the federal agreements.

FAS public information staff completed numerous press releases and legal notices, fact sheets, briefing papers and legislative handouts in support of program activities. In addition several public meetings were arranged. Documents were edited and work was completed to support awards and publications.

National Conference Hosted

The Remediation Division's FAS and AML and public information staff worked together to successfully host the 28th annual conference of the National Association of Abandoned Mines Land Programs (NAAML) in Billings. Richard Opper, director of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, (right) welcomed more than 200 participants at the week-long conference that included six day-long field trips and one overnight field trip. Governor Schweitzer provided the keynote address.



Allen D. Klein, regional director of the federal Office of Surface Mining in the Department of the Interior, also participated in the conference. This was the third time Montana has successfully hosted this conference.

Preparation for 2007 Legislative Session

During calendar year 2006, program and fiscal staff completed the EPP and the proposed budget in MBARS steps, preparing eight decision packages for the budget and one legislative proposal to implement new requirements under the federal abandoned mine land reauthorization legislation discussed above.

Building Construction

Construction started in 2006 on the division's offices at 1100 North Last Chance Gulch to add an elevator for ADA compliance and to upgrade the building's heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system. Staff work continued amid construction disturbances, mostly noise and dust. Approximately one-fifth of the staff relocated to Level 1 in the subbasement on December 1. They were scheduled to remain until mid-March when a second move of employees was scheduled.

Staff Accomplishments

- Moriah Bucy of SRS presented a professional paper on the work at KPT at the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona, in August.
- Laura Alvey of SRS presented Lost Creek Fan information at the Montana Section meeting of the American Water Resources Association conference. Laura also continues work with the Certified Crop Advisory Board and the Ground-Water Work Group of the Montana Watershed Coordination Council.
- Amy Steinmetz of PRS represented Montana presented a paper on the many challenges that members of the Montana DEQ Petroleum Release Section face in conducting cleanups, as well as similarities and differences between Montana and other state's approaches.
- Jeff Kuhn, PRS manager, moderated two technical sessions at the 2006 National Tanks Conference in Memphis: one on *"Getting it Done Right: Overcoming LUST Cleanup Challenges."* The session included speakers from five states in a regulatory panel session and ASTSWMO's annual Fuel Oxygenate and Additives Workgroup Meeting at the end of the National Tanks Conference
- Bill Hanson drafted and co-edited a descriptive, invitational, four-page mailer for the governor's Restoration Forum.

Remediation Division Indicators

Indicator	Actual 2004	Actual 2005	Actual 2006	Estimated 2007
Active Sites	1,294	1,520	1,544	1,348
Inactive Sites	4,929	4,803	4,808	4,801
Site Activities	280	2,155	2,579	2,580
Sites Closed/Delisted	75	53	56	75
Cost Recovery Invoices	75	87	153	500
Costs Recovered	\$787,325	\$905,682	\$1,643,902	\$1,750,000
Contracts (#)	149	195	196	200
Contract Costs	\$4,964,575	\$15,651,809	\$21,585,592	\$20,000,000
Public Meetings	27	42	44	43
Public Comment	10	22	19	21