



**REPORT ON STATUS OF THE
MARYLAND OIL DISASTER CONTAINMENT,
CLEAN-UP AND CONTINGENCY FUND**

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Prepared for:

**The Senate Education, Health and Environmental
Affairs Committee and the
House Environmental Matters Committee
of the Maryland General Assembly**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II.	INTRODUCTION	3
III.	OIL POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES	4
	A. Oil Control Program	4
	1. Compliance Division	4
	2. Remediation Division	5
	3. Permits and Support Division	5
	B. Emergency Response Division	6
	C. Air Quality Compliance Program	7
	D. Water Management Administration Programs	8
	1. Compliance Program	8
	2. Water permits Program	8
	3. Sediment, Stormwater, & Dam Safety Program	9
	4. Water Supply Program	9
	E. Other Oil Related Activities	9
	1. Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program	9
	2. Ad Hoc Committee on Oil	10
	3. The Tawes Award for a Clean Environment and the James B. Coulter Award	11
IV.	FINANCIAL STATEMENT	12
V.	CONTACT INFORMATION	13
	TABLE 1 – Summary of Oil Control Program Activities	14
	TABLE 2 – Summary of Emergency Response Division Activities	15
	TABLE 3 – Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee	16
	TABLE 4 – Fund Financial Statement	17
	TABLE 5 – Fund Expenditures by Administration	18
	FIGURE 1 – Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported	19

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

MDE's Land Management Administration and the Air and Radiation Management Administration are the administrations responsible for regulating State oil pollution programs. The Oil Control Program, within the Land Management Administration, and the Air Quality Compliance Program, within the Air and Radiation Management Administration, coordinate these activities on a daily basis. The Office of the Secretary's Emergency Response Division provides the emergency response services for oil and hazardous material emergencies. The Water Management Administration utilizes the fund to extent that issues are related to oil. During State Fiscal Year 2011 (FY 2011), the following major activities were accomplished:

1. MDE's Oil Control Program issued a combination of 537 Oil Transfer Licenses, Oil Operations Permits, and Stormwater Discharge Permits for a total of 1,561 facilities that store oil in regulated aboveground storage tanks, transfer oil at their sites, transport oil in Maryland, or treat and store oil contaminated soil.
2. The Oil Control Program conducted 6,570 on-site inspections, including Third Party Inspections, at facilities to ensure that owners/operators are preventing, reducing, or remediating oil pollution.
3. The Oil Control Program provided direct oversight at 990 ongoing petroleum cleanups.
4. The Oil Control Program coordinated 2,470 Public Information Act searches for consultants, realtors, attorneys, and individuals for information on oil pollution activities.
5. MDE's Emergency Response Division received 2,079 oil spill reports and responded to 463 surface oil spill and chemical incidents.
6. Through the Emergency Response Division, MDE supplied approximately 7,000 bags of sorbent material along with bales of pads, sweeps and drums to local fire departments to assist them in conducting initial spill response.
7. The Emergency Response Division participated in five oil spill drills in association with federal and local agencies and the oil industry.
8. MDE's Air Quality Compliance Program conducted 2,055 air quality activities related to regulated oil facilities having air emissions. They also responded to six citizen complaints concerning air pollution from oil-related facilities.

9. MDE's Water Management 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.
10. A total of 727,780 gallons of used oil were collected by the MDE supported Maryland Environmental Service's Used Oil Recycling Program for recycling and proper disposal from individuals who changed the oil in their vehicles. An additional 49,113,782 gallons of used oil were collected and processed by facilities having oil operations permits.
11. 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 2011.
12. A total of 105,969,951 barrels of oil were reported as transferred into the State.
13. MDE received \$5,742,931 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund.
14. MDE collected \$185,387 in cost recovery and \$73,628 in fines and penalties.

II. INTRODUCTION

Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to provide the Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environmental Matters Committees of the Maryland General Assembly a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (Fund). The Fund revenues are generated by licensees paying 5.75 cents (\$0.0575) per barrel (42 gallons in a barrel) of oil transferred into the State. Anyone transferring oil in the State must have a valid MDE Oil Transfer License and must pay the fee. There were 275 companies licensed with MDE 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 MDE.

The Fund was established for MDE "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)). MDE 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 MDE's Land Management 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 has three divisions: Compliance; Remediation; and Permits and Support. **Table 1** summarizes FY 2011 activities.

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. MDE 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 642 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 now 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. MDE made one notification for this reporting period.

MDE continues to work to ensure that storage systems are liquid and vapor tight to prevent groundwater contamination. Success continues in this area.

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 Division oversees the person responsible for the discharge of oil and the cleanup contractor at surface spill locations. Division staff ensures that the proper cleanup methods are implemented.

The Division conducts inspections, as appropriate and as resources allow, of underground storage tank (UST) system removals, installations, and operations. The Division performs inspections on aboveground storage tank (AST) systems to ensure compliance with Maryland regulations.

The Division manages the UST Information Management System (UST IMS) for 11,840 active USTs in Maryland. The Compliance Division also manages the private inspection program (i.e. Third Party Inspection program). In accordance with the 2005 Federal Energy Policy Act, this program requires tank owners, upon notification from the OCP, to inspect their USTs for

compliance with Maryland regulations. There are currently 94 certified private inspectors in the State. The accredited inspectors performed inspections at 1,200 facilities in FY 2011.

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 Division oversees the person responsible 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 Division also has primary responsibility for oversight of UST system removals. The Division had 990 active sites that were being investigated or remediated regarding petroleum releases at the close of FY 2011.

The Remediation Division coordinates and oversees State-Lead investigation and remediation activities on sites taken over by MDE where a responsible party 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 2011, a total of 93 sites were being addressed in this manner with the 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. Permits and Support Division

The Permits and Support Division is responsible for the development and oversight of permits. The Administrative Resources Section within the Division provides support activities required by OCP. The Division was involved in the following activities:

- a. Issued 230 permits to facilities operating in the State that are involved in the aboveground storage, transfer, transport, delivery of petroleum products, and the treatment of oil-contaminated soils;
- b. Oversaw the compliance of 143 State discharge (NPDES) permits for oil terminals and groundwater remediation systems;
- c. Managed the oil transfer fees and issued 16 new and renewed 272 Oil Transfers Licenses. Of those 288 licenses, 13 have been canceled, resulting in 275 active licenses as of June 30, 2011;
- d. Coordinated all invoicing activities for the Program including discharge permits, transfer fees, penalties, cost recovery, and UST Technician and Remover Fees;

- e. Provided data processing support for monitoring and tracking of Program personnel, vehicles, and daily activities;
- f. Conducted 283 audits of oil transfer license holders to ensure those license holders were paying appropriate oil transfer fees to the State. Of the total audits performed: 132 were found to be in compliance at the time of the audit and 151 were non-compliant. Of the 151 non-compliant audits: 38 involved minor issues where the licensee was notified, but no response was required; and 113 concerned issues where the licensee was required to submit delinquent reports, letters of explanation for identified discrepancies, and/or amended reports. In response to the non-compliant audits: 133 were contacted by letter, phone, or email; 12 Notices of Non-Compliance, 4 Notices of Violation with Penalty, and 1 Complaint were issued; and 1 audit was referred to the Office of the Attorney General where it was settled without issuing a complaint.
- g. Implemented, coordinated, and provided testing and renewal certification of UST Technicians, Removers, and Third Party Inspectors. A total of 186 certifications were issued in FY 2011, totaling 439 active certifications; and
- h. Coordinated 2,470 Public Information Act searches for consultants, realtors, lawyers, and individuals 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 MDE; 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. ERD responded to 463 oil and chemical spill incidents across the State.

During the past year, the ERD participated in five 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 2011 the ERD supplied approximately 7,000 bags of sorbent. ERD also provided 150 bales of pads, 267 bales of sorbent boom, 69 bales of sorbent sweep, and 45 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, 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. 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, 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 navigation equipment, including radar and GPS for use in inclement weather.

The ERD maintains six 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. Additionally, MDE maintains seven dedicated boom trailers, each containing between 1,000 and 2,000 feet of harbor boom. Six of these trailers are housed at MDE's Montgomery Park office, and the seventh trailer is stored in Salisbury, serving the Salisbury Mutual Assistance Group (SMAG). Three of these boom trailers, each containing 2,000 feet of harbor boom, were placed in service recently, which nearly doubled MDE's booming capability.

During normal business hours ERD staffs the Department's 24-hour emergency telephone number, 866-633-4686 (866-MDE-GOTO), for reporting incidents involving hazardous materials and oil. Through a partnership agreement, MEMA's Joint Operations Center receives the after-hours and weekend calls. During FY 2011, the ERD logged (see **Table 2** for details): 1,898 oil spill reports; 143 hazardous materials spill reports; and 38 other spill reports for a total of 2,079 spill reports.

C. Air Quality Compliance Program

As part of MDE's Air and Radiation Management Administration, the Air Quality Compliance Program (AQCP) ensures compliance of regulated facilities with air pollution requirements. Program activities primarily include compliance inspections, inspections in response to citizens' complaints, and follow-up. 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 program reviews all Third Party Inspection, Stage II Vapor Recovery inspections and follows up on noncompliance issues.

During FY2011, AQCP staff conducted 1,814 Stage II Vapor Activities including: 228 Stage II routine air quality inspections at regulated oil-related facilities; review of 547 Third Party Inspection, Stage II Vapor Recovery inspection reports; and the evaluation of 1,039 Stage II Vapor Recovery test reports. In addition, 241 inspections of asphalt plants, bulk fuel terminals, and soil remediation facilities were conducted. Air quality inspectors also responded to six citizen complaints regarding oil-related facilities, primarily for odors.

D. Water Management Administration Programs

MDE's Water Management Administration (WMA) oil-related activities include:

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 oil control into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and they 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 a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. They permit, for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities, facilities that store or handle oil (e.g., construction projects that store oil for heavy equipment).

There were 364 DMRs, 23 inspections, and 9 discharge permits entered into the federal ICIS system related to oil control activities by the WMA Compliance Program for FY 2011. Note that the Compliance Program does not specifically identify or track which construction projects store oil for heavy equipment on-site under a NPDES permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities, but approximately 1,000 new sites were approved for stormwater associated with construction activities in FY 2011 to make a universe of about 8,000 currently permitted construction sites.

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.

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 delegates sampling to the approving authority and advises 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.

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 policy; NPDES municipal permits; and dam safety laws, regulations, and policy. Regulatory application relates to two primary areas: the control of stormwater and pollution prevention considerations. Both of these areas are implemented by this program.

Staff in the Program Review Division oversee 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 2011, WSP staff provided support by reviewing water quality monitoring data in residential wells and monitoring wells for trends and distribution of MTBE and other gasoline constituents, preparing maps of the distribution of MTBE concentrations in groundwater, assisted as requested with ongoing OCP remediation and monitoring efforts, evaluated a requested increase in water appropriations associated with ongoing OCP remediation efforts, held a public informational hearing regarding the requested increase, developed and issued revised groundwater appropriation permits and responded to concerns from nearby property owners about impacts of the remediation on the quantity or quality of their well water.

E. Other Oil Related Activities

1. Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program (Activity is based on the 2010 calendar year report)

Through an interagency agreement with MDE, 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 2011, 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 2010, 727,780 gallons of used oil were collected. Since 1988, the State's Program has collected more than 14.2 million gallons of used motor oil from do-it-yourself auto mechanics. The Antifreeze Recycling Program has also been successful by collecting 42,322 gallons of used engine coolant in calendar year 2010.

To educate and encourage individuals to recycle used motor oil, MES operates a toll-free information hotline at 1-800-473-2925, which received approximately 135 calls in 2010.

Statewide, there are 152 MDE/MES sponsored used oil collection locations. MES continues to investigate collection site opportunities with the private sector and appropriate government facility locations.

In addition to used oil recycled through the Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program, the Oil Control Program tracked 49,113,782 gallons of used oil recycled through commercial companies in FY 2011.

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 met six times during FY 2011 and provided the following:

- a. Advised MDE of problems occurring in flexible underground piping systems of UST systems;
- b. Assisted and advised MDE on proposed changes to Code of Maryland Regulations 26.10, Oil Pollution and Tank Management;
- c. Advised MDE of standards for aboveground tank inspections;
- d. Assisted in the revision of the Remediation Division's technical guidance document;
- e. Assisted and advised MDE on outreach activities; and

f. Advised on UST Operator Training requirements.

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

The awards are co-sponsored by MDE and the 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 first secretary of Maryland's Department of Natural Resources (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 MDE and the Maryland Petroleum Council on May 16, 2011 in Annapolis, Maryland. The recipients were:

Tawes Award for a Clean Environment

Youth Category

Youth Action Corps
(Frederick County)

Adult Category

Standard Solar's Rockville Ice Arena Project
(Montgomery County)

James B. Coulter Award

Paul Kazyak
(DNR)

IV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

An import fee is paid quarterly by persons transferring oil into the State. The FY 2011 fee structure assessed a fee of 5.75 cents (\$0.0575) per barrel (about \$0.0014/gallon) imposed on oil products transferred into the State.

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, 2010 to June 30, 2011. **Figure 1** shows a 2.48 percent increased use of petroleum in the State for FY 2011 to 105,969,951 barrels from 103,400,827 barrels.

Table 4 provides the FY 2011 financial statement for the Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-up and Contingency Fund.

Table 5 provides the FY 2011 Fund expenditures by the following Department of the Environment administrations:

- ERD & Coordinating Offices
- Land Management Administration (LMA)/OCP
- Air and Radiation Management Administration (ARMA)/AQCP
- Water Management Administration (WMA)

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 by calling 410-537-3442.

TABLE 1

Summary of Oil Control Program Activities

FY 2011, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011

	Sites Inspected	Number of Inspections	Number of Registered and Permitted Facilities	Number of Permits and Licenses Issued⁽¹⁾	Number of Ongoing Cleanups⁽²⁾	Number of Enforcement Actions
Underground Oil Storage Facilities	2,392	4,177	3,115	186	N/A	62
Oil Pollution Remediation ⁽²⁾	452	1,810	N/A	N/A	990	12
Aboveground Oil Storage Facilities ⁽¹⁾	390	583	1,561	537	N/A	13
Totals	3,234	6,570	4,676	723	990	87

(1) Includes facilities requiring Oil Transfer Licenses, Oil Operations Permits, or Stormwater Discharge Permits for Oil Terminals.

(2) Includes potential responsible party (PRP) and State-lead cleanups.

TABLE 2**Summary of Emergency Response Division Activities****FY 2011, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011**

JURISDICTION	REPORTS				RESPONSES
	TOTAL	OIL	HAZ	OTHER	
ALLEGANY	14	11	3	0	1
ANNE ARUNDEL	237	213	19	5	75
BALTIMORE	308	276	27	5	132
BALTIMORE CITY	366	331	29	6	108
CALVERT	24	23	1	0	5
CAROLINE	12	12	0	0	2
CARROLL	46	40	5	1	10
CECIL	79	68	10	1	16
CHARLES	67	64	3	0	4
DORCHESTER	21	19	1	1	1
FREDERICK	58	58	0	0	12
GARRETT	10	9	0	1	2
HARFORD	78	64	11	3	14
HOWARD	73	56	12	5	31
KENT	16	13	2	1	3
MONTGOMERY	220	208	8	4	11
PRINCE GEORGE'S	196	191	3	2	14
QUEEN ANNE'S	24	23	0	1	5
SOMERSET	13	12	0	1	4
ST MARY'S	28	28	0	0	2
TALBOT	19	19	0	0	3
WASHINGTON	22	20	2	0	3
WICOMICO	37	36	1	0	0
WORCESTER	25	23	2	0	1
FEDERAL FACILITY	66	62	3	1	2
STATE FACILITY	20	19	1	0	2
TOTAL	2,079	1,898	143	38	463

TABLE 3**Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee****FY 2011, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011**

TYPE OF PRODUCT	NET TO FEE (gallons)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Gasoline	2,204,051,610	2,035,544,751	2,005,787,156
Gasohol	648,900,722	735,089,664	800,115,259
Kerosene	25,922,376	34,631,952	65,401,554
Diesel	760,560,759	658,015,488	706,878,732
Biodiesel	8,927,928	806,137	1,086,841
Aviation	365,524,098	335,257,497	288,303,553
No. 2	333,129,157	256,386,046	221,935,464
No. 4	2,680,666	1,623,014	318,686
No. 5	816,880	1,037,432	3,481,743
No. 6	272,150,406	142,204,726	267,190,221
Asphalts	59,388,706	64,749,462	49,940,279
Hydraulic Oil	499,903	536,035	628,205
Lubricating Oil	42,646,763	36,558,514	23,521,973
Crude/Other	38,319,704	40,394,028	16,148,265
Total Gallons	4,763,519,678	4,342,834,746	4,450,737,931
Total Barrels 42 gal = bbl	113,417,135	103,400,827	105,969,951
ADJUSTED AMOUNTS ⁽¹⁾			
Adjusted Total Gallons	4,785,651,588	4,373,068,032	
Adjusted Barrels 42 gal = bbl	113,944,085	104,120,667	

(1) Updates to previous reports: Product reported after Annual Reports for FY 2009 and FY 2010 show an increase in the number of gallons transferred during those years.

TABLE 4

Fund Financial Statement

FY 2011, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011

A. Beginning Fund Balance 7/01/10	\$3,588,426.67
Open Encumbrances FY 2010	<u>614,609.91</u>
Reconciled Adjusted Balance	\$4,203,036.58
B. <u>FY 2011 Receipts</u>	
Transfer Fees	\$5,742,931.10
Oil Spill Cost Recovery	185,387.37
UST Installer Fees	45,550.00
Fines & Penalties	73,628.43
Revenue Accrued in prior years	-37,055.49
DBM Revenue Reduction	-180,000.00
Escrow Account	300,000.00
Interest Income	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$6,130,441.41
C. Total Funds available FY 2011 (A+B)	\$10,333,477.99

D. FY 2011 Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	3,776,915.98
Technical and Special Fees	110,217.43
Communications	25,429.09
Travel	7,548.00
Utilities	7,605.86
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	358,559.60
Contractual Services	1,069,990.43
Supplies and Materials	205,050.56
Equipment	43,055.19
Grants	284,654.84
Fixed Charges	19,082.60
Total Expenditures	\$5,908,109.58

E. Indirect Costs	\$638,649.27
F. Balance in Fund 7/01/11 (C-D-E)	\$3,786,719.14

TABLE 5**Fund Expenditures by Administration****FY 2011, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011**

	LMA / OCP	ERD & Coordinating Offices	ARMA / AQCP	WMA	Total Expenditures
Salaries and Wages	1,929,824.62	746,234.99	76,584.42	1,024,271.95	3,776,915.98
Technical and Special Fees	63,534.50	3,427.74	0	43,255.19	110,217.43
Communications	24,095.28	1,022.49	0	311.32	25,429.09
Travel	4,772.88	2,654.43	0	120.69	7,548.00
Utilities	0	6,534.80	0	1,071.06	7,605.86
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	185,565.39	123,229.05	0	49,765.16	358,559.60
Contractual Services	545,546.83	522,062.35	0	2,381.25	1,069,990.43
Supplies and Materials	28,090.98	176,884.02	0	75.56	205,050.56
Equipment	33,767.76	9,287.43	0	0	43,055.19
Grants	190,070.00	94,584.84	0	0	284,654.84
Fixed Charges	11,950.61	1,693.05	0	5,438.94	19,082.60
Indirect	329,316.87	163,375.08	9,289.69	136,667.63	638,649.27
Total Expenditures	3,346,535.72	1,850,990.27	85,874.11	1,263,358.75	6,546,758.85

FIGURE 1

Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported

