

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2024 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 56 (Senator Hester)
 Education, Energy, and the Environment

Food Waste and Solid Waste Reduction – Grants, Fund, and Surcharge

This bill authorizes the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to establish a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge; if established, the surcharge must be set at \$2 per ton of solid waste (adjusted for inflation as specified). The surcharge is collected by owners and operators of refuse disposal systems, remitted to the Comptroller, and deposited into a newly established Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund in MDE. The fund may only be used to provide funding to support specified grant programs and cover reasonable administrative costs incurred by MDE, the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA), and the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). The statewide surcharge does not apply in a county that establishes a local program. Broadly, the surcharge revenue collected – through a statewide surcharge or through a local program – is used to provide grants for various recycling, composting, food waste, food rescue, solid waste reduction, upcycling, and remanufacturing projects. **Provisions requiring MDE to fund an existing grant program in MSDE terminate when that program terminates.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: *Under one set of assumptions, special fund revenues increase by \$14.8 million in FY 2026 and by at least \$15.1 million annually thereafter; special fund expenditures increase correspondingly. General fund expenditures increase by nearly \$300,000 in FY 2025 for administrative costs; future year general fund expenditures reflect ongoing administrative costs for the Comptroller’s Office only, as the other agencies’ administrative costs are covered by special funds. State expenditures (multiple fund types) for solid waste disposal may increase beginning in FY 2026.*

(\$ in millions)	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
SF Revenue	\$0	\$14.8	\$15.1	\$15.4	\$15.8
GF Expenditure	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
SF Expenditure	\$0	\$14.8	\$15.1	\$15.4	\$15.8
GF/SF Exp.	\$0	-	-	-	-
Net Effect	(\$0.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

Local Effect: Assuming MDE establishes a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge, local solid waste management costs increase beginning in FY 2026, as discussed below. Local grant revenues and expenditures may increase beginning in FY 2026. Local revenues and expenditures may increase if local solid waste disposal surcharge programs are established as a result of the bill.

Small Business Effect: Meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary:

Statewide Solid Waste Disposal Surcharge

The bill authorizes MDE to establish a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge on the final disposal of solid waste in the State. If a statewide surcharge is established, the surcharge may not be assessed on the final disposal of transfer of waste at a refuse disposal system located in a county that has implemented a local solid waste surcharge program in accordance with the bill (discussed below).

If established, the statewide surcharge must be (1) collected by each owner or operator of a refuse disposal system in the State (unless the owner or operator is located in a county that has implemented a local solid waste disposal surcharge program in accordance with the bill) and (2) listed as a separate line item on the bill or invoice that the owner or operator provides to a hauler or other person disposing of waste at the refuse disposal system. A hauler that pays the statewide surcharge to an owner or operator of a refuse disposal system may recover the surcharge amount from a customer, as specified. If an owner or operator of a transfer station collects the statewide surcharge (assuming a surcharge is established), the surcharge may not be collected by an owner or operator of a refuse disposal system that receives the solid waste for final disposal.

If established, the statewide surcharge must be \$2 per ton of solid waste processed by a refuse disposal system, and every two years after establishment, MDE must adjust the surcharge in accordance with the Consumer Price Index, as specified, and evaluate the surcharge to determine if any increases are recommended.

Six months after the statewide surcharge is established, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, an owner or operator of a refuse disposal system must complete and submit (under oath) a return and remit the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge revenue to the Comptroller.

The return must include information on the number of tons of solid waste that was accepted for disposal, transfer, or collection, as appropriate, during the reporting period.

If a statewide surcharge is established, the Comptroller must collect the surcharge revenue assessed under the bill and deposit the revenue into the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund, which is established by the bill and discussed in more detail below. The Comptroller may adopt implementing regulations.

Local Solid Waste Disposal Surcharge

If a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge is established, the bill authorizes a county, including Baltimore City and mid-shore counties, to submit a request to MDE to establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program. MDE may approve a request if the county establishes a local solid waste disposal surcharge program to fund food rescue, waste diversion, and composting in accordance with the bill. Such a program must (1) include a surcharge assessed at a rate that is greater than or equal to the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge and (2) allocate the surcharge revenue collected by the county to entities and projects that would be eligible to apply for grant funds under the specified grant programs addressed in the bill (discussed in more detail below).

The local solid waste disposal surcharge may be assessed at the level of waste generation, collection, or final disposal. However, the surcharge may not be assessed on the same solid waste more than once.

As noted above, the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge may not be assessed on the final disposal or transfer of waste at a refuse disposal system located in a county that has implemented a local solid waste disposal surcharge program in accordance with the bill. Such solid waste is subject only to the local surcharge.

MDE must review each local solid waste disposal surcharge program on an annual basis to ensure compliance with the bill's requirements and to evaluate best practices and lessons learned from the local programs.

Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund

The bill establishes the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund, a special fund administered by MDE. The stated purpose of the fund is to provide funding to MDE, MDA, and MSDE to award grants for projects that (1) reduce food waste and solid waste; (2) promote composting and compost use; and (3) develop methods for upcycling and remanufacturing materials that would otherwise be disposed of. The fund consists of (1) revenue from the

statewide solid waste disposal surcharge (if established); (2) federal or private grant funding obtained by MDE; (3) money appropriated in the State budget to the fund; (4) interest earnings; and (5) any other money from any other source accepted for the benefit of the fund.

The fund may only be used to (1) provide the funding necessary to award grants under four specified programs (the On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program in MDA, the Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste in MSDE, the Food Waste Reduction and Diversion Grants Program in MDE, and the Circular Economy Incentive Program in MDE) and (2) cover the reasonable administrative costs incurred by MDE, MDA, and MSDE to administer those programs. Up to 10% of the estimated annual solid waste surcharge revenue may be used to cover reasonable administrative costs, as specified.

On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program

The bill establishes the On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program within MDA. The stated purpose of the program is to award grants to eligible entities to assist with the costs of developing and implementing on-farm composting and compost use, food waste prevention, and food rescue projects. MDA must administer the program in consultation with MDE.

The program may award grants only to eligible entities to assist with the costs of developing and implementing on-farm composting, compost use, food waste prevention, and food rescue projects, including specified costs. “Eligible entity” means (1) a farmer, including an urban farmer; (2) a soil conservation district; (3) an institution of higher education; and (4) a consortium of any one of these listed entities.

MDA, in consultation with MDE, must establish grant application procedures that include (1) a process for facilitating participation of eligible entities with limited resources and (2) a simple common application and common reporting format. The bill requires MDA and MDE to prioritize specified projects in awarding grants.

Food Waste Reduction and Diversion Grants Program

The bill establishes the Food Waste Reduction and Diversion Grants Program within MDE. The stated purpose of the program is to award grants for infrastructure, programming, and education focused on reducing, rescuing, and diverting food waste in the State. MDE must administer the program in consultation with MDA.

A project is eligible for a grant under the program if it (1) develops, maintains, or expands specified infrastructure or programs; (2) encourages source separation of uncontaminated food residuals; (3) provides education or technical assistance to advance food waste prevention, diversion, and composting; or (4) collects and composts source-separated compostable materials.

The following entities are eligible to apply for a grant under the program: (1) a unit of State or local government that has not implemented a local solid waste disposal surcharge program; (2) a local education agency; (3) an institution of higher education; (4) a nonprofit organization; (5) a farmer, including an urban farmer; (6) a business that is operating in the State in good standing and intended to operate at a profit and return a profit to its owners; and (7) a consortium of any one of these listed entities.

MDE must establish grant application procedures that include (1) a process for facilitating participation of eligible entities with limited resources and (2) a simple common application and common reporting format. The bill requires MDE to prioritize specified projects in awarding grants.

Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste

The bill specifies that MDE must use funds from the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund to support the existing Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste within MSDE. This provision terminates on the termination date of Chapter 205 of 2022, which established that grant program; Chapter 205 terminates June 30, 2027.

Circular Economy Incentive Program

The bill establishes the Circular Economy Incentive Program within MDE. The stated purpose of the program is to award grants or other incentives to develop methods for upcycling and remanufacturing materials in the State that would otherwise be disposed of. MDE must administer the program.

A project is eligible for a grant under the program if it (1) addresses a need identified in the statewide recycling needs assessment required under current law; (2) increases the amount of material recycled in the State; (3) fills gaps in the infrastructure for collecting, processing, recycling, or reusing materials that would otherwise be disposed of; (4) provides education regarding recycling; (5) provides opportunities to increase employment and grow new businesses in any profession that supports an eligible project; (6) addresses barriers to increase the use of recyclable materials as feedstock; (7) provides for the labor and wages in support of recycling, reuse, or remanufacturing of a priority

material; and (8) supports meeting permit requirements. Eligible entities that may apply for a grant under the program are a county or other unit of local government; a nonprofit organization; or a for-profit organization.

MDE must establish grant application procedures that include (1) a process for facilitating participation of eligible entities with limited resources and (2) a simple common application and common reporting format. In awarding grants under the program, the bill requires MDE to rank specified projects for environmental, economic, and equity co-benefits, score projects based on those rankings and, based on those scores, prioritize projects as specified.

Reporting Requirement

By December 1 each year beginning in 2026, MDE, in coordination with MDA and MSDE, must report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the grant programs funded pursuant to the bill. The report must include (1) the number and types of grants awarded; (2) the impact of the programs, requirements, and grant awards on job creation, farmers, waste prevention and diversion, and food rescue; and (3) benefits provided to the State from the programs, requirements, and grants awarded.

Current Law:

Solid Waste Infrastructure and Recycling in the State, Generally

The solid waste infrastructure in Maryland consists of both permitted and nonpermitted facilities, and solid waste is managed through a combination of recycling, composting, landfilling, energy recovery, and exporting for disposal or recycling. There are several examples of regional waste management partnerships in the State.

Maryland's recycling policy is guided by the Maryland Recycling Act, which sets mandatory recycling rates for State government and local jurisdictions, as well as a voluntary statewide waste diversion goal of 60% and a voluntary statewide recycling goal of 55% by 2020. Each county (including Baltimore City), must recycle at least 20% or 35% of the county's solid waste stream, depending on the county's population. Each county (including Baltimore City) must also prepare a recycling plan that addresses how the jurisdiction will achieve its mandatory recycling rate. The plan must be submitted to MDE's Office of Recycling for approval when the jurisdiction submits its water and sewerage plan at least every 10 years. At least every 2 years, each county must also submit a progress report to MDE, which must include any revision of or amendment to the county plan that has been adopted.

The Office of Recycling

MDE's Office of Recycling submits annual reports, in coordination with the Maryland Environmental Service, to the Governor and the General Assembly on specified information related to recycling in Maryland. Beginning in 2009, MDE has combined the *Maryland Waste Diversion Activities Report* and the *Solid Waste Managed in Maryland Report* into one report, the *Maryland Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report*.

Chapter 465 of 2023 requires the office to hire an independent consultant to conduct a statewide recycling needs assessment and report the results of the assessment to the Governor and the General Assembly by July 30, 2024.

Composting in Maryland

Chapter 686 of 2013 required MDE to adopt regulations governing the permitting and operation of composting facilities. MDE promulgated the required regulations in 2014 by establishing Chapter 11 under the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.04, which specifies requirements related to the construction and operation of composting facilities in the State. Pursuant to Chapters 520 and 521 of 2023, MDE must exempt specified operators of on-farm composting facilities from permitting requirements under COMAR 26.04.11.06. By December 1, 2028, MDE is required to submit a report to the General Assembly that analyzes the impact of on-farm composting facilities in Maryland and provides specified information.

Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste

Chapter 205 of 2022 established the Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste within MSDE. The stated purpose of the program, which is administered by MSDE, is to award grants to county boards and public schools to develop and implement programs for reducing food waste and to establish composting of pre- and post-consumer waste.

The Maryland Association for Environmental and Outdoor Education (MAEOE) is responsible for reviewing grant applications and selecting recipients to be awarded grants by MSDE. Specified requirements apply for a project to be eligible for grants. MSDE must prioritize grant awards to (1) programs that will be led by students; (2) schools with high numbers of students who receive free and reduced-price meals; (3) programs that will contract with a small- and minority- or veteran-owned business; and (4) programs that will contract with business that pay employees a living wage, as defined.

Grant recipients must report to MSDE on program outcomes, and MSDE must annually report to the General Assembly on the program. MSDE must coordinate with MDE to identify and apply for federal funding that may be used to support the program. Pursuant to Chapter 205, the program terminates at the end of fiscal 2027.

Food Waste Diversion

Chapters 439 and 440 of 2021 require certain generators of large quantities of food residuals to separate the food residuals from other solid waste and ensure that the food residuals are diverted from final disposal in a refuse disposal system. The implementation timeline for this requirement is staggered, based on weekly tonnages of food residuals, beginning January 1, 2023. MDE promulgated implementing regulations in 2022 by establishing Chapter 13 under COMAR 26.04, which specifies requirements related to the diversion of food residuals from final disposal in a refuse disposal system.

State Fiscal Effect: Under the bill, MDE is authorized, but not required, to establish a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge. MDE has indicated that it intends to use the authority provided by the bill; accordingly, this analysis assumes a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge is established.

Statewide Surcharge Collection, Distribution of Funds, and Related Administrative Costs

Statewide Surcharge Revenues: Assuming the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge is established on January 1, 2025, the Comptroller begins collecting the \$2 per ton solid waste disposal surcharge on July 1, 2025. Based on the average amount of solid waste disposed of in calendar 2020 through 2022, an estimated 7.4 million tons of solid waste are processed by refuse disposal systems in the State annually. This estimate includes all solid waste processed by a Maryland transfer facility or solid waste acceptance facility that was not diverted for recycling. Based on that data, and assuming that no counties establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program under the bill, the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge generates an estimated \$14.8 million in special fund revenues for the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund in fiscal 2026, \$15.1 million in fiscal 2027, \$15.4 million in fiscal 2028, and \$15.8 million in fiscal 2029. These estimates (1) reflect an adjustment in the per ton fee for inflation every two years, as required by the bill; (2) assume that the amount of solid waste that is processed by refuse disposal systems in the State remains constant over time; and (3) assume that no counties establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program.

To the extent any counties establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program in accordance with the bill, statewide surcharge revenues decrease accordingly. This analysis

assumes that, for at least the first five years, no local programs are established and the statewide surcharge is assessed in all counties. (See the Local Fiscal Effect section for further information regarding the potential establishment of local programs.)

Comptroller Administrative Costs: General fund expenditures for the Comptroller’s Office increase by \$46,696 in fiscal 2025 to hire two revenue examiners to collect the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge, deposit the revenue into the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund, and review quarterly returns submitted by owners and operators of refuse disposal systems. This estimate assumes that the revenue examiners are hired on April 1, 2025 so that they can be trained by the time the Comptroller’s Office begins collecting the surcharge on July 1, 2025. Because the bill does not allow for the Comptroller’s administrative costs to be covered by the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund, general funds are needed.

Positions	2.0
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$33,264
Operating Expenses	<u>13,432</u>
Total FY 2025 Comptroller’s Office Expenditures	\$46,696

Future year expenditures, which range from \$129,552 in fiscal 2026 to \$147,528 in fiscal 2029, reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

Distribution of Available Funds: MDE administers the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund. The fund may only be used to provide funding to specified grant programs within MDE, MDA, and MSDE and to cover associated administrative costs. While the bill requires funding to be provided to each of those programs (including MDA’s On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program and MSDE’s Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste), it does not specify an amount of funding – or percentage of total revenue collected – that MDE must allocate to each program each year. Thus, MDE has the discretion to award as much or as little funding to each program as it wishes, and MDE advises that it will determine such allocations after it has met with MDA and MSDE and evaluated the needs of each program. Accordingly, the annual allocations from the fund to MDA and MSDE are unknown.

Even so, this analysis assumes a full drawdown of the available special fund balance by MDE each year. After covering its own administrative expenses (beginning in fiscal 2026, when special funds are first available), it is assumed that MDE uses all available funding for the four recipient programs (two that it administers and two administered by MDA and MSDE, respectively) each year. Accordingly, special fund expenditures for MDE increase

by an estimated \$14.8 million in fiscal 2026, \$15.1 million in fiscal 2027, \$15.4 million in fiscal 2028, and \$15.8 million in fiscal 2029.

It is further assumed that MDA and MSDE, in each fiscal year, use the full allotment of funding that MDE distributes to them to provide grants (and pay for associated administrative costs, if applicable) under the respective programs they oversee. Thus, annual special fund expenditures for each agency increase by amounts corresponding to the annual special fund revenues they receive from MDE.

The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) notes that, pursuant to current law, MSDE's grant program terminates at the end of fiscal 2027.

Maryland Department of the Environment Administrative Costs: General fund expenditures for MDE increase by \$90,888 in fiscal 2025 to hire two new employees (one natural resource planner and one administrator) to (1) administer the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund; (2) establish and implement the Food Waste Reduction and Diversion Grants Program and the Circular Economy Incentive Program; (3) consult with MDA on the administration of the On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program; and (4) collaborate and write mandatory reports. This estimate reflects a hiring date of April 1, 2025, and assumes that MDE must hire staff in advance of the collection of surcharge revenue in order to establish the grant programs and conduct outreach to eligible entities and counties. Because special fund revenues will not yet be available when the employees are hired, it is assumed that general funds are needed to cover MDE's administrative costs in fiscal 2025.

Future year administrative expenditures, which range from \$242,470 in fiscal 2026 to \$267,636 in fiscal 2029, reflect (1) full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses and (2) the hiring of one regulatory engineering specialist on July 1, 2025. Because the bill authorizes up to 10% of annual estimated surcharge revenue to be used to cover reasonable administrative costs, it is assumed that, beginning in fiscal 2026, MDE's administrative costs are fully covered with special funds.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Administrative Costs: General fund expenditures for MDA increase by \$153,955 in fiscal 2025 to hire two employees (one administrator and one administrative aide) to develop and implement the On-Farm Organic Diversion and Composting Grant Program, institute procedures for awarding grants to eligible entities, and collaborate and write mandatory reports. MDA must also consult with MDE on the administration of the MDE's Food Waste Reduction and Diversion Grants Program. This estimate reflects a hiring date of April 1, 2025, and assumes that MDA must hire staff in

advance of the collection of surcharge revenue in order to establish the grant program and conduct outreach to eligible entities. The estimate also reflects \$100,000 in costs for contractual assistance to develop grant application procedures. Because special fund revenues will not yet be available, it is assumed that general funds are needed to cover MDA's administrative costs in fiscal 2025.

Future year administrative expenditures, which range from \$182,575 in fiscal 2026 to \$204,370 in fiscal 2029, reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses. The estimates also reflect \$25,000 annually for contractual services. Again, based on the anticipated revenue stream to the fund, up to 10% of the surcharge revenue is anticipated to be more than sufficient to cover MDA's administrative costs in the out-years.

Maryland State Department of Education Administrative Costs

The fiscal 2024 budget includes \$250,000 in general funds for the Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste in MSDE. MSDE advises that to date, the grant program has received 38 applications, seeking a total of nearly \$130,000 in grant funding, from schools and local education agencies. The fiscal 2025 budget as introduced does not include any funding for the program.

MSDE advises that if it receives funding from the Reduce, Recycle, Remanufacture Fund, it needs to hire one to two staff (depending on the amount of funding it receives) to provide administrative support for the program. DLS disagrees. Because the program already exists, the extent to which additional staffing is needed – due to this bill alone – is unclear. Also, MSDE's role in the grant program is limited, as MAEOE reviews grant applications and selects grant recipients under the program.

State Solid Waste Management Costs

State solid waste disposal costs increase, likely by a minimal amount, beginning in fiscal 2026 due to the surcharge; it is expected that any costs incurred by refuse disposal facilities are passed on to consumers. Thus, State expenditures (multiple fund types) increase on an annual basis beginning in fiscal 2026.

State Agencies as Eligible Grant Recipients

To the extent that a State agency or an institution of higher education receives grant funding from one of the new grant programs established under the bill, grant revenues and expenditures for any such entity increase correspondingly.

Local Fiscal Effect: As noted above, this analysis assumes that a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge is established by MDE and begins to be collected in fiscal 2026.

For a county that does not establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program under the bill, local solid waste disposal costs increase beginning in fiscal 2026 due to the statewide solid waste disposal surcharge; it is expected that any increase in costs incurred by refuse disposal facilities is passed on to consumers. Also, many refuse disposal systems are owned and/or operated by local governments. Accordingly, local administrative expenditures likely increase to collect and remit the surcharge revenue and related information to the Comptroller on a quarterly basis.

To the extent that a county establishes a local solid waste disposal surcharge program under the bill, local solid waste disposal costs increase due to the local surcharge, and local revenues and expenditures increase due to establishment of the local program. The local surcharge is determined by the county but must be greater than or equal to the statewide surcharge (\$2 per ton initially, adjusted for inflation as specified).

DLS notes that while some local jurisdictions may already have local solid waste disposal surcharges in place, they must still submit a request to MDE under the bill to establish a local solid waste disposal surcharge program that meets the bill's requirements.

To the extent that local governments, local education agencies, schools, soil conservation districts, or other local entities receive grant funding from one of the grant programs established and/or funded under the bill, local grant revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly.

Small Business Effect: To the extent a statewide solid waste disposal surcharge is established, solid waste disposal costs for all businesses – including small businesses – increase, as it is expected that the increase in costs incurred by refuse disposal facilities is passed on to consumers. Depending on the county in which a small business is located, the solid waste disposal surcharge may be higher if a county establishes a local solid waste disposal surcharge program. Because some refuse disposal systems are owned and/or operated by small businesses, there could also be an impact on these entities to collect and remit the surcharge revenue and related information to the Comptroller on a quarterly basis.

Grant revenues and expenditures for small businesses that are eligible for and receive grants under the bill increase beginning in fiscal 2026. For example, farmers benefit from additional funding to support the adoption of on-farm composting and the sale of composted material. Small businesses that provide the type of services, supplies, or

functions that are eligible for grant funding under the bill may see an increase in the demand for their services.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 1139 of 2023 and HB 1070 of 2022.

Designated Cross File: HB 163 (Delegate Charkoudian) - Environment and Transportation.

Information Source(s): Maryland Environmental Service; Calvert and Prince George's counties; Maryland Association of Counties; Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority; City of Annapolis; Maryland Municipal League; Comptroller's Office; Baltimore City Community College; University System of Maryland; Morgan State University; St. Mary's College of Maryland; Maryland Department of Agriculture; Maryland Department of the Environment; Maryland State Department of Education; Maryland Department of Health; Baltimore City Public Schools; Montgomery County Public Schools; Department of Legislative Services

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