



**REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE MARYLAND OIL
DISASTER CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND
CONTINGENCY FUND
(Fiscal Year 2017 Data)**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The Department's Land and Materials Administration and the Air and Radiation Administration are the administrations responsible for regulating State oil pollution control programs. The Oil Control Program, within the Land and Materials Administration, and the Air Quality Compliance Program, within the Air and Radiation Administration, coordinate these activities. The Department's Emergency Response Division provides the emergency response services for oil and hazardous material emergencies. The Water and Science Administration may use the Fund for water pollution control activities related to oil. During State Fiscal Year 2017 (FY 2017), the following major activities were accomplished:

1. The Oil Control Program was responsible for the oversight of 3,977 facilities that stored or otherwise handled petroleum products or petroleum impacted materials.
2. The Oil Control Program managed a combination of 1,856 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 4,486 on-site inspections, including Third Party Inspections, at 1,734 facilities to ensure that owners/operators are preventing, reducing, or remediating oil pollution.
4. The Oil Control Program provided direct oversight at 847 ongoing petroleum cleanups.
5. The Land Management Administration coordinated 4,852 Public Information Act searches for information on oil pollution activities.
6. The Emergency Response Division received 2,336 oil spill reports and responded to 463 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 1,528 air quality activities related to regulated oil facilities having air emissions. It also responded to five citizen complaints concerning air pollution from oil-related facilities.

10. The Water and Science Administration, through several key programs, assisted with preventing and coordinating responses to oil-related pollution. This was accomplished through permitting, inspections, data sharing, and technical reviews.
11. In calendar year 2016, a total of 501,746 gallons of used oil were collected by the Maryland Environmental Service's (MES) Used Oil Recycling Program for recycling and proper disposal from citizens who changed the oil in their vehicles. The MES program is supported by the Fund. An additional 73,375,365 gallons of used oil were collected and processed by facilities having oil operations permits.
12. The Ad Hoc Committee on Oil continued to provide a forum whereby government and industry can meet, coordinate, and discuss issues pertaining to the oil industry. Additionally, the Tawes and James B. Coulter awards were presented in May 2017.
13. A total of 94,951,843 barrels of oil were reported as transferred into the State.
14. The Department received \$7,520,816 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund.
15. The Department collected \$150,821 in cost recovery and \$70,198 in fines and penalties.

II. INTRODUCTION

Section 4-411(h) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the Department to provide the Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and the House Environment and Transportation Committees of the Maryland General Assembly a status report on the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund (Fund). The Fund revenues were generated by licensees paying 8 cents (\$0.08) per barrel (42 gallons in a barrel) of oil transferred into the State. Anyone transferring oil in the State must have a valid Oil Transfer License and must pay the fee. There were 272 companies licensed with the Department at the end of this fiscal year. Also credited to the Fund are fines collected for oil pollution violations and recovered costs for certain clean-up expenses paid by the Department.

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

III. OIL POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES

A. **Oil Control Program**

As part of the Department's Land and Materials Administration, the Oil Control Program (OCP) is responsible for coordinating oil pollution activities as required by State statute. These activities include, but are not limited to, the development of regulations, enforcement, permitting, and complaint response with respect to transportation, storage, and disposal of oil (as defined in Section 4-401(h) of the Environment Article). The Program is made up of: the Compliance Division, the Remediation Division, the Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) and Permits Section, and the Administrative Resources Section. Table 1 summarizes FY 2017 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 679 domestic wells have been impacted with MTBE above 5 ppb. Any wells with MTBE concentrations at or above the State Action Level of 20 ppb are provided potable water, typically through a drinking water filtration system.

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

1. Compliance Division

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

The Compliance Division maintains a strong field presence and investigates petroleum discharges, identifies responsible parties (RPs), and oversees cleanup activities performed by the RP and cleanup contractors at surface spill locations. Compliance Division staff ensure 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 10,027 (7,597 motor fuel and 2,430 heating oil) active USTs located at 4,600 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 MDE 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. The Compliance Division performs inspections on regulated aboveground storage tank (AST) systems to ensure compliance with Maryland regulations. In FY 2017, 3,052 inspections were completed by the accredited inspectors and the Compliance Division staff at 1,076 UST facilities. The Compliance Division also issued 258 audit notices for regulated heating oil UST systems.

2. Remediation Division

The Remediation Division has the responsibility for the protection of the environment through the investigation and clean-up of sites impacted by 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 847 active sites that were being investigated or remediated regarding petroleum releases at the close of FY 2017.

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 2017, a total of 51 sites were being addressed in this manner with State and federal funds. Funded activities include: private well sampling, water filtration system installation and maintenance, site assessment, source removal, and remediation of soil and groundwater.

3. AST and Permits Section

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

- a. Issued 227 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 1,037 oil operations permits were in effect at the end of the FY.
- b. Oversaw the compliance of 122 State discharge permits for oil terminals and groundwater remediation systems under delegated authority from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system.

4. Administrative Resources Section

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

- a. Managed the oil transfer fees and Oil Transfer Licenses resulting in 272 active licenses at the end of FY 2017.
- b. Coordinated invoicing activities for the OCP, including transfer fees, penalties, and cost recovery.
- c. Provided data processing support for monitoring and tracking of closed cases, requisitions, record retention schedules, personnel, vehicles, and daily activities.
- d. Conducted 162 audits of Oil Transfer License holders to ensure those license holders were paying appropriate oil transfer fees to the State.
- e. Implemented, coordinated, and provided testing and renewal certification of UST Technicians, Removers, and Third Party Inspectors. A total of 221 certifications were issued in FY 2017, resulting in a total of 412 active certifications at the end of the FY.
- f. Assisted in the response to 4,852 Public Information Act searches for information on oil pollution activities.

B. Emergency Response Division

The Emergency Response Division (ERD), within the Office of the Secretary, is the primary State asset that receives and tracks spill reports involving hazardous materials and oil. The ERD provides: 24-hour emergency response to spill incidents; technical support to other programs within the Department; site safety and technical support to the Environmental Crimes Unit during criminal search warrants; and technically specific training to local fire, police, environmental health departments, and other interested parties upon request. The ERD responded to 463 oil and chemical spill incidents across the State.

During the past year, the ERD participated in seven oil spill drills. These yearly spill drills include drills 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. 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 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 are 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 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 the SMAG.

During normal business hours, the ERD staffs the Department 24-hour emergency telephone number, 866-633-4686 (866-MDE-GOTO), for reporting incidents involving hazardous materials and oil. Through a partnership agreement, the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Joint Operations Center receives the after-hours and weekend calls. During FY 2017, the ERD logged (see Table 2 for details): 2,336 oil spill reports; 112 hazardous materials spill reports; and 683 other spill reports for a total of 3,131 spill reports.

C. Air Quality Compliance Program

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

During FY 2017, AQCP staff conducted 1,528 Stage I & II Vapor Recovery and air quality related activities including: 9 routine air quality inspections at regulated oil-related facilities, review of 456 Third-Party Stage I & II Vapor Recovery inspection reports, and evaluation of 1,063 Stage I & II Vapor Recovery test reports. In addition, 420 activities were conducted at asphalt plants, bulk fuel terminals, and soil remediation facilities, including inspections and technical report reviews. Air quality inspectors responded to 10 citizen complaints regarding oil-related facilities, primarily for odors.

D. Water and Science Administration Programs

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

There were 223 DMRs and 17 inspections of 306 facilities entered into the federal ICIS system related to oil control activities by the WSA Compliance Program for FY 2017. Note that the Compliance Program does not specifically identify or track which construction projects store oil for heavy equipment on-site under an NPDES permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities, but it does check this aspect as part of construction site inspections for the NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activities. There are approximately 3,892 sites approved for the NPDES construction stormwater permit coverage in FY 2017, 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 staff perform several hundred inspections per year in wellhead protection areas of the State. These inspections include looking for potential sources of oil and grease at sites like car washes and car repair shops. If potential sources of contamination are uncovered, further investigation follows, which may result in an enforcement action to eliminate the source or a permitting process to regulate and control the activity.

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

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

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

3. Sediment, Stormwater, & Dam Safety Program

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

4. Water Supply Program

The Water Supply Program (WSP) ensures that public drinking water systems provide safe and adequate water to all present and future users in Maryland, and that appropriate usage, planning, and conservation policies are implemented for Maryland's water resources. This mission is accomplished through proper planning for water withdrawal, protection of water sources that are used for public water supplies, oversight and enforcement of water quality monitoring at public water systems, regular on-site inspections of water systems, and prompt response to water supply emergencies. There were no specific oil related activities conducted by the WSP during the fiscal year.

IV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

An import fee is paid quarterly by persons transferring oil into the State. In FY 2017, a fee of 8 cents (\$0.08) was assessed per barrel (about \$0.0019/gallon) on oil products transferred into the State. The Department received \$7,520,815 in oil transfer fees that were deposited to the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund. Another \$150,821 in cost recovery and \$70,197 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, 2016 to June 30, 2017. **Figure 1** shows a 4 percent decrease in imported petroleum in the State for FY 2017 to 94,951,843 barrels from the adjusted amount of 98,955,644 barrels in FY 2016.

Table 4 provides the FY 2017 financial statement for the Fund.

Table 5 provides the FY 2017 Fund expenditures by the following Department of the Environment administrations:

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

TABLE 1

Summary of Oil Control Program Activities

FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)

	Number of Sites Inspected	Number of Inspections	Number of Registered and Permitted Facilities⁽¹⁾	Number of Permits and Licenses⁽²⁾	Number of Ongoing Cleanups	Number of Enforcement Actions
Underground Oil Storage Facilities	1,076	3,052	2,805	412	N/A	34
Oil Pollution Remediation Sites	414	996	N/A	N/A	847	6
Aboveground Oil Storage Facilities	244	438	1,172	1,444	N/A	1
Totals	1,734	4,486	3,977	1,856	847	41

(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 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)**

JURISDICTION	REPORTS				RESPONSES
	TOTAL	OIL	HAZ	OTHER	
Allegany	84	32	2	50	0
Anne Arundel	299	230	15	54	76
Baltimore	499	364	21	114	117
Baltimore City	709	549	19	141	101
Calvert	39	32	1	6	0
Caroline	17	12	0	5	6
Carroll	59	46	0	13	11
Cecil	136	110	15	11	22
Charles	56	45	1	10	1
Dorchester	20	15	1	4	2
Frederick	78	54	4	20	11
Garrett	27	26	0	1	1
Harford	100	75	7	18	17
Howard	101	78	7	16	16
Kent	18	13	1	4	6
Montgomery	200	135	7	58	18
Prince George's	251	190	3	58	12
Queen Anne's	44	35	0	9	13
Somerset	22	14	0	8	2
St. Mary's	50	39	0	11	2
Talbot	21	18	1	2	6
Washington	99	80	2	17	11
Wicomico	81	45	2	34	4
Worcester	38	25	2	11	0
Federal Facility	31	27	1	3	0
State Facility	50	47	0	3	8
Out of State	2	0	0	2	0
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,131	2,336	112	683	463

TABLE 3**Oil Transfers Subject to License Fee****FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)**

TYPE OF PRODUCT	NET TO FEE (gallons)		
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Gasoline	1,702,984,687	1,749,648,940	1,746,081,603
Gasohol	827,281,669	967,752,890	906,469,637
Kerosene	27,714,457	35,213,920	34,524,911
Diesel	718,398,188	779,443,556	797,539,265
Biodiesel	21,350,044	29,595,215	52,747,472
Aviation	153,229,864	205,806,670	221,778,357
No. 2	99,652,300	122,207,095	88,468,294
No. 4	1,414,267	477,826	119,000
No. 5	6,750,174	3,315,716	1,527,820
No. 6	78,491,288	56,461,036	47,586,438
Asphalts	45,751,604	68,412,874	60,258,308
Hydraulic Oil	387,084	2,385,991	585,867
Lubricating Oil	27,980,011	27,934,016	30,112,876
Crude / Other	85,742,489	15,853,089	177,557
Total Gallons	3,797,128,126	4,064,508,834	3,987,977,405
Total Barrels ⁽²⁾	90,407,813	96,774,020	94,951,843
			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS ⁽¹⁾
Adjusted Total Gallons	4,134,246,521	4,156,137,034	
Adjusted Barrels ⁽²⁾	98,434,441	98,955,644	

(1) Updates to previous reports: Product reported after Annual Reports for FY 2015 and FY 2016 show adjustments to the number of gallons transferred during those years.

(2) 42 gallons = 1 barrel

TABLE 4

Fund Financial Statement

FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)

A. Beginning Fund Balance 7/01/16	\$3,847,680.27
Open Encumbrances FY 2016	450,544.98
Reconciled Adjusted Balance	\$4,298,225.25

B. <u>FY 2017 Receipts</u>	
Transfer Fees	\$7,520,815.87
Oil Spill Cost Recovery	150,821.12
UST Installer Fees	0.00
Tank Fees	0.00
Fines & Penalties	70,197.53
Revenue accrued in prior years	-13,190.32
Miscellaneous / DBM Revenue Reduction	0.00
Transfer to 3170	0.00
Interest Income	0.00
Total	\$7,728,644.20

C. Total Funds available FY 2017 (A+B) \$12,026,869.45

D. FY 2017 Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$4,062,960.90
Technical and Special Fees	125,334.92
Communications	60,511.49
Travel	10,917.82
Utilities	9,025.27
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	293,929.27
Contractual Services	877,987.93
Supplies and Materials	172,456.86
Equipment	134,719.47
Grants	0.00
Fixed Charges	13,531.67
Total Expenditures	\$5,761,375.60

E. Indirect Costs \$912,302.88

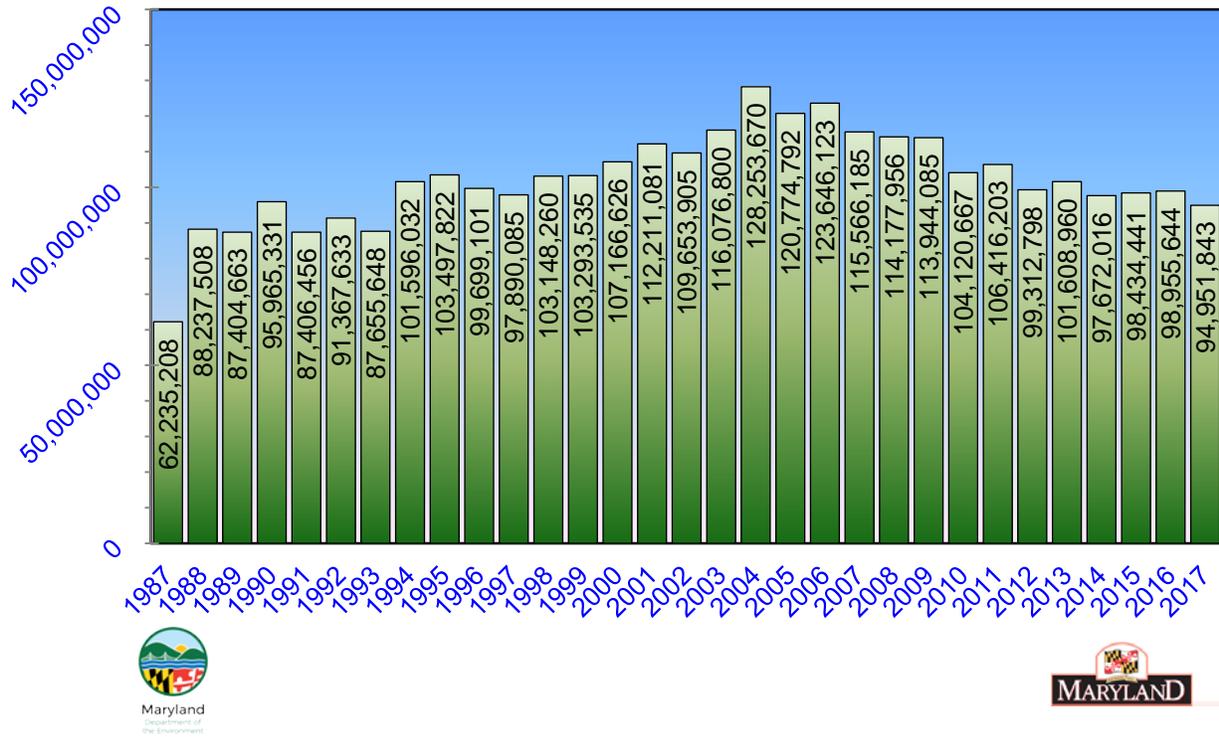
F. Balance in Fund 6/30/17 (C-D-E) \$5,353,190.97

TABLE 5**Fund Expenditures by Administration****FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)**

	LMA / OCP	ERD	AMA / AQCP	WSA	Total Expenditures
Salaries and Wages	2,632,423.32	839,081.19	157,875.29	433,581.10	4,062,960.90
Technical and Special Fees	107,008.64	18,326.28	0.00	0.00	125,334.92
Communications	37,846.93	22,632.45	0.00	32.11	60,511.49
Travel	10,743.19	174.63	0.00	0.00	10,917.82
Utilities	0.00	9,025.27	0.00	0.00	9,025.27
Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	161,553.83	132,375.44	0.00	0.00	293,929.27
Contractual Services	841,790.30	35,014.96	0.00	1,182.67	877,987.93
Supplies and Materials	16,253.42	155,629.76	0.00	573.68	172,456.86
Equipment	3,406.77	130,670.10	0.00	642.60	134,719.47
Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fixed Charges	12,447.67	1,084.00	0.00	0.00	13,531.67
Indirect Costs	595,455.98	219,746.3	25,812.61	71,287.99	912,302.88
Total Expenditures	4,418,930.05	1,563,760.38	183,687.90	570,300.15	6,673,678.48

FIGURE 1

Annual Barrels of Petroleum Imported



Note: Updates to previously reported imported barrels are reflected beginning in FY 2006.