

## Environmental Remediation 2008/2009 Annual Report

### Printer Friendly Version



*Wind turbines built on former Bethlehem Steel Corp. land on the shores of Lake Erie. The "Steel Winds" site was remediated through DEC's Brownfield Cleanup Program.*

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is required to report annually on the significant progress made in pollution prevention and the cleanup of contaminated properties under New York State programs administered by the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER). This report specifically includes the State Superfund Program (SSF), Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), Environmental Restoration Program (ERP), Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), Spill Response Program and Bulk Storage Programs. This report summarizes program accomplishments and performance statistics for the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2008/09 (April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009) and satisfies the reporting requirements of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

### Major Program Accomplishments

- Life-to-date (LTD), as of March 31, 2009, the State has addressed 1,682 (1,428 SSF, 56 BCP, 36 ERP, 162 VCP) sites under various remedial programs and overseen the closure of 326,365 spill incidents under the Spill Response Program since 1985 when DEC became responsible for the program.
- Under the bulk storage programs, 7,386 registrations and licenses (6,686 Petroleum Bulk Storage, 609 Chemical Bulk Storage, 91 Major Oil Storage Facility) were processed and 4,831 inspections (4,710 Petroleum Bulk Storage, 82 Chemical Bulk Storage, 39 Major Oil Storage Facility) were conducted during SFY 2008/09.
- As of March 31, 2009, one-hundred and three BOA area-wide planning grants were awarded to communities and community-based organizations to develop planning documents for areas affected by multiple brownfield properties.
- During SFY 2008/09, approximately \$18 million (\$13.2M SSF, \$2.3M BCP, \$2.5M VCP) in revenue was received as a result of cost recovery actions against parties responsible for contamination under various remedial programs.

## 2008/2009 Annual Report Statistics

To increase public access to information, expedite report issuance and save publication expenses, the Environmental Remediation Annual Report will now only be available on the DEC website. Follow the "2008/2009 Progress and Statistics" links below for 2008/09 statistical information on each program.

- **State Superfund Program** - (Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program) - Oversees the identification, investigation and cleanup of sites where consequential amounts of hazardous waste exist. [2008/2009 State Superfund Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Brownfield Cleanup Program** - (successor to the Voluntary Cleanup Program) - Developed to enhance private-sector cleanup of brownfields and to reduce development pressure on "greenfields." [2008/2009 BCP Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Environmental Restoration Program** - Provides municipalities with financial assistance for site investigation and remediation at eligible brownfield sites. [2008/2009 ERP Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Voluntary Cleanup Program** - Developed to enhance private sector cleanup of brownfields by enabling private parties to investigate and remediate sites using private rather than public funds. [2008/2009 VCP Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program** - Provides technical and financial assistance to municipalities and community based organizations to conduct redevelopment planning for areas containing brownfield sites. DEC oversees the brownfield site assessment component. [2008/2009 BOA Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Spill Response Program** - Oversees the investigation and cleanup of releases of petroleum or other contaminants into the environment that occur throughout New York State. [2008/2009 Spill Response Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Bulk Storage Programs** - Provide guidelines and controls for the prevention of unauthorized discharges from petroleum and chemical bulk storage facilities. [2008/2009 Bulk Storage Programs Progress and Statistics](#).
- **Division Initiatives** - Highlights of some specific environmental remediation projects and programs. [2008/2009 Initiatives](#).

# State Superfund Program – 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics



*Plants and wildlife return to a landfill along the edge of Jamaica Bay remediated through the State Superfund Program. Photo courtesy of Great Eastern Ecology.*

The Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the [State Superfund Program](#)) is an enforcement program whose mission is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment.

## Recent Progress

As of March 31, 2009, DEC identified 2,317 sites, not all of which are or were on the Superfund Registry, that needed to be evaluated. Of those sites, 1,428 have been cleaned up or were determined to not require any further action. The remaining 889 sites are either currently being addressed or will be in the near future. During SFY 2008/2009, parties responsible for the contamination reimbursed the State approximately \$13.2 million for State Superfund Program costs.

Status of Sites Listed on the Superfund Registry on March 31, 2009		
Registry Class	Class Description	Number of Sites
Class 1	Causing or presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to public health or environment - immediate action required.	0
Class 2	Significant threat to the public health or environment - action required.	516
Class 3	Does not present a significant threat to the public health or environment - action may be deferred.	75
Class 4	Site properly closed - requires continued management.	264
Class 5	Site properly closed, no evidence of present or potential adverse impact - no further action required.	17
<b>Total Number of Sites on the Registry</b>		<b>872</b>

## The Remedial Process

Since the remedial process for a site can take a number of years to complete, DEC tracks progress, not only by the number of sites completed, but also by the number of major remedial elements (projects) started and completed for a site. The major remedial elements are [site characterization \(preliminary site assessment\)](#), [remedial investigation/feasibility study](#), [remedial design/remedial action \(construction\)](#), and [interim remedial measure](#).

State Superfund Remedial Project Starts/Completions as of March 31, 2009				
Remedial Element	Starts - SFY 2008/09	Starts - Life to Date	Completions - SFY 2008/09	Completions - Life to Date
Site Characterization	42	1,095	20	979
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study	34	1,325	33	1,022
Remedial Design	39	810	29	697
Remedial Action	42	784	24	674
Interim Remedial Measure	36	967	26	910

## Technical Assistance Grants (TAG)

Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) are available to eligible community groups to obtain independent technical assistance for interpreting existing environmental data about an eligible site, commenting on the eligible site's remedial activities and proposals and disseminating this information to the community. Eligible sites are Class 1 or 2 Registry sites and [significant threat sites](#) in the BCP. DEC accepts TAG applications continuously throughout the year. Funding is limited to \$50,000 per site.

During SFY 2008/09, three TAG applications were received. The application related to the K-Metropolitan Manufactured Gas Plant site in Brooklyn was approved; one related to the K-Bayshore Manufactured Gas Plant site on Long Island was deemed ineligible; and, one related to the Tract II Highland Avenue site, located in Niagara Falls, was under review and pending approval as of March 31, 2009.

<b>Status of TAG Applications as of March 31, 2009</b>		
<b>Status</b>	<b>SFY 2008/09</b>	<b>Life to Date</b>
Applications Received	3	10
Applications Approved	1	3
Applications Pending Approval	N/A	1
Applications Deemed Ineligible or Withdrawn Prior to Approval	1	6

# Brownfield Cleanup Program

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics



*The Watkins Glen Harbor Hotel on Seneca Lake was remediated through the BCP. Photo courtesy of the hotel.*

The goal of the [Brownfield Cleanup Program \(BCP\)](#) is to enhance private-sector cleanups of brownfields contaminated with hazardous waste or petroleum, and to reduce development pressure on greenfields. Investigations and remediations are carried out in the BCP under the oversight of the State. Once the remediation is completed, DEC issues a certificate of completion, which triggers liability limitations and the availability of various [tax credits](#).

### Recent Progress

As of March 31, 2009, 294 sites have been accepted into the BCP. Of the 294 sites accepted into the BCP, 40 have been determined to be [significant threat sites](#).

Fifty-six BCP sites have been completed and have received their [certificate of completion \(COC\)](#) as of March 31, 2009, which entitles the parties to the brownfield site cleanup agreement to apply for BCP tax credits. Five of those sites were significant threat sites. The total acreage associated with these 56 sites is 395 acres.

During SFY 2008/2009, parties to the BCP agreements reimbursed the state approximately \$2.3 million through cost recovery actions.

### BCP Applications and Certificates of Completion as of March 31, 2009

Status	SFY 2008/09	Life to Date
Applications Received	41	430
Applications Approved	30	294
Applications Pending Approval	N/A	21
Applications Deemed Ineligible	10	65
Applications Withdrawn Prior to Approval	11	50
Withdrawn or Terminated After Approval (Prior to receiving a COC)	5	62
Certificates of Completion Issued	12	56

## The Remedial Process

Since the remedial process for a site can take a number of years to complete, DEC tracks progress, not only by the number of sites completed, but also by the number of major remedial elements (projects) started and completed for a site. The major remedial elements are [site characterization \(preliminary site assessment\)](#), [remedial investigation/feasibility study](#), [remedial design/remedial action \(construction\)](#), and [interim remedial measure](#).

<b>BCP Remedial Project Starts/Completions as of March 31, 2009</b>				
<b>Remedial Element</b>	<b>Starts - SFY 2008/09</b>	<b>Starts - Life to Date</b>	<b>Completions - SFY 2008/09</b>	<b>Completions - Life to Date</b>
Remedial Investigation	31	196	17	76
Remedial Design	15	82	12	70
Remedial Action	14	79	12	51
Interim Remedial Measure	12	59	7	33

## Brownfield Program Reform Legislation Becomes Law

On July 23, 2008, Governor David A. Paterson signed legislation (Chapter 390 of the Laws of 2008) to reform certain aspects of the State's brownfield programs. The principal reforms enacted relate to restructuring the BCP tax credits to provide balance between remediation and redevelopment credits. That legislation also required DEC to report on BCP implementation and statistics - that information is included on this web page and its links. In addition, Chapter 390 of the Laws of 2008 requires NYS Department of Taxation and Finance to produce a Brownfield Credit Report by January 31st of each year. (*See the "Offsite Links" section to the right to access the report.*)

## The BCP and Technical Assistance Grants

Community groups located near a BCP site classified as a significant threat may be eligible for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) from DEC. As a March 31, 2009, however, no TAG applications from groups associated with a BCP site had been submitted. For more information, see the [TAG status](#) on the 2008/2009 Annual Report State Superfund Statistics web page.

## Environmental Zones

BCP Sites in Environmental Zones (En-Zone)		
Either not in an En-zone or 49% or less of site in an En-Zone	At least 50% of site in an En-Zone	100% of site in an En-Zone
33	0	23

Twenty-three BCP certificates of completion were awarded to sites completely within Environmental Zones, or En-Zones. In order to be designated as an En-Zone, the census tract must have a poverty rate of 20 percent and unemployment rate of at least 1.25 times the statewide unemployment rate, or a poverty rate of at least double the rate for the county in which the tract is located. Sites located at least 50 percent in a designated En-Zone are eligible for additional [BCP tax credits](#). For more information see the En-Zone description page at Empire State Development Corp.

# Environmental Restoration Program

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics



*The Buffalo Greenway Nature Trail, once an industrial wasteland, was remediated to a spectacular recreation area through the ERP.*

The [Environmental Restoration Program \(ERP\)](#) provides grants to municipalities to reimburse up to 90 percent of on-site eligible costs and 100 percent of off-site eligible costs for site investigation and remediation activities. Once remediated, the property may then be reused for commercial, industrial, residential or public use.

### Recent Progress

As of March 31, 2009, 284 sites have been accepted into the Environmental Restoration Program. Thirty-six sites in the ERP, totaling approximately 137 acres, have been investigated and either cleaned-up or were determined to not require further action.

All of the \$200 million authorized under the 1996 Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act for the ERP was committed as of March 31, 2009. Application approvals are on hold. Additional dedicated funding is required if the ERP is to continue to assist municipalities with their revitalization efforts.

Status of ERP Applications as of March 31, 2009		
Status	SFY 2008/09	Life to Date
Applications Received	6	412
Applications Approved	0	284
Applications Pending Approval	N/A	37
Applications Deemed Ineligible or Withdrawn Prior to Approval	1	91

### The Remedial Process

Since the remedial process for a site can take a number of years to complete, DEC tracks progress, not only by the number of sites completed, but also by the number of major remedial elements (projects) started and completed for a site. The major remedial elements are [site characterization \(preliminary site assessment\)](#), [remedial investigation/feasibility study](#), [remedial design/remedial action \(construction\)](#), and [interim remedial measure](#).

**ERP Remedial Project Starts/Completions as of March 31, 2009**

Remedial Element	Starts - SFY 2008/09	Starts - Life to Date	Completions - SFY 2008/09	Completions - Life to Date
Remedial Investigation	27	212	13	117
Remedial Design	5	46	3	35
Remedial Action	3	38	4	25
Interim Remedial Measure	4	42	6	32

# Voluntary Cleanup Program

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics

The [Voluntary Cleanup Program](#) (VCP) was developed to enhance private sector cleanup of brownfields by enabling parties to investigate and remediate sites using private rather than public funds and to reduce the development pressures on "greenfield" sites.



*An area of Yonkers historically dominated by industry was remediated through the Voluntary Cleanup Program and now houses the Beczak Environmental Education Center. Photo courtesy of the education center.*

DEC stopped accepting new VCP applications shortly after the [Brownfield Cleanup Program](#) (BCP) was authorized in 2003. Some parties in the VCP elected to transfer their projects to the BCP to obtain the additional incentives.

However, for those that remained, investigations and remediations will continue under the oversight of the State until all sites in the VCP have been addressed.

### Recent Progress

As of March 31, 2009, there were 267 active sites in the VCP.

During SFY 2008/09, parties to the VCP agreements reimbursed the State approximately \$2.5 million through cost recovery actions. One-hundred sixty-two sites in the VCP have been investigated and either cleaned up or determined to not require any further action.

Status of VCP Applications as of March 31, 2009		
Status	SFY 2008/09	Life to Date
Applications Received	0	910
Applications Approved	0	754
Applications Pending Approval	N/A	0
Applications Deemed Ineligible or Withdrawn Prior to Approval	0	156

### The Remedial Process

Since the remedial process for a site can take a number of years to complete, DEC tracks progress, not only by the number of sites completed, but also by the number of major remedial elements (projects) started and completed for a site. The major remedial elements are [site characterization \(preliminary site assessment\)](#), [remedial investigation/feasibility study](#), [remedial design/remedial action \(construction\)](#), and [interim remedial measure](#).

**VCP Remedial Project Starts/Completions as of March 31, 2009**

Remedial Element	Starts - SFY 2008/09	Starts - Life to Date	Completions - SFY 2008/09	Completions - Life to Date
Remedial Investigation	10	373	23	201
Remedial Design	14	158	17	140
Remedial Action	22	273	13	171
Interim Remedial Measure	8	81	4	54

# Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics

The 2003 Superfund/Brownfield law created the [Brownfield Opportunity Areas](#) (BOA) Program, which provides financial assistance of up to 90 percent of eligible costs to municipalities and community-based organizations (CBOs) to incorporate area-wide planning around brownfield redevelopment.

### Recent Progress

Starting in 2008, applications were accepted on a continuous basis, instead of through an annual solicitation, in order to expedite the application approval process and avoid delays progressing through the three-step planning process.

Fourteen applications were received during State Fiscal Year 2008/2009, and were pending approval by the Governor and legislative leadership as of March 31, 2009.

The total value of grants awarded, as of March 31, 2009 is \$16.4 million. The 14 pending grant applications total \$6,672,605.

Status of BOA Applications as of March 31, 2009		
Status	SFY 2008/2009	Life to Date
Applications Received	14	119
Applications Approved	0	103
Applications Pending Approval	14	14
Applications Deemed Ineligible or Withdrawn Prior to Approval	0	2

### Recent Legislation Transfers BOA Administration to the Department of State

A July 2008 statutory amendment transferred sole responsibility for administering the BOA program to the Department of State effective April 1, 2009. DEC will continue to provide DOS advice in its areas of expertise and oversee site assessments performed by grantees under Step 3.

Approved BOA Applications by Type as of March 31, 2009	
Application Type	Applications
Step 1 - Prenomination Study	66
Step 2 - Nomination	33
Step 3 - Implementation Strategy	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>

# Spill Response Program

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics



*A blighted property in a highly visible section of Albany was redeveloped after being cleaned up under the Spill Response Program.*

The mission of the DEC [Spill Response Program](#) is to protect public health and the environment by ensuring a timely response to discharges of petroleum or other contaminants into the environment and by investigating and remediating these incidents as appropriate. A spill is considered closed by DEC when it is cleaned up or requires no further action.

The New York Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation Fund (Oil Spill Fund) is the

primary funding source of the Spill Response Program. The Oil Spill Fund, which is overseen by the Office of the State Comptroller, receives revenue primarily from bulk storage license fees

and cost recovery actions associated with petroleum spill incidents. (See the [State Comptroller's Oil Spill Fund web page](#) for more information and annual statistics.) Incidents involving other contaminants are funded from other State funding sources.

### Recent Progress

In recent years DEC has had an ongoing initiative to close/complete open spill incidents. Since 1985, when DEC became responsible for the implementation of the Spill Response Program, 326,365 spill incidents have been closed. Of the 17,317 spill incidents closed during SFY 2008/2009, approximately 96 percent were addressed by responsible parties and four percent were addressed by the State. As of March 31, 2009 there were 16,327 open spill incidents. The table below provides the breakdown of spill incidents reported and those closed during SFY 2008/2009 by DEC region and county.

<b>Spill Incidents Reported and Those Closed during SFY 2008/09 by DEC Region and County</b>			
<b>DEC Region</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Spill Incidents Reported</b>	<b>Spill Incidents Closed</b>
1	Nassau, Suffolk	2,371	3,010
2	Kings, Bronx, Queens, New York, Richmond	3,062	3,621
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester	3,726	4,168
4	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie	1,137	1,189
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren, Washington	972	974
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, St. Lawrence	639	628
7	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins	943	1,480
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates	986	1,144
9	Allegany, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming	1,090	1,103
<b>Total</b>	<b>All Counties</b>	<b>14,926</b>	<b>17,317</b>

# Bulk Storage Programs

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics



*Oil storage facility*

New York's [Bulk Storage Programs](#) provide guidelines and controls for the storage of many different hazardous chemicals and petroleum.

### Recent Progress

Total active facilities and tanks in New York's bulk storage registration inventory as of March 31, 2009 is shown in the table below. These statistics include facilities and

tanks regulated by DEC as well as those regulated by five counties delegated by DEC to administer the Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) program: Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and Cortland.

Total Active Bulk Storage Facilities and Tanks as of March 31, 2009		
Type of Facility	Total Number of Facilities	Total Number of Tanks
Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS)	47,924	109,282
Major Oil Storage Facilities (MOSF)	198*	3,272
Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS)	1,573	198

\* In addition, there are 265 active vessels licensed under the MOSF program.

### Petroleum Bulk Storage Program

The PBS Program regulates all tanks at any facility with a cumulative storage capacity of more than 1,100 gallons but less than 400,000 gallons. Excluded are fuel oil tanks with a capacity of less than 1,100 gallons used for on-site consumption of the petroleum they contain, which are not connected to another tank (unless the cumulative capacity of all other tanks at the facility exceeds 1,100 gallons).

During SFY 2008/09, a total of 6,686 registrations were processed for PBS facilities and inspections were completed at 4,710 PBS facilities throughout the State. The inspections were conducted by DEC and by the five delegated counties.

### Major Oil Storage Facilities Program

The MOSF and PBS programs are based on different laws, with major oil storage facilities subject to separate licensing procedures and associated fees. The MOSF Program applies to all tanks at petroleum storage facilities and vessels with a cumulative storage capacity of 400,000 gallons or more. When licensed vessels transfer petroleum between facilities within New York State, they are subject to the requirements in the MOSF Program.

During SFY 2008/09, 64 MOSF licenses and 27 vessel licenses were issued and inspections were completed at 39 onshore MOSFs throughout the State. Vessel inspections are handled by the United States Coast Guard, and a copy of the certificate of inspection is provided to DEC by the vessel owner.

### **Chemical Bulk Storage Program**

The CBS Program regulates any aboveground tank with a capacity of 185 gallons or more, all underground tanks regardless of capacity, and non-stationary tanks used to store 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or more of a hazardous chemical for 90 consecutive days or more.

During SFY 2008/09, 609 registrations were processed for CBS facilities throughout the State. Inspections were completed by DEC at 82 CBS facilities throughout the State.

### **Program Revenue**

The Petroleum (PBS) and Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) regulations both require a registration fee to be paid when a storage registration application is submitted. The fees associated with PBS are deposited in the New York Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation Fund (Oil Spill Fund). A link to more information about the fund and statistics about revenues collected is available in the Offsite Links section of this page. CBS registration is required every two years; the fees collected in SFY 2008/2009 totaled approximately \$200,000 and were deposited in DEC's Hazardous Substance Bulk Storage Account.

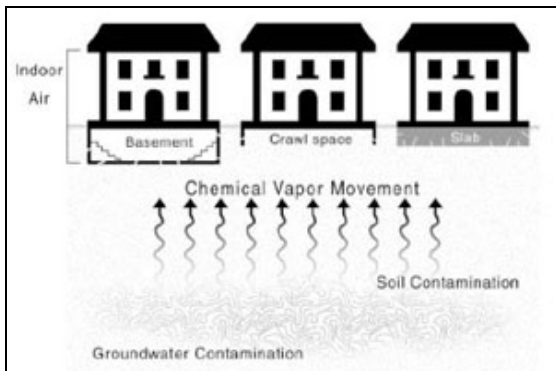
# Division Initiatives

## - 2008/2009 Progress and Statistics

### Vapor Intrusion Initiative

"Vapor intrusion" (VI) is the process where chemical vapors move from a subsurface source into the indoor air of overlying buildings. Although DEC has historically evaluated soil gas pathways at remedial sites, improvements in analytical techniques and the knowledge gained from remedial activities has increased the understanding of how vapor intrusion occurs. If it is determined that vapor poses a health risk to residents or workers in a building, the building is fitted with a vapor barrier of the same type used to prevent naturally occurring radon from entering structures. Acting together, DEC and the New York State Department of Health are leading the State's proactive approach to vapor intrusion. They have developed a joint strategy to evaluate the vapor intrusion pathway at all of the sites in the State's remedial programs.

DEC identified 421 sites (legacy sites) where remedies were selected prior to the VI initiative. Progress in addressing VI at these legacy sites can also be found on the [Status of Vapor Intrusion Evaluations at Legacy Sites](#) page on DEC's website



Vapor intrusion pathways.

Status of Vapor Intrusion Legacy Sites as of March 31, 2009	
Action	Total
Sites Evaluated	160
Sites with Evaluations Underway	261
Sites Awaiting Evaluation	0
<b>Total Legacy Sites</b>	<b>421</b>

### Manufactured Gas Plant Initiative

A manufactured gas plant (MGP) is an industrial facility at which gas was produced from coal, oil and other feedstocks. The gas was stored, and then piped to the surrounding area, where it was used for lighting, cooking, and heating homes and businesses. Most of these plants have been closed for 50-100 years, replaced by electricity and natural gas. The sites where MGPs were located however, often contain abandoned underground structures and pipes containing coal tar or other MGP residuals. Some of these waste materials (especially coal tars) may have migrated from existing/former structures and may be present in the subsurface. Impacts to surface water bodies and their sediments are also common since MGPs were typically located near a source of water.

DEC now has one of the most aggressive [MGP site investigation and remediation initiatives](#) in the country. Since the problems associated with the former MGP sites were identified, DEC has

been working with utilities on a state-wide basis to identify and address the issue of MGP sites for which they may have responsibility. MGP sites are being addressed under the State's remedial programs and are part of their statistics in this report.

<b>Status of Manufactured Gas Plant Sites Currently Identified by DEC as of March 31, 2009</b>				
<b>Utility</b>	<b>MGP Sites Currently Identified</b>	<b>Under Order/ Agreement</b>	<b>Awaiting Order/ Agreement</b>	<b>Complete /No Further Action</b>
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	8	7	1	1
Con Edison	53	53	0	14
National Fuel Gas	12	4	8	3
National Grid (KeySpan) <sup>1</sup>	43	43	0	3
National Grid (Niagara Mohawk)	53	52	1	10
NYS Electric & Gas	38	36	2	6
Orange & Rockland	7	7	0	1
Rochester Gas & Electric	11	8	3	0
Non Utility/Need Determination	28	4	24	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>

<sup>1</sup> Former Long Island Lighting Company and Brooklyn Union Gas MGP Sites; does not include non-MGP Sites.)