



# Maryland

Department of  
the Environment

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

Ben Grumbles, Secretary  
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

February 9, 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 2015 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, Mandated Report Specialist  
Hilary Miller, Director, Land and Materials Administration





**REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE MARYLAND OIL  
DISASTER CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND  
CONTINGENCY FUND  
(Fiscal Year 2015 Data)**

Prepared by:  
Oil Control Program  
Land and Materials Administration

Prepared for:  
Senate Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee

House Environment and 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 a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (the Fund) to two standing committees of the Maryland General Assembly: Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environment and Transportation Committees.

The Department's Land and Materials Administration and the Air and Radiation Management Administration are 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 Management Administration, coordinate these activities. The Department's Emergency Response Division provides the emergency response services for oil and hazardous material emergencies. The Water Management Administration and the Science Services Administration utilize the Fund for water pollution control activities related to oil. During State Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015), the following major activities were accomplished:

1. The Oil Control Program was responsible for the oversight of 4,097 facilities that stored or otherwise handled petroleum products or petroleum impacted materials.
2. The Oil Control Program managed a combination of 1,872 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 4,786 on-site inspections, including Third Party Inspections, at 1,625 facilities to ensure that owners/operators are preventing, reducing, or remediating oil pollution.
4. The Oil Control Program provided direct oversight at 783 ongoing petroleum cleanups.
5. The Land and Materials Administration coordinated 3,528 Public Information Act searches requested by consultants, realtors, attorneys, and other individuals for information on oil pollution activities.
6. The Emergency Response Division received 2,031 oil spill reports and responded to 492 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 1,714 air quality activities related to regulated oil facilities having air emissions. They also responded to 13 citizen complaints concerning air pollution from oil-related facilities.
10. The 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.
11. The Science Services Administration worked towards the development of four polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), which included the Bush River, Conowingo Pool, Middle River, and Lower Patuxent River.
12. A total of 461,519 gallons of used oil were collected by the Department-supported Maryland Environmental Service Used Oil Recycling Program for recycling and proper disposal from individuals who changed the oil in their vehicles. An additional 56,202,399 gallons of used oil were collected and processed by facilities having oil operations permits.
13. 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 2015 to recognize youth, adults, and private and public organizations involved in the restoration and protection of Maryland's natural resources.
14. A total of 90,407,813 barrels of oil were reported as transferred into the State.
15. The Department received \$6,321,951 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund.
16. The Department collected \$266,728 in cost recovery and \$518,975 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 (the Department) to provide the Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environment and Transportation Committees of the Maryland General Assembly a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (Fund). Fund revenues are 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 283 companies licensed at the end of FY2015. 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 has three divisions: Compliance, Remediation, and Permits and Support. Table 1 summarizes FY 2015 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 674 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.

The Department 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.

The Department 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 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 10,731 (7,878 motor fuel and 2,853 heating oil) active USTs located at 5,005 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 web site.

The Compliance Division also manages a certification program for UST system installation, removal, and inspection (i.e. 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 2015, 3,022 inspections were completed by the accredited inspectors and the Compliance Division staff at 989 UST facilities.

## 2. Remediation Division

The Remediation Division has the responsibility for the protection of the environment through the investigation and cleanup 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 783 active sites that were being investigated or remediated regarding petroleum releases at the close of FY 2015.

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 2015, a total of 54 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. Permits and Support Division

The Permits and Support Division is responsible for the development and oversight of permits and performs inspections at regulated aboveground storage tank (AST) facilities. The Administrative Resources Section within the Permits and Support Division provides support activities required by the OCP. The Permits and Support Division was involved in the following activities:

- a. Issued 212 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 1,111 oil operations permits were in effect at the end of the FY.
- b. Oversaw the compliance of 133 State discharge permits for oil terminals and groundwater remediation systems under delegated authority from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system.

- c. Managed the oil transfer fees and Oil Transfer Licenses resulting in 283 active licenses at the end of FY 2015.
- d. Coordinated invoicing activities for the OCP, including discharge permit fees, transfer fees, penalties, cost recovery, and UST Technician, Remover, and Inspector certification fees.
- e. Provided data processing support for monitoring and tracking of closed cases, requisitions, record retention schedules, personnel, vehicles, and daily activities.
- f. Implemented, coordinated, and provided testing and renewal certification of UST Technicians, Removers, and Third Party Inspectors. A total of 199 certifications were issued in FY15, resulting in a total of 404 active certifications at the end of the FY.
- g. Assisted in the response to 3,528 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 the Department; site safety and technical support to the Environmental Crimes Unit during criminal search warrants; and technical training to local fire, police, environmental health departments, and other interested parties upon request. The ERD responded to 492 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 CY 2014 the ERD supplied approximately 1,560 bags of sorbent. The ERD also provided 52 bales of pads, 143 bales of sorbent boom, 7 bales of sorbent sweep, and 19 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 Department's Montgomery Park office, and the tenth trailer is stored in Salisbury, serving the SMAG.

During normal business hours, the 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, the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Joint Operations Center receives the after-hours and weekend calls. During FY 2015, the ERD logged (see Table 2 for details): 2,031 oil spill reports; 117 hazardous materials spill reports; and 604 other spill reports for a total of 2,752 spill reports.

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

As part of the Department's Air and Radiation Management 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 Program reviews all Third-Party Stage II Vapor Recovery inspections and follows up on noncompliance issues.

During FY 2015, AQCP staff conducted 1,714 Stage II Vapor Recovery and air quality related activities including: 28 routine air quality inspections at regulated oil-related facilities, review of 479 Third-Party Stage II Vapor Recovery inspection reports, and evaluation of 1,207 Stage II Vapor Recovery test reports. In addition, 351 activities were conducted at asphalt plants, bulk fuel terminals, and soil remediation facilities, including inspections and technical report reviews. Air quality inspectors responded to 13 citizen complaints regarding oil-related facilities, primarily related to odors.

## **D. Water Management Administration Programs**

The Department's Water Management Administration (WSA), 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 WSA oil-related activities are described below.

### **1. Compliance Program**

The Compliance Program is responsible for 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 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 an NPDES permit. They 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 344 DMRs and 5 inspections of 86 facilities entered into the federal ICIS system related to oil control activities by the WSA Compliance Program for FY 2015. 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. However, they do check this aspect as part of construction site inspections under an 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 on 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 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.

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: (1) stormwater management and erosion and sediment control laws, regulations, and policy, (2) NPDES municipal permits, and (3) dam safety laws, regulations, and policy.

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. It is also used to meet a maximum extent practicable (MEP) goal of replicating the characteristics of a "woods in good condition" for new development projects. Practices such as rain gardens, bioretention, and promoting sheet flow directed through vegetation removes pollutants including hydrocarbons. Studies of best management practice design and efficiency indicate a definite benefit to water quality for certain urban areas including areas with 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 2015, WSP staff provided support in protection of water supplies from nearby oil related pollution at the MD American/Bel Air water system and the Town of Chestertown. In addition, staff reviewed quarterly reports on cleanup activities at various sites located within drinking water wellhead protection areas and provided comments as needed regarding closure of one of these sites (e.g. the Town of Manchester). As part of the WSP oversight of potential impacts from water withdrawals, WSP assisted in the investigation of potential impacts from groundwater withdrawals at the Exxon Jacksonville site on a nearby commercial groundwater user (i.e. Klein's



Supermarkets). WSP was also an active participant in the Department's review and response to Baltimore County regarding the proposed location of a Royal Farms gas station near a public supply well.

#### **E. Science Services Administration**

In FY 2015, the Department's Science Services Administration (SSA) used the Fund to work with the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences (UMCES) Chesapeake Biological Laboratory (CBL) to provide analytical support for the development of four Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) in the Bush River, Conowingo Pool, Middle River, and Lower Patuxent River. These waterbodies are currently listed in Maryland's Integrated Report as impaired for PCBs in fish tissue. The consumption of fish with elevated levels of PCBs poses a carcinogenic risk to humans. TMDLs are a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act.

#### **F. 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 2015, 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 2014, 461,519 gallons of used oil were collected from 132 participating collection sites. Since 1988, the State's Program has collected more than 16.3 million gallons of used motor oil from do-it-yourself auto mechanics. The Antifreeze Recycling Program has also been successful by collecting 27,444 gallons of used engine coolant in calendar year 2014, which amounts to over 860,000 gallons collected and recycled since the Program's implementation. Additionally, during this period, MES continued collection of used oil filters at select program-sponsored locations, resulting in the collection and recycling of 196 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 819 calls in 2014. 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 56,202,399 gallons of used oil recycled through commercial companies in FY 2015.



2. Ad Hoc Committee on Oil

The Ad Hoc Committee on Oil is organized to provide a forum for State, federal, and local governments, the 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 attends 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

These 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 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 14, 2015 in Annapolis, Maryland. The recipients were:

**Tawes Award for a Clean Environment**

Youth Category

Fountaindale Elementary School in Washington County

Adult Category

John Long

**James B. Coulter Award**

Gregory Sonberg, Maryland Department of the Environment

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

An import fee is paid quarterly by persons transferring oil into the State. In FY 2015, a fee of 8 cents (\$0.08) was assessed per barrel (about \$0.0019/gallon) on oil products transferred into the State. MDE received \$6,321,951<sup>1</sup> in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund. Another \$266,728 in cost recovery and \$518,975 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, 2014 to June 30, 2015. **Figure 1** shows a 6.61 percent decrease in importation of petroleum in the State for FY 2015 to 90,407,813 barrels from 96,808,859 barrels in FY 2014.

**Table 4** provides the FY 2015 financial statement for the Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-up and Contingency Fund.

**Table 5** provides the FY 2015 Fund expenditures by the following Department of the Environment administrations:

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

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<sup>1</sup> Revenues collected during the first quarter of FY 2015 (i.e. between July 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015) were based on oil transferred during the previous quarter (i.e. the final quarter of FY 2014). The oil transferred during the final quarter of FY 2014 was subject to the previous 3 cents per barrel fee. This fee difference accounts for the oil fee revenues collected in FY 2015 being less than what would be expected with the 8 cents per barrel fee.

**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 Jeff Fretwell, Director, Legislative and Intergovernmental Relations, 410-537-3537.

**TABLE 1**

**Summary of Oil Control Program Activities**

**FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)**

	<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	1,002	3,022	2,912	404	N/A	52
Oil Pollution Remediation Sites	361	1,174	N/A	N/A	783	6
Aboveground Oil Storage Facilities	262	590	1,185	1,468	N/A	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>59</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 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>REPORTS</b>			<b>RESPONSES</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>OIL</b>	<b>HAZ</b>		<b>OTHER</b>
Allegany	110	32	3	75	2
Anne Arundel	325	251	18	56	70
Baltimore	377	279	19	79	112
Baltimore City	470	320	23	127	114
Calvert	53	52	0	1	2
Caroline	16	13	0	3	5
Carroll	54	42	2	10	9
Cecil	100	79	9	12	20
Charles	59	48	0	11	1
Dorchester	37	31	2	4	3
Frederick	88	75	4	9	13
Garrett	34	28	2	4	2
Harford	124	93	7	24	27
Howard	104	88	7	9	45
Kent	16	12	1	3	4
Montgomery	216	146	10	60	7
Prince George's	220	147	5	68	16
Queen Anne's	44	38	0	6	14
Somerset	10	7	0	3	2
St. Mary's	44	40	0	4	4
Talbot	24	15	1	8	4
Washington	75	65	2	8	8
Wicomico	45	39	1	5	2
Worcester	49	35	0	14	2
Federal Facility	23	22	0	1	0
State Facility	33	32	1	0	4
Out of State	2	2	0	0	0
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>492</b>

**TABLE 3****Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee****FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)**

<b>TYPE OF PRODUCT</b>	<b>NET TO FEE (gallons)</b>		
	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Gasoline	2,024,976,567	2,104,543,011	1,702,984,687
Gasohol	819,705,843	651,565,060	827,281,669
Kerosene	39,730,239	37,331,969	27,714,457
Diesel	736,151,391	722,664,357	718,398,188
Biodiesel	16,377,953	18,989,110	21,350,044
Aviation	233,146,832	194,056,862	153,229,864
No. 2	121,995,737	166,717,298	99,652,300
No. 4	1,604,957	1,760,037	1,414,267
No. 5	1,628,321	7,595,746	6,750,174
No. 6	99,047,369	22,939,566	78,491,288
Asphalts	82,917,706	43,631,592	45,751,604
Hydraulic Oil	906,426	541,791	387,084
Lubricating Oil	25,657,291	25,722,401	27,980,011
Crude/Other	53,999,259	67,913,270	85,742,489
<b>Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,257,845,891</b>	<b>4,065,972,070</b>	<b>3,797,128,126</b>
<b>Total Barrels <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>101,377,283</b>	<b>96,808,859</b>	<b>90,407,813</b>
<b>Adjusted Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,267,576,323</b>	<b>4,085,710,454</b>	<b>ADJUSTED AMOUNTS <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Adjusted Barrels</b>	<b>101,608,960</b>	<b>97,278,820</b>	

(1) Updates to previous reports: Product reported after Annual Reports for FY 2013 and FY 2014 show adjustments to the number of gallons transferred during those years.

(2) 42 gallons = 1 barrel

**TABLE 4**

**Fund Financial Statement**

**FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)**

A. Beginning Fund Balance 7/01/14	\$3,231,868.64
Open Encumbrances FY 2014	<u>525,047.59</u>
Reconciled Adjusted Balance	\$3,756,916.23
B. <u>FY 2015 Receipts</u>	
Transfer Fees	\$6,321,951.03
Oil Spill Cost Recovery	266,727.99
UST Installer Fees	0.00
Tank Fees	68,783.54
Fines & Penalties	518,975.00
Revenue accrued in prior years	0.00
Miscellaneous / DBM Revenue Reduction	0.00
Transfer to 3170	(530,581.97)
Interest Income	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$6,645,855.59
C. Total Funds available FY 2015 (A+B)	\$10,402,771.82
D. FY 2015 Expenditures	

Salaries and Wages	\$3,923,942.39
Technical and Special Fees	44,750.08
Communications	49,698.25
Travel	9,321.67
Utilities	8,557.60
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	439,056.18
Contractual Services	1,188,531.50
Supplies and Materials	150,015.41
Equipment	213,359.81
Grants	49,910.23
Fixed Charges	11,989.24
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,089,132.36</b>

E. Indirect Costs	\$876,321.20
F. Balance in Fund 6/30/15 (C-D-E)	\$3,437,318.26

**TABLE 5****Fund Expenditures by Administration****FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)**

	<b>LMA / OCP</b>	<b>ERD</b>	<b>ARA / AQCP</b>	<b>WSA</b>	<b>SSA</b>	<b>Total Expenditure s</b>
Salaries and Wages	2,533,602.0 4	840,645.08	100,000.00	449,695.2 7	0.00	3,923,942.39
Technical and Special Fees	44,750.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,750.08
Communications	36,413.54	12,419.97	0.00	864.74	0.00	49,698.25
Travel	8,154.71	995.94	0.00	171.02	0.00	9,321.67
Utilities	0.00	8,557.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,557.60
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	285,061.39	113,749.23	0.00	40,245.56	0.00	439,056.18
Contractual Services	985,582.08	54,132.27	0.00	841.61	147,975.5 4	1,188,531.50
Supplies and Materials	49,521.03	96,176.27	0.00	4,318.11	0.00	150,015.41
Equipment	42,102.09	169,732.06	0.00	1,525.66	0.00	213,359.81
Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	49,910.23	0.00	49,910.23
Fixed Charges	11,689.24	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,989.24
Indirect Costs	558,925.94	196,710.67	15,170.00	83,066.70	22,447.89	876,321.20
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>4,555,802.1 4</b>	<b>1,493,419.0 9</b>	<b>115,170.00</b>	<b>630,638.9 0</b>	<b>170,423.4 3</b>	<b>6,965,453.56</b>



FIGURE 1

Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported



