



# Maryland

## Department of the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary  
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

February 7, 2018

The Honorable Mike V. Miller, Jr., President  
Senate of Maryland  
State House, H-107  
Annapolis MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker  
House of Delegates  
State House, H-101  
Annapolis MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Joan Carter Conway, Chair  
Senate Education, Health and  
Environmental Affairs Committee  
Miller Senate Office Building  
2 West Wing  
11 Bladen Street  
Annapolis MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Kumar P. Barve, Chair  
Environment and Transportation Committee  
House of Delegates  
House Office Building, Room 251  
6 Bladen Street  
Annapolis MD 21401-1991

Dear President Miller, Speaker Busch, Chairs Conway and Barve:

As required in Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, I am enclosing a copy of the FY 2016 report on the Status of the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund.

If the Department can provide you with any additional information, please contact me or Ms. Hilary Miller, Director of the Land and Materials Administration, at 410-537-3304 or via email at [hilary.miller@maryland.gov](mailto:hilary.miller@maryland.gov).

Sincerely,

Ben Grumbles  
Secretary

Enclosures

cc: Sarah Albert, Department of Legislative Services (5 copies)  
Hilary Miller, Director, Land and Materials Administration





# MARYLAND

Department of the Environment

## REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE MARYLAND OIL DISASTER CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND CONTINGENCY FUND (Fiscal Year 2016)

Prepared by:

Oil Control Program  
Land and Materials Administration

Prepared for:

Senate Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee

House Environment & Transportation Committee

Larry Hogan, Governor  
State of Maryland

Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor  
State of Maryland

Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., Senate President  
Maryland General Assembly

Michael E. Busch, House Speaker  
Maryland General Assembly

February 2018



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the Maryland Department of the Environment (the Department) to provide to the standing committees (Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environment & Transportation Committees) of the Maryland General Assembly a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (the Fund).

The Department's Land and Materials Administration and the Air and Radiation Administration are the administrations responsible for regulating State oil pollution control programs. The Oil Control Program, within the Land and Materials Administration, and the Air Quality Compliance Program, within the Air and Radiation Administration, coordinate these activities. The Department's Emergency Response Division provides the emergency response services for oil and hazardous material emergencies. The Water and Science Administration utilizes the Fund for water pollution control activities related to oil. During State Fiscal Year 2016 (FY 2016), the following major activities were accomplished:

1. The Oil Control Program was responsible for the oversight of 3,945 facilities that stored or otherwise handled petroleum products or petroleum impacted materials.
2. The Oil Control Program managed a combination of 1,727 Oil Transfer Licenses, Oil Operations Permits, Stormwater Discharge Permits, and Underground Storage Tank (UST) Certifications to assist in the implementation of the State oil pollution control programs.
3. The Oil Control Program conducted 4,478 on-site inspections, including Third Party Inspections, at 1,651 facilities to ensure that owners/operators are preventing, reducing, or remediating oil pollution.
4. The Oil Control Program provided direct oversight at 821 ongoing petroleum cleanups.
5. The Land and Materials Administration coordinated 4,161 Public Information Act searches for information on oil pollution activities.
6. The Emergency Response Division received 2,421 oil spill reports and responded to 447 surface oil spill and chemical incidents.
7. Through the Emergency Response Division, the Department continued to supply bales of pads, bales of sorbent boom, bales of sorbent sweep, and drums to local fire departments to assist them in conducting initial spill response.
8. The Emergency Response Division participated in seven oil spill drills in association with federal and local agencies and the oil industry.
9. The Air Quality Compliance Program conducted 1,594 air quality activities related to regulated oil facilities having air emissions. It also responded to five citizen complaints concerning air pollution from oil-related facilities.

10. The Water and Science Administration, through several key programs, assisted with preventing and coordinating responses to oil-related pollution. This was accomplished through permitting, inspections, data sharing, and technical reviews.
11. In calendar year 2015, a total of 463,619 gallons of used oil were collected by the Maryland Environmental Service's (MES) Used Oil Recycling Program for recycling and proper disposal from citizens who changed the oil in their vehicles. The MES program is supported by the Fund. An additional 75,466,502 gallons of used oil were collected and processed by facilities having oil operations permits.
12. The Ad Hoc Committee on Oil continued to provide a forum whereby government and industry can meet, coordinate, and discuss issues pertaining to the oil industry. Additionally, the Tawes and James B. Coulter awards were presented in May 2016.
13. A total of 96,774,020 barrels of oil were reported as transferred into the State.
14. The Department received \$7,920,465 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund.
15. The Department collected \$32,835 in cost recovery and \$168,357 in fines and penalties.



## II. INTRODUCTION

Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the Department to provide the Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environment & Transportation Committees of the Maryland General Assembly a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (Fund). The Fund revenues were generated by licensees paying 8 cents (\$0.08) per barrel (42 gallons in a barrel) of oil transferred into the State. Anyone transferring oil in the State must have a valid Oil Transfer License and must pay the fee. There were 270 companies licensed with the Department at the end of this fiscal year. Also credited to the Fund are fines collected for oil pollution violations and recovered costs for certain clean-up expenses provided by the Department.

The Fund was established for the Department "to use to develop equipment, personnel, and plans; for contingency actions to respond to, contain, clean-up, and remove from the land and waters of the State discharges of oil, petroleum products, and their by-products into, upon, or adjacent to the waters of the State; and restore natural resources damaged by discharges" (Section 4-411(f)). The Department is the responsible agency for all oil pollution activities. The State has administered a comprehensive program for oil pollution control and oil spill response since 1972.

### III. OIL POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES

#### A. **Oil Control Program**

As part of the Department's Land and Materials Administration, the Oil Control Program (OCP) is responsible for coordinating oil pollution activities as required by State statute. These activities include, but are not limited to, the development of regulations, enforcement, permitting, and complaint response with respect to transportation, storage, and disposal of oil (as defined in Section 4-401(h) of the Environment Article). The Program is made up of: the Compliance Division, the Remediation Division, the Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) and Permits Section, and the Administrative Resources Section. Table 1 summarizes FY 2016 activities for the OCP.

Through the OCP, the Department continues to assess the extent of contamination from methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and other gasoline oxygenates in waters of the State. The Department has been tracking the number of domestic wells with MTBE detections greater than 5 parts per billion (ppb) since the summer of 1999. A review of this data revealed that 684 domestic wells have been impacted with MTBE above 5 ppb. Any wells with MTBE concentrations at or above the State Action Level of 20 ppb are provided potable water, typically through a drinking water filtration system.

Maryland must provide notification to property owners in the High Risk Groundwater Use Areas of the State who are within one-half mile of a new petroleum groundwater contamination discovery. The Department made one notification during the reporting period.

##### 1. Compliance Division

The Compliance Division has the responsibility for the protection of the environment through enforcement of the oil pollution and tank management laws and regulations. Timely responses are also made to complaints concerning oil handling practices and operations. Appropriate enforcement actions are initiated when necessary.

The Compliance Division maintains a strong field presence and investigates petroleum discharges, identifies responsible parties (RPs), and oversees cleanup activities performed by the RP and cleanup contractors at surface spill locations. Compliance Division staff ensures that the proper cleanup and disposal methods are implemented.

The Compliance Division manages the underground storage tank (UST) Information Management System (UST IMS) to track 10,398 (7,759 motor fuel and 2,639 heating oil) active USTs located at 5,046 facilities in Maryland. UST facility summary reports, facilities issued a delivery ban, and Maryland certified UST technicians, removers, and inspectors are made available to the public on the Department's website.

The Compliance Division also manages a certification program for UST system installation, removal, and inspection (i.e. the Third Party Inspection Program). The Compliance Division has highly trained staff and follows up on all UST deficiencies and conducts audits and inspections,

as appropriate and as resources allow, of UST system removals, installations, and operations. In FY 2016, 2,910 inspections were completed by the accredited inspectors and the Compliance Division staff at 1,010 UST facilities. The Compliance Division also issued 306 audit notices for regulated heating oil UST systems.

## 2. Remediation Division

The Remediation Division has the responsibility for the protection of the environment through the investigation and clean-up of sites impacted with petroleum products. Timely responses are made to groundwater pollution complaints concerning oil products. Appropriate enforcement actions are initiated when necessary.

The Remediation Division oversees the RP for the discharge of oil and the cleanup contractor at subsurface remediation sites to ensure that the proper cleanup methods are implemented and public health and safety are protected. The Remediation Division also has primary responsibility for oversight of UST system removals. The Remediation Division had 821 active sites that were being investigated or remediated regarding petroleum releases at the close of FY 2016.

The Remediation Division coordinates and oversees State-Lead investigation and remediation activities on sites where a RP cannot be identified or where the responsible person is unable or unwilling to remediate contamination, causing a public health threat. At the close of FY 2016, a total of 52 sites were being addressed in this manner with State and federal funds. Funded activities include: private well sampling, water filtration system installation and maintenance, site assessment, source removal, and remediation of soil and groundwater.

## 3. AST and Permits Section

The AST and Permits Section is responsible for the development and oversight of permits and performs inspections at regulated AST facilities. The AST and Permits Section was involved in the following activities:

- a. Issued 199 permits to facilities operating in the State that were involved in the aboveground storage, transfer, transport, and delivery of petroleum products and the treatment of oil-contaminated soils. A total of 1,059 oil operations permits were in effect at the end of the FY.
- b. Oversaw the compliance of 117 State discharge permits for oil terminals and groundwater remediation systems under delegated authority from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system.
- c. Coordinated invoicing for discharge permit fees.

#### 4. Administrative Resources Section

The Administrative Resources Section provides support activities required by the OCP, and was involved in the following activities:

- a. Managed the oil transfer fees and Oil Transfer Licenses resulting in 270 active licenses at the end of FY 2016.
- b. Coordinated invoicing activities for the OCP, including transfer fees, penalties, and cost recovery.
- c. Provided data processing support for monitoring and tracking of closed cases, requisitions, record retention schedules, personnel, vehicles, and daily activities.
- d. Conducted 69 audits of Oil Transfer License holders to ensure those license holders were paying appropriate oil transfer fees to the State.
- e. Implemented, coordinated, and provided testing and renewal certification of UST Technicians, Removers, and Third Party Inspectors. A total of 208 certifications were issued in FY 2016, resulting in a total of 398 active certifications at the end of the Fiscal Year.
- f. Assisted in the response to 4,161 Public Information Act searches for information on oil pollution activities.

#### **B. Emergency Response Division**

The Emergency Response Division (ERD), within the Office of the Secretary, is the primary State asset that receives and tracks spill reports involving hazardous materials and oil. The ERD provides: 24-hour emergency response to spill incidents; technical support to other programs within the Department; site safety and technical support to the Environmental Crimes Unit during criminal search warrants; and technically specific training to local fire, police, environmental health departments, and other interested parties upon request. The ERD responded to 447 oil and chemical spill incidents across the State.

During the past year, the ERD participated in seven oil spill drills. Some of these yearly spill drills are with the Salisbury Mutual Assistance Group (SMAG), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Regional Response Team III, and the U.S. Coast Guard. These drills, in association with both federal and local agencies, are to test and improve the response capabilities of all responders in the event of a major incident.

The ERD has, as in years past, continued to supply sorbent materials to local responders. During FY 2016 the ERD supplied approximately 1,500 bags of sorbent. The ERD also provided 41 bales of pads, 162 bales of sorbent boom, 39 bales of sorbent sweep, and 46 drums to local fire

departments. These materials allow local fire departments to mitigate smaller spills, thereby minimizing the harmful effects on nearby rivers and streams.

The ERD fleet consists of six primary spill response vehicles assigned to each of the six responders. In addition, the ERD operates a 2002 HME/Marion spill response truck that is equipped for responses to large-scale incidents and bulk petroleum product transfers. The ERD also maintains two 1982 Boston Whaler 22-foot Outrages and a 1988 Boston Whaler 25-foot Guardian for maritime response. One of the 22-foot Boston Whalers is now staged at CATO Oil in Salisbury to support the SMAG. All three vessels are equipped with 500 feet of mini oil containment boom for rapid deployment. All three Boston Whaler boats were recently outfitted with custom aluminum tow bars for pulling oil booms. In the spring of 2010, the ERD placed into service a 25-foot Maritime Voyager spill response boat with a fully enclosed pilothouse. This vessel is equipped with state of the art marine electronics, including radar and GPS for use in inclement weather.

The ERD maintains five spill trailers located at strategic locations across the State. Each trailer is equipped with 300 feet of harbor boom and a variety of spill containment materials and equipment. The trailers are accessible to both State and local responders in the event of an emergency. The ERD also maintains six dedicated boom trailers containing between 1,000 and 2,000 feet of harbor boom each. Additionally, four dedicated boom trailers containing 1,000 feet of open water boom each were recently placed in service enhancing the ERD capability to protect the Chesapeake Bay. Nine of these trailers are housed at the Montgomery Park office, and the tenth trailer is stored in Salisbury, serving the SMAG.

During normal business hours, the ERD staffs the Department 24-hour emergency telephone number, 866-633-4686 (866-MDE-GOTO), for reporting incidents involving hazardous materials and oil. Through a partnership agreement, the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Joint Operations Center receives the after-hours and weekend calls. During FY 2016, the ERD logged (see Table 2 for details): 2,421 oil spill reports; 119 hazardous materials spill reports; and 713 other spill reports for a total of 3,253 spill reports.

### **C. Air Quality Compliance Program**

As part of the Department's Air and Radiation Administration, the Air Quality Compliance Program (AQCP) ensures compliance by regulated facilities with air pollution requirements. Program activities primarily include compliance inspections, inspections in response to citizen complaints, and follow up inspections. Inspections are performed on a regular basis at facilities associated with the handling of petroleum products. Such facilities include asphalt plants, pipeline breakout stations, bulk fuel terminals, gasoline dispensing stations, and petroleum contaminated soil remediation activities. In addition, the AQCP reviews all Third-Party Stage I and II Vapor Recovery inspections and follows up on noncompliance issues.

During FY 2016, AQCP staff conducted 1,594 Stage I and II Vapor Recovery and air quality related activities including: 7 routine air quality inspections at regulated oil-related facilities, review of 489 Third-Party Stage I and II Vapor Recovery inspection reports, and evaluation of 1,098 Stage I and II Vapor Recovery test reports. In addition, 318 activities were conducted at

asphalt plants, bulk fuel terminals, and soil remediation facilities, including inspections and technical report reviews. Air quality inspectors responded to five citizen complaints regarding oil-related facilities, primarily for odors.

#### **D. Water and Science Administration Programs**

The Department's Water and Science Administration (WMA), through several key programs, assisted with preventing and coordinating responses to oil-related pollution. This was accomplished through permitting, inspections, data sharing, and technical reviews. Details of the WMA oil-related activities are described below.

##### **1. Compliance Program**

The Compliance Program is responsible for the inspection and enforcement in the regulatory areas including industrial and municipal wastewater discharges and construction activities involving sediment control, stormwater management, wetlands, and waterways. Compliance Program staff enter Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for the OCP into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and inspect industrial facilities that may have oil storage that are included as part of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) or pollution prevention plan under an NPDES permit. They also permit facilities that store or handle oil associated with construction activities (e.g., construction projects that store oil for heavy equipment) for the discharge of stormwater.

There were 378 DMRs and 5 inspections of 82 facilities entered into the federal ICIS system related to oil control activities by the WMA Compliance Program for FY 2016. Note that the Compliance Program does not specifically identify or track which construction projects store oil for heavy equipment on-site under an NPDES permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities, but does check this aspect as part of construction site inspections for the NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activities.

##### **2. Wastewater Permits Program**

The Wastewater Permits Program (WWPP) is responsible for permitting activities associated with industrial and municipal discharges, groundwater discharges, and coordination with local health departments for the regulation of individual wells and septic systems. These permits implement the public health and water quality protections required by NPDES as mandated under the federal Clean Water Act, as well as public health and water quality protections required by the Underground Injection Control Program under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

WWPP staff performs several hundred inspections per year in wellhead protection areas of the State. These inspections include looking for potential sources of oil and grease at sites like car washes and car repair shops. If potential sources of contamination are uncovered, further investigation follows, which may result in an enforcement action to eliminate the source or a permitting process to regulate and control the activity.

In addition, WWPP staff advises the delegated programs when a new or existing well is potentially impacted by pollutants, including petroleum contamination. Generally, if impacts to

a drinking water well are suspected, WWPP staff delegate sampling to the approving authority and advise as to constituent levels that should be sampled, including petroleum products. State oversight and technical expertise is critical to the local health departments in their efforts to protect public health.

Finally, WWPP staff issues individual industrial wastewater discharge permits to more than 190 facilities, and an estimated 100 permits or more require staff time to evaluate the potential presence of oil and petroleum related contaminants from the facilities. In addition, there are over 2,600 facilities with authorizations to discharge under general permits. These general permits include specifications related to chemical and fuel storage areas, which may include petroleum related products, such as appropriate controls and/or monitoring requirements for the runoff from those facility areas.

### 3. Sediment, Stormwater, & Dam Safety Program

The Sediment, Stormwater, & Dam Safety Program is responsible for stormwater management and erosion and sediment control laws, regulations, and policies; NPDES municipal permits; and dam safety laws, regulations, and policies. This Program's responsibilities relate to two primary areas: the control of stormwater and pollution prevention considerations.

Staff in the Program's Review Division oversees the implementation of environmental site design (ESD) to control new and redevelopment stormwater runoff. This stormwater runoff can sometimes contain hydrocarbons (oils and greases) that originate from urban land area. ESD is used to attempt to replicate predevelopment runoff conditions and meet a maximum extent practicable (MEP) goal of "woods in good condition" for new development projects. Practices such as rain gardens, bioretention, and promoting sheet flow directed through vegetative practices removes pollutants including hydrocarbons. Studies of best management practice design and efficiency indicate a definite need for petroleum hydrocarbon water quality control for certain urban areas including automotive-intensive land uses, industrial and commercial areas, and restaurant districts.

### 4. Water Supply Program

The Water Supply Program (WSP) ensures that public drinking water systems provide safe and adequate water to all present and future users in Maryland, and that appropriate usage, planning, and conservation policies are implemented for Maryland's water resources. This mission is accomplished through proper planning for water withdrawal, protection of water sources that are used for public water supplies, oversight and enforcement of water quality monitoring at public water systems, regular on-site inspections of water systems, and prompt response to water supply emergencies.

During FY 2016, WSP staff provided support in protection of water supplies from nearby oil-related pollution within the wellhead protection area for the Town of Chestertown's wells. The WSP also worked with the OCP in response to a detection of petroleum compounds at a residence served by Howard County and a golf course water supply in Baltimore County. The



WSP also obtained input from OCP for permitting a construction dewatering activity adjacent to a formerly active fuel storage terminal in Wicomico County.

**E. Other Oil Related Activities**

1. Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program

Through an interagency agreement with the Department, the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) manages the Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program. The purpose of the Program is to carry out the intent of the Maryland Used Oil Recycling Law, Section 5-1001 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. The law is aimed at preventing improper disposal of used oil generated by persons who change motor oil in their own vehicles, through public education and by providing a sufficient number of convenient, accessible collection locations. In FY 2016, this Program was funded through an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for \$40,000 from the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-up and Contingency Fund.

In calendar year 2015, there were 463,619 gallons of used oil collected from 134 participating collection sites. Since 1988, the State's Program has collected more than 16.7 million gallons of used motor oil from do-it-yourself auto mechanics. The Antifreeze Recycling Program has also been successful by collecting 21,335 gallons of used engine coolant in calendar year 2015, which amounts to over 882,000 gallons collected and recycled since the Program's implementation. Additionally, during this period, MES continued used oil filter collection service at select program-sponsored locations, resulting in the collection and recycling of 298 drums of used oil filters.

To educate and encourage individuals to recycle used motor oil, the MES operates a toll-free information hotline at 1-800-473-2925, which received 325 calls in 2015. Additionally, MES staff conducted outreach initiatives at several local and State events.

In addition to used oil recycled through the Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program, the OCP tracked 75,466,502 gallons of used oil recycled through permitted commercial companies in FY 2016.

2. Ad Hoc Committee on Oil

The Ad Hoc Committee on Oil is organized to provide a forum for State, federal, and local governments, oil industry, oil distributors, and contractors to meet, coordinate, and discuss issues pertaining to aboveground and underground storage systems, the prevention and control of oil spills, and other matters of interest pertaining to the handling of oil. The Committee also provides information to advise the Department on national issues, regulations, and other matters of common interest. An average of 70 people attended each meeting and all meetings are open to the public. The committee meets approximately eight times during the year.



3. The Tawes Award for a Clean Environment and the James B. Coulter Award

The awards are co-sponsored by the Department, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Maryland Petroleum Council to recognize youth, adults, and private and public organizations involved in the restoration and protection of Maryland's natural resources. The Tawes Award, given to both adult and youth awardees, is named in honor of J. Millard Tawes, governor of Maryland from 1959 to 1967 and the first secretary of the DNR. The James B. Coulter Award, named after Maryland's second DNR Secretary, acknowledges environmental contributions by a government employee.

The awards were presented jointly by the co-sponsors on May 23, 2016 in Annapolis, Maryland. The recipients were:

**Tawes Award for a Clean Environment**

Youth Category

**Bill Tong, Clarksville Middle School**

Adult Category

**Timothy Junkin, Midshore Riverkeeper Conservancy**

James B. Coulter Award

**Meredith Andrasik, Maryland National Guard**

#### **IV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

An import fee is paid quarterly by persons transferring oil into the State. In FY 2016, a fee of 8 cents (\$0.08) was assessed per barrel (about \$0.0019/gallon) on oil products transferred into the State. The Department received \$7,920,465 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund. Another \$32,835 in cost recovery and \$168,357 in fines and penalties were collected and also deposited into the Fund.

**Table 3** summarizes the petroleum product movement on which the license fees are based. It shows the quantities of different oil products transferred in the State from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. **Figure 1** shows a 7 percent increase in importation of petroleum in the State for FY 2016 to 96,774,020 barrels from 90,407,813 barrels in FY 2015.

**Table 4** provides the FY 2016 financial statement for the Fund.

**Table 5** provides the FY 2016 Fund expenditures by the following Department of the Environment administrations:

- Land and Materials Administration (LMA)/OCP
- Emergency Response Division (ERD)
- Air and Radiation Administration (ARA)/AQCP
- Water and Science Administration (WSA)

**V. CONTACT INFORMATION**

This report was compiled by the Oil Control Program of the Maryland Department of the Environment. Questions regarding this report may be directed to the Program Manager by calling 410-537-3442.

**TABLE 1**

**Summary of Oil Control Program Activities**

**FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)**

	<b>Number of Sites Inspected</b>	<b>Number of Inspections</b>	<b>Number of Registered and Permitted Facilities<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Number of Permits and Licenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Number of Ongoing Cleanups</b>	<b>Number of Enforcement Actions</b>
Underground Oil Storage Facilities	1,010	2,910	2,886	398	N/A	37
Oil Pollution Remediation Sites	412	1,050	N/A	N/A	821	6
Aboveground Oil Storage Facilities	229	518	1,059	1,329	N/A	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>46</b>

- (1) Includes facilities that are required to register USTs, to have Oil Operations Permits, and to have Stormwater Discharge Permits for Oil Terminals. Does not include Oil Transfer Licenses because they are not issued to a specific facility.
- (2) Includes UST Technician, Remover, and Inspector Certifications; Oil Operations Permits; Stormwater Discharge Permits for Oil Terminals; and Oil Transfer Licenses.

**TABLE 2****Summary of Emergency Response Division Activities****FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>REPORTS</b>				<b>RESPONSES</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>OIL</b>	<b>HAZ</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	
Allegany	95	22	0	73	1
Anne Arundel	286	237	13	36	62
Baltimore	526	390	22	114	133
Baltimore City	715	523	20	172	79
Calvert	41	38	0	3	2
Caroline	13	12	0	1	5
Carroll	63	55	2	6	17
Cecil	140	121	8	11	15
Charles	63	54	1	8	0
Dorchester	24	19	0	7	1
Frederick	81	63	5	13	7
Garrett	26	19	0	7	1
Harford	115	85	3	27	19
Howard	113	85	4	24	32
Kent	18	15	0	3	3
Montgomery	213	149	15	49	22
Prince George's	286	211	4	71	8
Queen Anne's	53	35	5	13	13
Somerset	15	8	0	7	1
St. Mary's	37	31	0	6	2
Talbot	17	14	0	3	2
Washington	95	83	3	9	2
Wicomico	100	63	3	34	4
Worcester	48	27	7	14	3
Federal Facility	16	15	1	0	1
State Facility	51	47	3	1	12
Out of State	1	0	0	1	0
Not Recorded	2	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>447</b>

**TABLE 3****Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee****FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)**

<b>TYPE OF PRODUCT</b>	<b>NET TO FEE (gallons)</b>		
	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>
Gasoline	2,104,543,011	1,702,984,687	1,749,648,940
Gasohol	651,565,060	827,281,669	967,752,890
Kerosene	37,331,969	27,714,457	35,213,920
Diesel	722,664,357	718,398,188	779,443,556
Biodiesel	18,989,110	21,350,044	29,595,215
Aviation	194,056,862	153,229,864	205,806,670
No. 2	166,717,298	99,652,300	122,207,095
No. 4	1,760,037	1,414,267	477,826
No. 5	7,595,746	6,750,174	3,315,716
No. 6	22,939,566	78,491,288	56,461,036
Asphalts	43,631,592	45,751,604	68,412,874
Hydraulic Oil	541,791	387,084	2,385,991
Lubricating Oil	25,722,401	27,980,011	27,934,016
Crude/Other	67,913,270	85,742,489	15,853,089
<b>Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,065,972,070</b>	<b>3,797,128,126</b>	<b>4,064,508,834</b>
<b>Total Barrels <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>96,808,859</b>	<b>90,407,813</b>	<b>96,774,020</b>
<b>Adjusted Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,102,224,668</b>	<b>3,815,208,248</b>	<b>ADJUSTED AMOUNTS <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Adjusted Barrels</b>	<b>97,672,016</b>	<b>90,838,292</b>	

- (1) Updates to previous reports: Product reported after Annual Reports for FY 2014 and FY 2015 show adjustments to the number of gallons transferred during those years.
- (2) 42 gallons = 1 barrel

**TABLE 4**

**Fund Financial Statement**

**FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)**

A. Beginning Fund Balance 7/01/15	\$3,437,318.06
Open Encumbrances FY 2015	<u>312,459.99</u>
Reconciled Adjusted Balance	\$3,749,778.05
B. <u>FY 2016 Receipts</u>	
Transfer Fees	\$7,920,465.30
Oil Spill Cost Recovery	319,180.66
UST Installer Fees	0.00
Tank Fees	0.00
Fines & Penalties	168,357.67
Revenue accrued in prior years	(52,936.86)
Miscellaneous / DBM Revenue Reduction	0.00
Transfer to 3170	(1,829,189.36)
Interest Income	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$6,525,877.41
C. Total Funds available FY 2016 (A+B)	\$10,275,655.46

D. FY 2016 Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$3,456,531.31
Technical and Special Fees	44,609.84
Communications	48,181.27
Travel	7,250.72
Utilities	8,306.86
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	363,274.12
Contractual Services	965,439.71
Supplies and Materials	121,552.10
Equipment	583,190.01
Grants	0.00
Fixed Charges	12,728.95
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,611,064.89</b>

E. Indirect Costs	\$816,910.30
F. Balance in Fund 6/30/16 (C-D-E)	\$3,847,680.27

**TABLE 5****Fund Expenditures by Administration****FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)**

	<b>LMA / OCP</b>	<b>ERD</b>	<b>ARA / AQCP</b>	<b>WSA</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>
Salaries and Wages	2,343,986.21	866,862.47	100,000.00	145,682.63	3,456,531.31
Technical and Special Fees	24,927.97	19,681.87	0.00	0.00	44,609.84
Communications	35,152.49	13,025.77	0.00	3.01	48,181.27
Travel	6,861.01	267.31	0.00	122.40	7,250.72
Utilities	0.00	8,306.86	0.00	0.00	8,306.86
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	231,087.58	132,186.54	0.00	0.00	363,274.12
Contractual Services	756,322.52	207,309.61	0.00	1,807.58	965,439.71
Supplies and Materials	16,041.39	105,425.92	0.00	84.79	121,552.10
Equipment	70,571.93	512,618.08	0.00	0.00	583,190.01
Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fixed Charges	10,646.70	2,082.25	0.00	0.00	12,728.95
Indirect Costs	531,997.52	245,701.81	15,830.00	23,380.97	816,910.30
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>4,027,595.32</b>	<b>2,113,468.49</b>	<b>115,830.00</b>	<b>171,081.38</b>	<b>6,427,975.19</b>



**FIGURE 1**

**Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported**



