



**Maryland**  
Department of  
the Environment

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

## **FY20 Data**

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Prepared for:  
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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 (MDE) to provide to the standing committees (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 (the Fund).

MDE's Land and Materials Administration (LMA) and the Air and Radiation Administration (ARA) are the units responsible for regulating state oil pollution control programs. The Oil Control Program (OCP) within LMA, the Air Quality Compliance Program (AQCP) within ARA coordinate these activities. The Emergency Response Division (ERD) provides the emergency response services for oil and hazardous material emergencies. The Water and Science Administration (WSA) may use the Fund for water pollution control activities related to oil.

During FY20, the following major activities were accomplished using the Fund:

1. OCP was responsible for the oversight of 5,463 facilities that stored, or otherwise handled petroleum products or petroleum impacted materials.
2. OCP managed a combination of 1,879 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. OCP conducted 3,015 on-site inspections, including third party inspections, at 1,258 facilities to ensure that owners/operators are preventing, reducing, or remediating oil pollution.
4. OCP provided direct oversight at 885 ongoing petroleum clean-ups.
5. OCP coordinated 3,849 Public Information Act searches for information on oil pollution activities.
6. ERD received 1,901 oil spill reports and responded to 465 surface oil spill and hazardous material emergencies.
7. Through ERD, MDE continued to supply bales of sorbent pads, bales of sorbent boom, bales of sorbent sweep, and drums to local fire departments to assist them in conducting initial spill response.
8. ERD participated in several oil spill drills in association with federal and local agencies, and the oil industry.
9. AQCP conducted 1,683 air quality activities related to regulated oil facilities having air emissions. It also responded to 12 citizen complaints concerning air pollution from oil-related facilities.

10. WSA assisted with preventing discharges of oil and coordinating responses to oil-related pollution. This was accomplished through permitting, inspections, data sharing, and technical reviews.
11. In FY20, a total of 369,005 gallons of used oil were collected through the Maryland Used Oil Recycling Program for recycling from citizens who changed the oil in their vehicles. The program is administered by MDE through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Maryland Environmental Service and is supported by the Fund.
12. A total of 87,711,518 barrels of oil were reported as transferred into the state.
13. MDE received \$7,716,888 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Fund.
14. MDE collected \$133,884 in cost recovery and \$44,500 in fines and penalties, which were deposited to the Fund.

## II. INTRODUCTION

Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires MDE 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 Fund.

The Fund revenues were generated by licensees paying \$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 pay the fee. There were 285 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 paid 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 spill response since 1972.

### III. OIL POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES

#### A. Oil Control Program

As part of LMA, the 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). OCP 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 FY20 activities.

Through OCP, MDE 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 714 domestic wells have been impacted with MTBE at or 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. MDE made no notifications during the reporting period.

##### 1. Compliance Division

The Compliance Division has the responsibility for the protection of the environment through enforcement of 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 uses the underground storage tank (UST) Information Management System (IMS) to manage compliance of 9,314 active USTs (7,270 motor fuel and 2,044 heating oil) located at 4,258 facilities in Maryland. The division also manages and administers a certification program for UST system installers, removers, and inspectors (i.e., Third-Party Inspection Program). UST facility summary reports, identification of facilities that have been issued a delivery ban, and current lists of Maryland-certified UST technicians, removers, and inspectors are made available to the public on the MDE website.

The Compliance Division has highly trained staff to maintain a field presence capable of conducting petroleum discharge investigations, identifying responsible parties (RPs), and overseeing clean-up activities performed by the RP and clean-up contractors at surface spill locations. The division also follows up on all UST deficiencies and conducts audits and inspections of UST system removals, installations, and operations. The division performs inspections on regulated AST systems to ensure compliance with Maryland regulations. In FY20, the Maryland-certified UST inspectors and the division staff completed 1,863 inspections at 737 UST facilities.

## 2. Remediation Division

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

The division oversees the RP for the discharge of oil and the clean-up contractor at subsurface remediation sites to ensure that the proper clean-up methods are implemented, and that public health and safety are protected. The division also has primary responsibility for oversight of UST system removals. It had 885 active sites that were being investigated or remediated at the end of FY20.

The division coordinates and oversees state-lead investigation and remediation activities on sites where an RP cannot be identified or where the RP is unable or unwilling to remediate contamination, causing a public health threat. At the end of FY20, a total of 63 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 section was involved in the following activities:

- a. Issued 178 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 1,205 oil operations permits were in effect at the end of the fiscal year.
- b. Oversaw the compliance of 126 state discharge permits for oil terminals and groundwater remediation systems under delegated authority from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system.

## 4. Administrative Resources Section

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

- a. Managed the oil transfer fees and Oil Transfer Licenses resulting in 285 active licenses at the end of FY20.
- b. Coordinated invoice/receipt/refund activities for OCP, including discharge permit fees, 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 142 audits of Oil Transfer License holders to ensure those license holders were paying appropriate oil transfer fees to the state. Of the total audits completed: (i) 82 were compliant at the time of audit; (ii) one had minor issues that received a notice, but no response was required; and (iii) 59 received a notice that required a response. Ten Notices of Non-Compliance were issued; no Notices of Violation or Complaint and Orders were issued for FY20.
- e. Implemented, coordinated, and provided testing and renewal certification of UST technicians, removers, and inspectors. A total of 149 certifications were issued in FY20, resulting in a total of 389 active certifications at the end of the FY.
- f. Assisted in the response to 3,849 Public Information Act searches for consultants, realtors, lawyers, and individuals for information on oil pollution activities.

## **B. Emergency Response Division**

ERD is the primary state asset that receives and tracks spill reports involving hazardous materials and oil. 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 465 oil and chemical spill incidents across the state in CY20.

Annually, ERD participates in numerous oil spill drills/exercises. These spill response exercises include drills with the Salisbury Mutual Assistance Group (SMAG), the EPA, Regional Response Team III, and the U.S. Coast Guard. These drills, in association with both federal, state and local agencies, are to test and improve the response capabilities of all responders in the event of a major incident.

ERD continues to supply sorbent materials to local responders. 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 seven primary spill response vehicles that are assigned as take-home vehicles to minimize after-hours response times. 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. ERD also maintains two 1982 Boston Whaler 22-foot Outrages, a 1988 Boston Whaler 25-foot Guardian, and a 25-foot Maritime Voyager spill response boat with a fully enclosed pilothouse equipped with a full complement of marine electronics, including radar and GPS, for use in inclement weather. All four vessels are equipped with 500 feet of oil containment boom for rapid deployment.



ERD maintains four spill trailers located at strategic locations across the state. Each trailer is equipped with a minimum of 300 feet of oil containment 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. 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 are 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 SMAG.

During normal business hours, ERD staffs MDE'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 Joint Operations Center receives the after-hours and weekend notifications, and serves as our after hours dispatch center. During FY20, ERD logged (see Table 2 for details): 1,901 oil spill reports; 95 hazardous materials spill reports; and 528 reports for "other" spills (non-oil/non-hazmat) for a total of 2,524 spill reports.

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

As part of ARA, 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, AQCP reviews all third-party Stage I & II Vapor Recovery inspections and follow ups on noncompliance issues.

During FY20, AQCP conducted 1,318 Stage I & II Vapor Recovery and air quality-related activities, including 19 routine air quality inspections at regulated oil-related facilities, review of 248 third-party Stage I & II Vapor Recovery inspection reports, and evaluation of 1,051 Stage I & II Vapor Recovery test reports. In addition, 365 activities were conducted at asphalt plants, bulk fuel terminals, and soil remediation facilities, including inspections and technical report reviews. Air quality inspectors responded to 12 citizen complaints regarding oil-related facilities, primarily for odors.

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

WSA assisted with preventing and coordinating responses to oil-related pollution. This was accomplished through permitting, inspections, data sharing, and technical reviews.

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

The Compliance Program is responsible for inspection and enforcement activities related to industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, and construction activities involving sediment control, stormwater management, wetlands, and waterways. The program enters Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for OCP into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS),

and inspects industrial facilities that may have oil storage that are included as part of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures 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 343 DMRs and one inspection of 87 facilities entered into the federal ICIS system related to oil control activities by the WSA Compliance Program for FY20. While the 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, it does check this aspect as part of the construction site inspections for the NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activities. There are approximately 5,617 sites approved for the NPDES construction stormwater permit coverage in FY20, some of which store oil for heavy equipment on site.

## 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 performs several hundred inspections annually in wellhead protection areas of the state. 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 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 delegates sampling to the approving authority, and advises as to which constituent 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 issues individual industrial wastewater discharge permits to more than 142 facilities, and each permit potentially requires an evaluation of the potential presence of oil and petroleum-related contaminants from the facilities. In addition, there are over 2,400 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, and Dam Safety Program

The Sediment, Stormwater, and 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. Regulatory application relates to two primary areas: 1) the control of stormwater, and 2) pollution prevention considerations.

The program also oversees the implementation of environmental site design (ESD) to control new and redevelopment stormwater runoff. ESD is used to attempt to replicate pre-development runoff conditions and meet a maximum extent practicable 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.

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

An import fee is paid quarterly by persons transferring oil into the state. In FY20, a fee of \$0.08 was assessed per barrel (about \$0.0019/gallon) on oil products transferred into the state. MDE received \$7,716,888 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Fund. Another \$133,884 in cost recovery and \$44,500 in fines and penalties were collected and 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, 2019 to June 30, 2020. Figure 1 shows a 9.6% decrease in imported petroleum in the state for FY20 to 87,711,518 barrels from the adjusted amount of 97,018,874 barrels in FY19.

Table 4 provides the FY20 financial statement for the Fund.

Table 5 provides the FY20 Fund expenditures by the following MDE units:

- LMA/OCP
- ERD
- ARA/AQCP
- WSA

**TABLE 1**

**Summary of OCP Activities**

**FY20 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)**

	<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	737	1,863	4,258	389	N/A	46
Oil Pollution Remediation Sites	293	683	N/A	N/A	885	1
Aboveground Oil Storage Facilities	228	469	1,205	1,490	N/A	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>49</b>

(1) Includes facilities that are required to register USTs, to have Oil Operations Permits, and 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 ERD Activities****FY20 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>REPORTS</b>				<b>RESPONSES</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>OIL</b>	<b>HAZ</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	
Allegany	67	12	1	54	3
Anne Arundel	313	248	4	61	64
Baltimore	415	327	20	68	142
Baltimore City	394	289	15	90	64
Calvert	38	31	1	6	3
Caroline	23	19	0	4	5
Carroll	68	48	6	14	23
Cecil	57	43	5	9	18
Charles	76	64	1	11	2
Dorchester	30	24	1	5	1
Frederick	84	64	10	10	16
Garrett	19	14	0	5	0
Harford	91	70	7	14	18
Howard	76	55	5	16	25
Kent	11	7	0	4	1
Montgomery	233	180	6	47	35
Prince George's	221	163	5	53	9
Queen Anne's	53	48	0	5	19
Somerset	17	10	0	7	1
St. Mary's	34	26	0	8	1
Talbot	29	18	2	9	6
Washington	56	45	3	8	7
Wicomico	74	65	1	8	1
Worcester	42	29	2	11	1
Out of State	3	2	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>465</b>

**TABLE 3****Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee****FY20 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)**

<b>TYPE OF PRODUCT</b>	<b>NET TO FEE (gallons)</b>		
	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>FY20</b>
Gasoline	2,009,023,420	1,867,791,622	1,785,771,269
Gasohol	686,676,446	691,473,056	557,689,133
Kerosene	23,868,261	45,060,288	93,641,050
Diesel	821,297,856	808,899,626	853,820,677
Biodiesel	18,939,974	11,260,366	9,703,659
Aviation	247,331,030	226,768,516	174,117,734
No. 2	91,627,952	131,693,449	81,256,704
No. 4	145,393	912,856	669,967
No. 5	1,624,724	4,110,297	441,042
No. 6	14,529,522	14,757,847	11,980,768
Asphalts	101,110,422	81,199,282	75,705,405
Hydraulic Oil	732,720	115,097	252,423
Lubricating Oil	30,596,711	24,154,872	23,555,102
Crude/Other	109,522	3,239,539	15,278,806
<b>Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,047,613,953</b>	<b>3,911,436,713</b>	<b>3,683,883,739</b>
<b>Total Barrels 42 gal = 1 bbl</b>	<b>96,371,760</b>	<b>93,129,445</b>	<b>87,711,518</b>
<b>Adjusted Total Gallons</b>	<b>4,090,148,199</b>	<b>4,074,792,714</b>	<b>ADJUSTED AMOUNTS <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Adjusted Barrels 42 gal = 1 bbl</b>	<b>97,384,481</b>	<b>97,018,874</b>	

- (1) Updates to previous reports: Product reported after Annual Reports for FY18 and FY19 show adjustments to the number of gallons transferred during those years.

**TABLE 4**

**Fund Financial Statement**

**FY20 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)**

A. Beginning Fund Balance 7/01/19	\$5,440,067.13
Open Encumbrances FY19	<u>74,875.42</u>
Reconciled Adjusted Balance	\$5,514,942.55

B. <u>FY20 Receipts</u>	
Transfer Fees	\$7,716,888.73
Oil Spill Cost Recovery	133,884.98
UST Installer Fees	0.00
Tank Fees	0.00
Fines & Penalties	44,500.00
Revenue accrued in prior years	189,670.50
Miscellaneous / DBM Revenue Reduction	0.00
Transfer to 3170	0.00
Interest Income	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$8,084,944.21

C. Total Funds available FY20 (A+B)	\$13,599,886.76
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D. FY20 Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$4,747,341.62
Technical and Special Fees	\$106,900.54
Communications	\$42,497.34
Travel	\$2,547.50
Utilities	\$6,829.72
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$207,326.52
Contractual Services	\$1,227,171.78
Supplies and Materials	\$145,244.51
Equipment	\$129,793.30
Grants	\$0.00
Fixed Charges	\$6,432.66
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,622,085.49</b>

E. Indirect Costs	\$955,314.45
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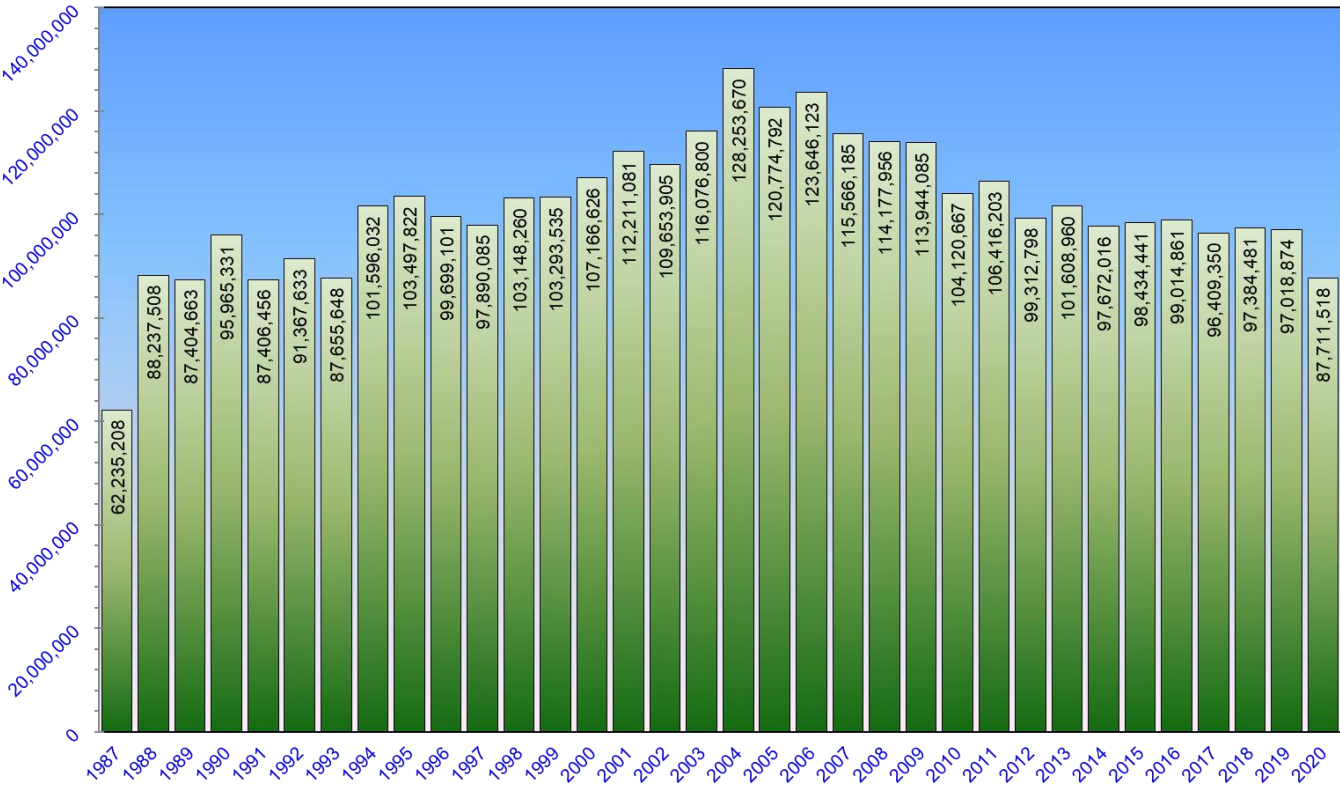
F. Balance in Fund 6/30/20 (C-D-E)	\$6,022,486.82
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**TABLE 5****Fund Expenditures by Administration****FY20 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)**

	<b>LMA / OCP</b>	<b>ERD</b>	<b>ARA / AQCP</b>	<b>WSA</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>
Salaries and Wages	3,292,037.05	919,953.08	149,177.27	386,174.22	4,747,341.62
Technical and Special Fees	106,900.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	106,900.54
Communications	26,506.86	15,898.11	0.00	92.37	42,497.34
Travel	2,511.40	36.10	0.00	0.00	2,547.50
Utilities	0.00	6,829.72	0.00	0.00	6,829.72
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	73,351.73	133,968.39	0.00	6.40	207,326.52
Contractual Services	1,166,638.02	59,971.48	0.00	562.28	1,227,171.78
Supplies and Materials	60,562.04	84,344.96	0.00	337.51	145,244.51
Equipment	55,730.20	74,063.10	0.00	0.00	129,793.30
Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fixed Charges	6,432.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,432.66
Indirect Costs	673,276.54	199,440.00	22,973.30	59,624.61	955,314.45
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>5,463,947.04</b>	<b>1,494,504.94</b>	<b>172,150.57</b>	<b>446,797.39</b>	<b>7,577,399.94</b>

**FIGURE 1: Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported**



Note: Adjustments to previously reported barrels are reflected beginning in FY06.