

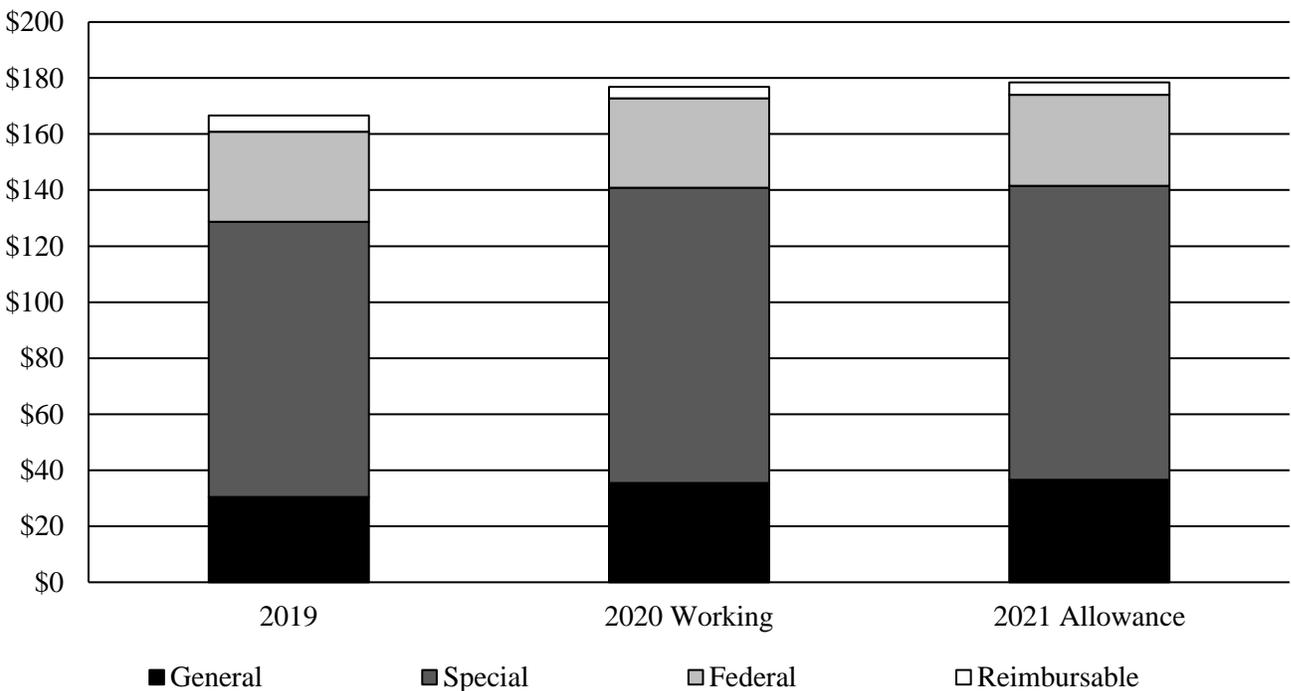
U00A
Department of the Environment

Executive Summary

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) was created in 1987 to protect and restore the quality of the State’s land, air, and water resources and safeguard citizens from health risks associated with pollution. It is responsible for planning, monitoring, controlling, and regulating air, solid, and hazardous wastes; radiation, sewage sludge, sediment, and stormwater; toxicities, sewage treatment and water supply facilities; and environmental disease control programs.

Operating Budget Summary

**Budget Increases \$1.6 Million or 0.9% to \$178.4 Million in Fiscal 2021
(\$ in Millions)**



Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding. The fiscal 2020 appropriation includes deficiencies, planned reversions, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance includes contingent reductions and general salary increases.

- The MDE budget includes a fiscal 2020 deficiency, which would increase MDE’s general fund appropriation by \$1,000,000 and reduce the special fund appropriation by \$750,000. The majority of the deficiency provides for \$750,000 in general funds to offset the same amount of

special funds in the Air and Radiation Administration as a result of declining revenues. The remainder of the general fund increase provides for the implementation of expanded lead prevention activities under Chapter 341 of 2019 (Environment – Reduction of Lead Risk in Housing – Elevated Blood Lead Levels and Environmental Investigations (Maryland Healthy Children Act)).

- The overall adjusted change in the MDE fiscal 2021 budget is an increase of \$1.6 million, or 0.9%. The largest changes are an increase of \$1.0 million in special funds for operations and maintenance grants for wastewater treatment plants upgraded to enhanced nutrient removal technology, a decrease of \$0.9 million for scrap tire projects, and a decrease of \$0.9 million for 10 abolished positions.

Key Observations

- ***Criteria Pollutants Rise Modestly, but Compliance with the Eight-hour Ozone Standard Continues to Improve:*** MDE has the objective of reducing emissions of criteria pollutants from power plants. These criteria pollutants are ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. There was a modest increase in criteria air pollutants (in thousands of tons per year) emitted from power plants in calendar 2018, but compliance with the eight-hour ozone standard continues to improve.
- ***Child Blood Lead Levels Continue to Decline Despite More Testing:*** MDE has the objective to reduce the number of elevated blood lead levels found. The number of children tested for elevated blood lead continues to rise, while the reported exceedances of the elevated blood lead standard of greater than or equal to 5 micrograms per deciliter – the most stringent standard for child blood lead levels – continues to fall. MDE notes that the calendar 2019 numbers will be released with the annual report in October 2020.
- ***Permitted Composting Facilities Increase, While the Quantity of Organic Materials Recycled Lags:*** MDE has the objective to increase diversion of organic materials from disposal by increasing the number of permitted composting facilities and increasing the quantity of organic materials recycled annually. The number of permitted composting facilities increased from 12 in calendar 2016 to 23 in calendar 2018 with the expectation that this trend will continue. The tons of organic material recycled, which encompasses more than composted material, does not increase as robustly between calendar 2014 and 2018 although, once again, there is the expectation that these numbers will increase in the out-year estimates.
- ***Maryland Clean Air Fund Reports Not Submitted and Balance Running Negative:*** Section 2-107(3) of the Environment Article requires the submission of an annual Maryland Clean Air Fund report. No reports have been submitted since the fiscal 2014 report was submitted in May 2015. There has been a decrease in Air and Radiation Administration revenues to the Maryland Clean Air Fund from Clean Air Act Title V emissions-based permits

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– the major stationary sources of air pollution – as a result of the closure of various compliance entities. For instance, the Verso Inc. paper plant in Luke, Maryland closed in June 2019. The Clean Air Act Title V fund summary shows negative encumbrance balances between fiscal 2017 and 2018, which then turns into a negative cash balance in fiscal 2019.

- ***Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Reports Reflect a Declining Fund Balance:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$200,000 in general funds pending MDE’s submission of the *Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Report* by November 1, 2019. Section 9-275(c) of the Environment Article specifies that an annual status report is due on or before November 1 of each year. MDE has not consistently met this requirement. The submitted report, when taken into context with prior year reports, reflects a declining Maryland Used Tire Cleanup and Recycling Fund balance and fluctuating levels of scrap tire projects funded. The declining balance appears to be related to the administrative expenses charged to the fund.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Positions</u>
1. Abolish vacant positions in the Water and Science Administration.	\$ 185,315	3.0
2. Abolish vacant positions in the Land and Materials Administration.	127,064	2.0
3. Add budget bill language restricting funding pending the submission of the fiscal 2020 Maryland Clean Air Fund annual report and a report on ways to make the Maryland Clean Air Fund solvent.		
4. Abolish vacant Air and Radiation Administration positions.	148,500	3.0
5. Abolish vacant Coordinating Offices positions.	107,048	2.0
6. Amend budget bill language to strike an erroneous provision in the Air and Radiation Administration fiscal 2020 deficiency appropriation that refers to the expansion of lead prevention activities.		
7. Add budget bill language restricting funding pending the submission of delinquent Maryland Clean Air Fund fiscal 2015 through 2019 annual reports.		
Total Reductions	\$ 567,927	10.0

Updates

- ***Status of Corrective Actions Related to the Most Recent Fiscal Compliance Audit:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$25,000 in general funds until MDE submitted a report describing actions taken to address the two repeat audit findings in the most recent fiscal compliance audit issued by the Office of Legislative Audits. The report was required 45 days before the release of funds. To date, MDE has not submitted the report and, thus, the funds have not been released.
- ***Lithium Ion Battery Recycling Program Report:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$50,000 in general funds pending MDE’s submission of a report on a lithium ion battery recycling program by December 1, 2019. The submitted report notes the value of recycling lithium ion batteries and reflects the cost effectiveness of building on existing collection locations through the Call2Recycle program and local household hazardous waste drop-off locations with possible augmentation in underserved areas.
- ***Enforcement and Inspection Position Strength Assessment and Vacant Position Filling:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted funding pending the submission of quarterly reports from MDE and the Maryland Department of Agriculture on compliance and enforcement inspections and positions and then further restricted the funding for filling vacant compliance and enforcement positions. The submitted reports note that between fiscal 2011 and 2019, the number of inspectors for the three administrations has changed as follows: 12 additional positions for the Land and Materials Administration (from 66 to 78 positions); 2 additional positions for the Water and Science Administration (from 48 to 50 positions); and 9 fewer positions for the Air and Radiation Management Administration (from 48 to 39 positions). The number of vacancies has continued to remain high in recent years for the Land and Materials Administration.

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Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) was created in 1987 to protect and restore the quality of the State's land, air, and water resources and safeguard citizens from health risks associated with pollution. It is responsible for planning, monitoring, controlling, and regulating air, solid, and hazardous wastes; radiation, sewage sludge, sediment, and stormwater; toxicities, sewage treatment, and water supply facilities; and environmental disease control programs. The department is structured into six major administrative units.

- ***Office of the Secretary:*** This office provides direction and establishes State environmental policies to be implemented by the operating units.
- ***Operational Services Administration:*** This administration provides general administrative and fiscal services to the department.
- ***Water and Science Administration:*** This administration administers the State's water pollution control and drinking water protection activities, implements Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for pollutants in impaired waterways, regulates industrial/municipal wastewater and stormwater discharge, develops and promulgates water quality standards, provides technical support and analysis for TMDLs, monitors shellfish, develops environmental and public health risk assessments, implements nonpoint source pollution programs, and develops and issues fish advisories.
- ***Land and Materials Administration:*** This administration ensures that all types of hazardous and nonhazardous solid wastes are managed in a manner that protects public health and the environment. It regulates solid waste management facilities, scrap tire recycling facilities, above-ground and below-ground petroleum storage facilities, petroleum distribution, hazardous waste transportation, mining, and both concentrated animal feeding operations and Maryland animal feeding operations. In addition, this administration coordinates lead poisoning prevention efforts.
- ***Air and Radiation Administration:*** This administration ensures that air quality and radiation levels in Maryland sustain public health, safety, and the environment. It operates an air-monitoring network, licenses asbestos removal contractors, provides oversight of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program (VEIP), and monitors radiation use. Climate change initiatives are a relatively new component of its operations.

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- **Coordinating Offices:** This office manages budget matters, the Water Quality and Drinking Water Revolving Loan funds and other water pollution control program capital projects, and Board of Public Works activities; coordinates public information and outreach; provides hazardous chemical and oil spill emergency response services; provides legal advice; and information technology services.

MDE’s mission is to protect and restore the environment for the health and well-being of all Marylanders. MDE’s vision is for healthy, vibrant, and sustainable communities and ecosystems in Maryland. MDE has five goals that are consistent with efforts to protect and preserve Maryland’s natural resources. The goals are as follows.

- **Goal 1:** Provide excellent customer service and community outreach.
- **Goal 2:** Manage air quality and emissions for maximum protection of human health and the environment.
- **Goal 3:** Reduce Maryland citizens’ exposure to hazards.
- **Goal 4:** Protect water resources and ensure safe and adequate supplies of drinking water.
- **Goal 5:** Support and track sustainable materials management and waste reduction.

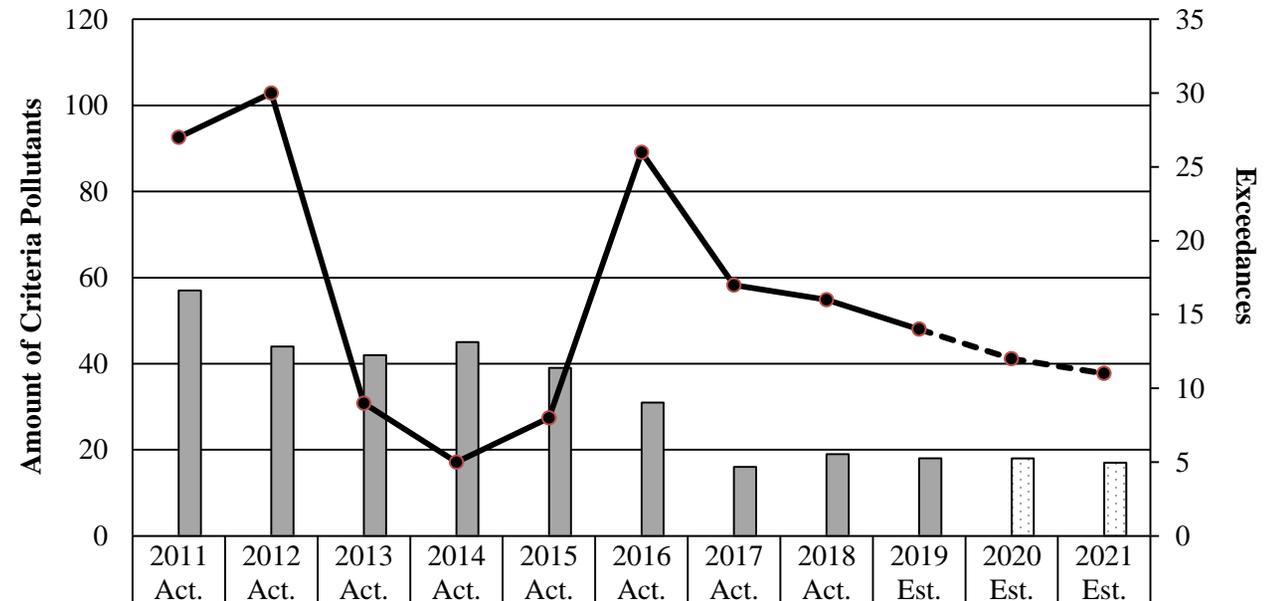
Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

The MDE Managing for Results measures show that (1) criteria pollutants continue to rise, but compliance with the eight-hour ozone standard continues to improve; (2) child blood lead levels continue to decline despite more testing; and (3) permitted composting facilities increase, while the quantity of organic materials recycled lags.

1. Criteria Pollutants Rise Modestly, but Compliance with the Eight-hour Ozone Standard Continues to Improve

MDE’s second goal is to manage air quality and emissions for maximum protection of human health and the environment. Under this goal, MDE has the objective of reducing emissions of criteria pollutants from power plants. These criteria pollutants are ground-level ozone, particular matter, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. As seen in **Exhibit 1**, there was a modest increase in criteria air pollutants (in thousands of tons per year) emitted from power plants in calendar 2018, but compliance with the eight-hour ozone standard continues to improve.

**Exhibit 1
Air Quality Measures
Calendar 2011-2021 Est.**



Average Monthly Highest Max Temperature for Baltimore Area, Maryland	106	104	97	96	97	100	98	99	100		
■ Amount of Criteria Pollutants (in Thousands of Tons Per Year) Emitted from Power Plants	57	44	42	45	39	31	16	19	18	18	17
●— Exceedances of the Eight-hour Ozone Standard	27	30	9	5	8	26	17	16	14	12	11

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2021 Budget Books; National Weather Service

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Maryland sought a judicial review of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) decision to deny Maryland’s petition for relief under Section 126 of the Clean Air Act on October 15, 2018. The petition asked EPA to impose additional controls on upwind emissions of nitrogen oxides that are a precursor to the ozone that cause Maryland to exceed the eight-hour ozone standard when the weather is warm. MDE notes that Maryland filed oral arguments that were heard on January 16, 2020, in the Washington, DC circuit court. There is no deadline for the court to decide on the case.

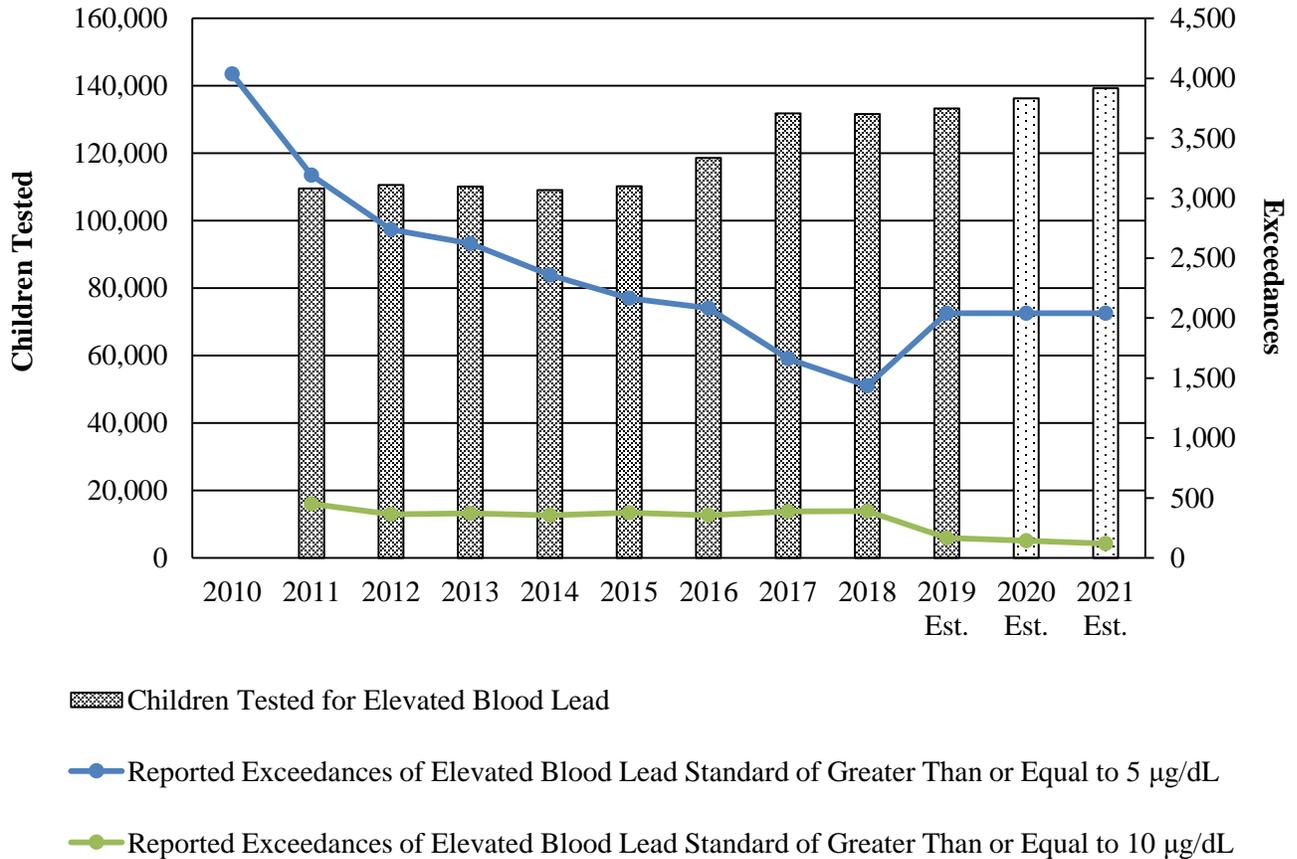
Maryland also petitioned the Ozone Transport Commission on May 30, 2019, under Section 184(c) of the federal Clean Air Act. The petition asks the commission to consider, among other control measures, the potential need for daily limits at coal-fired power plants in Pennsylvania in order to bring areas in the Ozone Transport Region into attainment with the ozone standard. The commission voted to proceed with the petition process, including analyzing recent power plant operations in Pennsylvania, and has solicited public comment.

In terms of in-State sources, MDE notes that it has taken action regarding both stationary and mobile emission sources. For stationary sources, it has imposed more stringent nitrogen oxide emission limits on both coal-fired electric generating units and municipal waste combustors. For mobile sources, Maryland has joined with other states to preserve national vehicle emissions standards and to protect Maryland’s ability to retain its vehicle emissions program in its current form. In addition, Maryland also continues to implement the following long-standing programs to address ozone: VEIP; the Maryland Healthy Air Act; and the Clean Cars Act.

2. Child Blood Lead Levels Continue to Decline Despite More Testing

MDE’s third goal is to reduce Maryland citizens’ exposure to hazards. Under this goal is the objective to reduce the number of elevated blood lead levels found. **Exhibit 2** shows that the number of children tested for elevated blood lead continues to rise, while the reported exceedances of the elevated blood lead standard of greater than or equal to 5 micrograms per deciliter – the most stringent standard for child blood lead levels – continues to fall. MDE notes that the calendar 2019 numbers will be released with the annual report in October 2020.

**Exhibit 2
Child Blood Lead Status
Calendar 2010-2021 Est.**



µg/dL: micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood

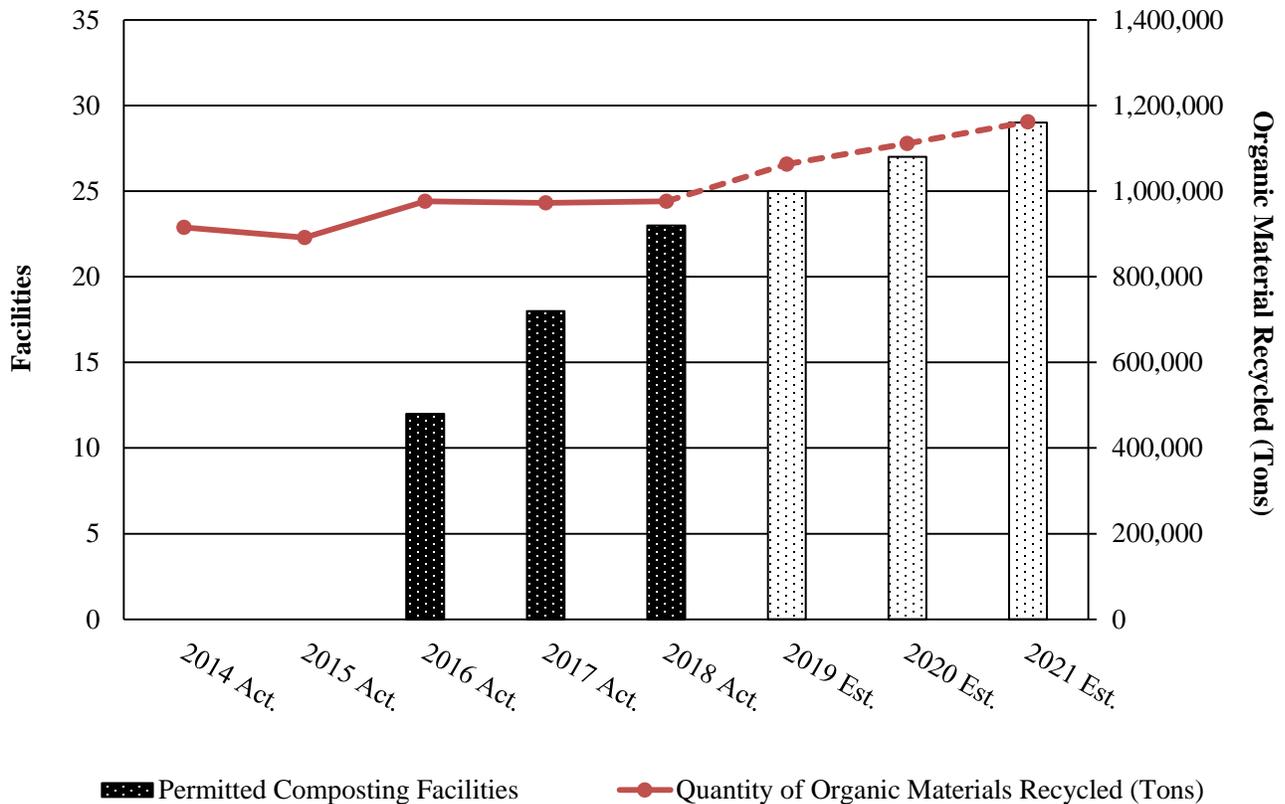
Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2021 Budget Books; Maryland Department of the Environment

3. Permitted Composting Facilities Increase While the Quantity of Organic Materials Recycled Lags

MDE’s fifth goal is to support sustainable materials management and waste reduction. Under this goal is the objective to increase diversion of organic materials from disposal by increasing the number of permitted composting facilities and increasing the quantity of organic materials recycled annually. The diversion of organic materials from disposal can be accomplished by composting but also by waste prevention, food donation, use for animal feed, and anaerobic digestion. Therefore,

organic materials were being recycled before the permitting of composting facilities. As shown in **Exhibit 3**, the number of permitted composting facilities increased from 12 in calendar 2016 to 23 in 2018 with the expectation that this trend will continue. The tons of organic material recycled, which encompasses more than composted material, does not increase as robustly between calendar 2014 and 2018 although, once again, there is the expectation that these numbers will increase in the out-year estimates.

**Exhibit 3
Composting Activity
Calendar 2014-2021 Est.**



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2021 Budget Books; Maryland Department of the Environment

MDE notes that there are 23 permitted composting facilities but only 18 operational facilities, including 13 yard trimming and 5 food/manure/wood facilities. These facilities accepted 339,102 tons of organics in calendar 2018 and produced 207,882 of completed compost. In terms of the overall organics recycling, MDE notes that Maryland recycled 976,019 tons of organics, including the amount composted, out of the total 1,855,017 tons of organics generated. This means that approximately 53% of organics were recycled in Maryland in calendar 2018.

Fiscal 2020

Proposed Deficiency

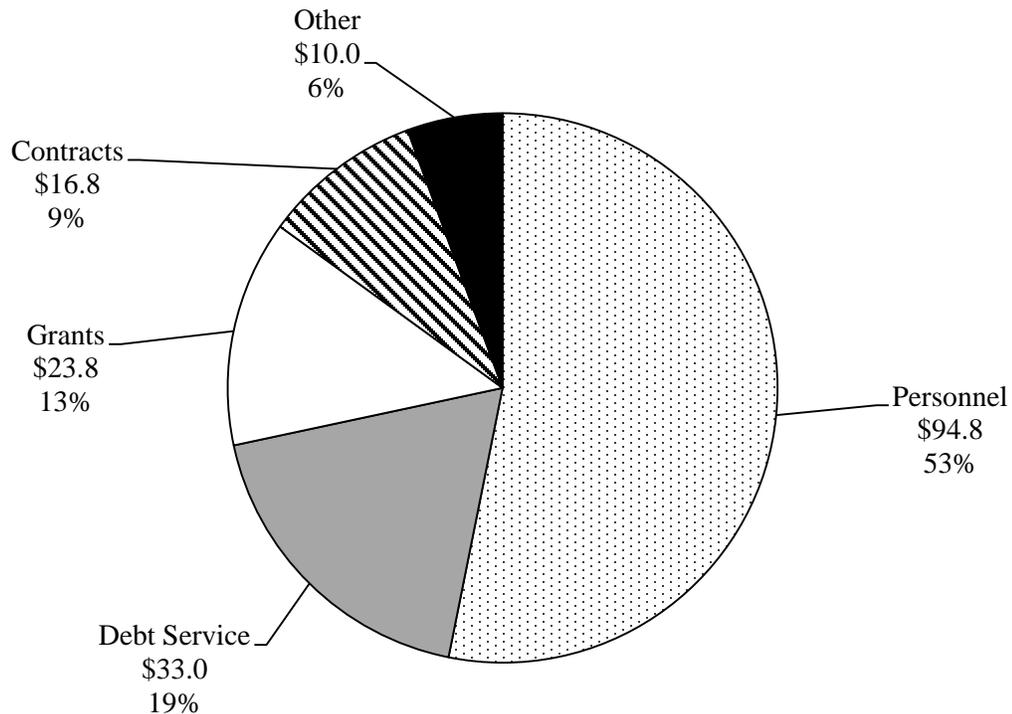
The Governor has submitted deficiency appropriations for the fiscal 2020 operating budget for two programs that would increase MDE’s general fund appropriation by \$1,000,000 and reduce the special fund appropriation by \$750,000. There is an increase of \$250,000 in general funds in the Land and Materials Administration in order to implement expanded lead prevention activities under Chapter 341. The fiscal note for Chapter 341 indicated the need for an increase of \$1,300,000 in general funds for 15.0 regular positions and program costs associated with implementing a revised definition of elevated blood lead level. MDE notes that it originally intended to hire a contract for the work, but there was insufficient time to go through the procurement process. MDE will instead use contractual full-time equivalents (FTE) that will be converted to regular positions in the fiscal 2021 allowance.

There is also an increase of \$750,000 in general funds and a corresponding decrease of \$750,000 in Maryland Clean Air Fund special funds in the Air and Radiation Administration in order to support air quality monitoring, permitting, and compliance. This results in no net increase in MDE’s appropriation. MDE notes that there has been a decrease in Air and Radiation Administration revenues to the Maryland Clean Air Fund from emissions-based permits as a result of the closure of various compliance entities. The Maryland Clean Air Fund and the fiscal 2020 deficiency are discussed further as an issue in this analysis.

Fiscal 2021 Overview of Agency Spending

MDE’s main expenditure categories are personnel, debt service, grants, contracts, and other administrative funding. **Exhibit 4** reflects this breakdown. The personnel category includes MDE’s 893.0 regular positions and 81.0 contractual FTEs and accounts for \$94.8 million, or 53%, of MDE’s fiscal 2021 allowance. Debt service on Bay Restoration Fund revenue bonds accounts for \$33.0 million, or 19%. The next largest category is grants, which accounts for \$23.8 million, or 13%, and includes \$10.0 million for Clean Water Commerce Act grants and \$8.0 million for grants to local jurisdictions to operate and maintain wastewater treatment plants upgraded to enhanced nutrient removal technology. Contracts account for \$16.8 million, or 9%. This category includes contract funding of \$2.8 million for Department of Information Technology (DoIT) fee-for-service (FFS) work, \$1.5 million for administrative grants to local jurisdictions for administering septic system upgrade grants and regulations as authorized by Chapter 379 of 2014, and \$1.4 million for abandoned mine land reclamation projects. The remaining \$10.0 million, or 6%, of expenditures are for other spending.

Exhibit 4
Overview of Agency Spending
Fiscal 2021 Allowance
(\$ in Millions)



Source: Department of Budget and Management; Department of Legislative Services

Proposed Budget Change

The MDE fiscal 2021 adjusted allowance increases by \$1.6 million, or 0.9%, relative to the fiscal 2020 adjusted working appropriation, as shown in **Exhibit 5**. The changes by fund reflect an increase of \$1.1 million in general funds, a decrease of \$0.4 million in special funds, an increase of \$0.5 million in federal funds, and an increase of \$0.3 million in reimbursable funds. The largest changes are an increase of \$1.0 million for operations and maintenance grants for wastewater treatment plants upgraded to enhanced nutrient removal technology, a decrease of \$0.9 million for scrap tire projects, and a decrease of \$0.9 million for 10 abolished positions. Changes in personnel funding are discussed first and then other administrative changes.

Exhibit 5
Proposed Budget
Department of the Environment
(\$ in Thousands)

How Much It Grows:	General Fund	Special Fund	Federal Fund	Reimb. Fund	Total
Fiscal 2019 Actual	\$30,486	\$98,159	\$32,167	\$5,783	\$166,594
Fiscal 2020 Working Appropriation	35,447	105,347	31,956	4,109	176,859
Fiscal 2021 Allowance	<u>36,548</u>	<u>104,965</u>	<u>32,482</u>	<u>4,443</u>	<u>178,438</u>
Fiscal 2020-2021 Amount Change	\$1,102	-\$383	\$526	\$335	\$1,580
Fiscal 2020-2021 Percent Change	3.1%	-0.4%	1.6%	8.1%	0.9%
Where It Goes:					<u>Change</u>
Personnel Expenses					
Fiscal 2021 2% cost-of-living allowance.....					\$712
Retirement contribution					582
10 new positions					511
Net annualization of the fiscal 2020 1% cost-of-living allowance					343
Employee and retiree health insurance					196
Workers' compensation premium assessment					79
Turnover adjustments					35
Other fringe benefit adjustments.....					35
General salary decrease					-270
10 abolished positions.....					-911
Other Changes					
Grants					
Operations and maintenance grants for wastewater treatment plants					1,000
Water Infrastructure Improvement Act funding					645
Contracts					
Oil Control Program site cleanup					220
Childhood Lead Registry					-106
Online Lead Rental Registry System.....					-200
One-time fiscal 2020 deficiency for expanded lead prevention activities					-250
Construction monitoring for major wastewater treatment plants.....					-275
Mining projects, including a bond forfeiture project					-380
Ongoing applications software maintenance agreements					-410
Scrap tire projects					-933

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Where It Goes:	<u>Change</u>
<i>Routine Operations</i>	
Net contractual FTEs increase 9.0, primarily in Land and Materials Administration	536
State-controlled costs	347
Rent increase	186
Other	18
Capital lease payments	-130
Total	\$1,580

FTE: full-time equivalent

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding. The fiscal 2020 appropriation includes deficiencies, planned reversions, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance includes contingent reductions and general salary increases.

Personnel

The MDE personnel expenditures increase by \$1,311,864 in the fiscal 2021 adjusted allowance. In terms of increases, there is \$712,340 for the fiscal 2021 2% cost-of-living allowance, and \$581,785 for the retirement contribution. In addition, there is an increase of \$510,698 for 10 new positions. This increase reflects 3 new positions for implementing Chapter 557 of 2019 (Drinking Water Outlets in School Buildings – Lead Testing and Reporting Requirements and Grant Programs) and 7 new positions for implementing Chapter 341.

In terms of decreases, there is a reduction of \$911,040 as a result of 10 abolished positions that were vacant. As a result, there is no overall change in MDE’s regular positions. There is also a decrease of \$269,706 for salaries.

Other Changes

Overall, the nonpersonnel portion of the MDE fiscal 2021 adjusted allowance increases by \$267,733. The areas of change may be broadly categorized as grants, contracts, and routine operations.

Grants

There are two large changes in grant funding in fiscal 2021. The operations and maintenance grant funding for wastewater treatment plants upgraded to enhanced nutrient removal technology increases from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 in the fiscal 2021 allowance. This is funding from the Bay Restoration Fund; up to 10% of the annual revenue generated from wastewater treatment plant users may be used for operations and maintenance costs. There is also an increase of \$645,100 for federal Water Infrastructure Improvement Act funding, which helps smaller communities meet federal clean water standards and, in particular, will help Maryland address lead in drinking water in schools and child care centers. The \$645,100 increase for federal Water Infrastructure Improvement Act funding is

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reflected in the fiscal 2021 allowance as an increase of \$388,500 for assistance to small and disadvantaged communities and \$256,600 for State lead testing work.

Contracts

Funding for contracts reflects a large decrease in the fiscal 2021 allowance. The largest decrease is \$933,000 in special funds. The decrease is due to the combination of a reduction of scrap tire revenue and reduced expenditures since smaller projects are being undertaken, although the large Garner/Brandywine project is still being funded. One consequence of the reduced revenue is the decision to not hold the annual Amnesty Day for scrap tire drop-offs, which also reduces expenditures. The scrap tire revenue also is being stretched more thinly as it is a main support for the administration of the Land and Materials Administration.

Funding for applications software decreases by \$410,000, comprised of \$335,000 in federal funds and \$75,000 in special funds as a result of moving to the DoIT FFS business model for products such as McAfee cybersecurity software. Mining program funding decreases by \$379,950 in the fiscal 2021 allowance comprised of a decrease of \$494,200 in special funds and an increase of \$114,250 in federal funds. The majority of this change is explained by the one-time fiscal 2020 funding for the Buffalo 422 Sludge Pond Project – a bond forfeiture project for a mining company that was permitted after 1977 when the Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act went into effect. There is also a reduction of \$275,000 for construction monitoring since the majority of the major wastewater treatment plants have been upgraded to enhanced nutrient removal technology. Funding for lead poisoning prevention activities decreases by \$250,000 due to the one-time fiscal 2020 deficiency for expanded lead prevention activities; \$200,000 for the processing and scanning of backlogged registration certificates for the Online Lead Rental Registry System, which is now being handled by regular positions and contractual FTEs; and \$105,608 for the Childhood Lead Registry. These decreases are offset partially by an increase of \$220,000 for Oil Control Program site cleanups due to increases in both the number of planned cleanups and the cost per cleanup.

Routine Operations

Routine operations account for the remainder of the change in MDE's fiscal 2021 budget. There is an increase of \$536,094 for contractual FTEs. This reflects funding for an additional 9.0 FTEs and various reclassifications and other adjustments. As shown in **Exhibit 6**, the largest increase is for 6.0 FTEs in the Land and Materials Administration. There is a net increase of \$346,914 in combined funds for State-controlled costs for standard services provided by other State agencies. Annual rent costs negotiated by the Department of General Services increase by \$185,660, comprised of \$214,086 in special funds, \$4,657 in reimbursable funds, and \$577 in federal funds, which are partially offset by a decrease of \$33,660 in general funds. These increases are offset partially by a decrease of \$129,656 for capital lease payments spread across the Operational Services Administration, Water and Science Administration, and Coordinating Offices.

Exhibit 6
Contractual Full-time Equivalent and Funding Changes
Fiscal 2020-2021

<u>Program</u>	<u>FTE</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Office of the Secretary	0.0	\$47,353	Reflects reclassifications.
Operational Services Administration	1.0	54,725	Assist with employee recruitment.
Water and Science Administration	0.0	27,988	Reflects reclassifications.
Land and Materials Administration	6.0	284,160	Support federal grants (1.0), manage data for lead inspections (3.0), provide administrative support for the Oil Control Program (1.0), and provide lead program inspection (1.0).
Air and Radiation Administration	0.5	61,418	Convert part-time engineer to full-time and provide salary adjustments based on current classifications.
Coordinating Offices	1.5	60,450	Support engineering program (1.0), support Emergency Response (0.5), and provide adjustments for noncompetitive salaries.
Total	9.0	\$536,094	

FTE: full-time equivalent

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment

Personnel Data

	<u>FY 19</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 20</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 21</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 20-21</u> <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	893.00	893.00	893.00	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>47.14</u>	<u>72.00</u>	<u>81.00</u>	<u>9.00</u>
Total Personnel	940.14	965.00	974.00	9.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	58.01	6.57%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/19	120.00	13.44%
Vacancies Above Turnover	61.99	

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- MDE’s position count does not change between the fiscal 2020 working appropriation and the fiscal 2021 allowance because 10 new positions in the allowance are offset by 10 abolished vacant positions. MDE notes that the abolished positions are spread across the agency and that any impacts to the agency of losing the positions will be mitigated by the use of contractual FTEs or reorganization of functions.
- As of December 31, 2019, MDE had 120 vacant positions of which 21 positions have been vacant for more than a year. MDE notes the following status for these positions that have been vacant for more than a year: 10 are in recruitment; 4 are being interviewed for; 3 are filled; 3 are being reviewed for contractual conversion; and 1 has been abolished. MDE notes that a number of people retired before the December 31, 2019 deadline for State retiree prescription drug benefits established in Chapter 767 of 2019.
- As shown in Exhibit 6, MDE contractual FTEs increase by 9.0 in the fiscal 2021 allowance.
- The MDE turnover rate increased from 6.51% in the fiscal 2020 working appropriation to 6.57% in the fiscal 2021 allowance. Therefore, MDE must hold open about 58 positions throughout fiscal 2021. MDE had 120 positions vacant, or 13.44%, as of December 31, 2019.

Issues

1. Maryland Clean Air Fund Reports Not Submitted and Balance Running Negative

Section 2-107(3) of the Environment Article requires the submission of an annual Maryland Clean Air Fund report. The report is required to include an accounting of all financial receipts and expenditures to and from the fund and any relevant information regarding the federal approval process, the effectiveness of the permitting program, and any other issues related to the operation of the permitting program. No reports have been submitted since the fiscal 2014 report was submitted on May 7, 2015.

As noted previously, there is an increase of \$750,000 in general funds and a corresponding decrease of \$750,000 in Maryland Clean Air Fund special funds in the Air and Radiation Administration in order to support air quality monitoring, permitting, and compliance. This results in no net increase in MDE's appropriation. MDE notes that there has been a decrease in Air and Radiation Administration revenues to the Maryland Clean Air Fund from Clean Air Act Title V emissions-based permits – the major stationary sources of air pollution – as a result of the closure of various compliance entities. For instance, the Verso Inc. paper plant in Luke, Maryland closed in June 2019. In addition, the deficiency appropriation language erroneously includes information about implementing expanded lead prevention activities under Chapter 341.

There are two components to the Maryland Clean Air Fund: the Clean Air Act Title V permits; and all of the other funding sources, including non-Title V permits, construction permits, asbestos licenses, asbestos training fees, penalties, and Strategic Energy Investment Fund (SEIF) money from the Maryland Energy Administration. The Maryland Clean Air Fund summary, exclusive of the Clean Air Act Title V permits, is reflected in **Exhibit 7**. This summary shows that there is a healthy balance through fiscal 2019, perhaps partially due to the receipt of SEIF revenues. **Exhibit 8** reflects the Clean Air Act Title V fund summary, which shows negative encumbrance balances between fiscal 2017 and 2018, which then turns into a negative cash balance in fiscal 2019.

The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that budget bill language be added restricting \$100,000 of the fiscal 2020 general fund deficiency appropriation pending the submission of the delinquent Maryland Clean Air Fund reports and a provision striking the lead prevention activities language from the fiscal 2020 deficiency for the Air and Radiation Administration.

DLS also recommends that \$100,000 of the fiscal 2021 general fund appropriation for the Air and Radiation Administration be restricted pending the submission of the fiscal 2020 Maryland Clean Air Fund report and a report on ways to make the Maryland Clean Air Fund solvent.

Exhibit 7
Maryland Clean Air Fund
Fiscal 2015-2019

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>2015-2019</u>
Carryforward Balance						
Before Encumbrances	\$2,125,158	\$3,027,152	\$1,909,382	\$80,868	\$4,028,101	\$1,902,943
Gross Revenues	4,546,605	4,276,626	3,353,808	11,392,277	5,692,886	1,146,281
Direct Expenditures	3,644,611	5,394,396	5,182,322	7,445,044	6,413,550	2,768,939
Less Encumbrance						
Balance	1,124,388	1,164,193	1,332,961	1,994,991	879,354	-245,035
Adjusted Fund						
 Balance	\$1,902,764	\$745,189	-\$1,252,093	\$2,033,109	\$2,428,083	\$525,320

Note: The fiscal 2018 gross revenues reflect \$8.0 million in penalties received from Volkswagen AG and other diesel vehicle manufacturers to settle a lawsuit for the use of “defeat devices” to meet emissions standards.

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 8
Maryland Clean Air Fund – Title V
Fiscal 2015-2019

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>2015-2019</u>
Carryforward Balance						
Before Encumbrances	\$165,658	\$283,109	\$311,064	\$73,374	\$43,830	-\$121,828
Gross Revenues	4,479,933	3,042,593	2,897,186	2,003,069	2,120,206	-2,359,728
Direct Expenditures	4,362,483	3,014,638	3,134,876	2,032,612	3,050,764	-1,311,719
Less Encumbrance						
Balance	262,171	311,064	168,868	278,596	287,866	25,695
Adjusted Fund Balance	\$20,937	\$0	-\$95,494	-\$234,765	-\$1,174,593	-\$1,195,530

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment; Department of Legislative Services

2. Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Reports Reflect a Declining Fund Balance

Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$200,000 in general funds pending MDE's submission of the *Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Report* by November 1, 2019. Section 9-275(c) of the Environment Article specifies that an annual status report is due on or before November 1 of each year. MDE has not consistently met this requirement.

The submitted report, when taken into context with prior year reports, reflects a declining fund balance for the Maryland Used Tire Cleanup and Recycling Fund and fluctuating levels of scrap tire projects funded. As shown in **Exhibit 9**, revenues are increasing over the fiscal 2015 to 2019 time period, albeit slowly, so the primary reason for the balance decline appears to be increased expenditures for the Scrap Tire Program, the Land and Materials Administration, and indirect costs. The Land and Materials Administration administrative expenses were authorized by Chapter 487 of 2009 (Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act), and the indirect costs are authorized to cover overhead in the Office of the Secretary.

DLS recommends that MDE comment on what expenditures are covered by the Scrap Tire Program, the Land and Materials Administration, and the department's indirect costs; why these costs are increasing; the universe of scrap tire cleanup needs in terms of tires to be cleaned up and the associated funding needed; and what steps are needed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Maryland Used Tire Cleanup and Recycling Fund.

Exhibit 9
Maryland Used Tire Cleanup and Recycling Fund
Fiscal 2015-2019

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>2015-2019</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>2015-2019</u>
Opening Fund Balance	\$4,934,999	\$6,345,979	\$4,265,842	\$3,737,235	\$3,208,690	-\$1,726,309	\$4,498,549
Add Open Prior Year Encumbrances	1,866,537	556,082	2,077,364	343,441	83,069	-1,783,469	985,299
Adjusted Opening Fund Balance	\$6,801,537	\$6,902,060	\$6,343,206	\$4,080,676	\$3,291,759	-\$3,509,778	\$5,483,847
<i>Revenues</i>							
Gross Used Tire Fees Revenues After Comptroller Adjustment	\$3,725,910	\$3,904,971	\$3,574,454	\$3,679,670	\$3,996,950	\$271,040	\$3,776,391
Cost Recovery	0	0	176,410	0	0	0	35,282
Total Revenue	\$3,725,910	\$3,904,971	\$3,750,863	\$3,679,670	\$3,996,950	\$271,040	\$3,811,673
<i>Expenditures</i>							
Scrap Tire Program Expenses	\$509,682	\$717,163	\$2,264,529	\$2,571,129	\$2,517,398	\$2,007,715	\$1,715,980
Land and Materials Administration Expenses	1,675,123	1,167,374	692,055	996,788	1,676,576	1,453	1,241,583
Department Indirect Costs	477,530	610,052	845,028	627,945	780,263	302,733	668,164
Stockpile Cleanups	110,419	1,896,877	2,108,309	223,144	1,229,550	1,119,130	1,113,660
MES Projects and Administration	-300,000	72,359	103,471	49,581	94,602	394,602	4,003
Prior Year Encumbrance Payments	1,152,632	0	0	0	0	-1,152,632	230,526
Total Expenditures	\$3,625,386	\$4,463,826	\$6,013,393	\$4,468,587	\$6,298,388	\$2,673,002	\$4,973,916
Total Open Encumbrances	\$556,082	\$2,077,364	\$343,441	\$83,069	\$87,193	-\$468,889	\$629,430
Closing Fund Balance	\$6,345,979	\$4,265,842	\$3,737,235	\$3,208,690	\$903,128	-\$5,442,851	\$3,692,175

MES: Maryland Environmental Service

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment; Department of Legislative Services

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

	<u>Amount Reduction</u>		<u>Position Reduction</u>
1. Abolish vacant positions in the Water and Science Administration. PINs 073045, 014618, and 075388 have been vacant for more than a year.	\$ 185,315	FF	3.0
2. Abolish vacant positions in the Land and Materials Administration. PINs 014484 and 080144 have been vacant for more than a year.	127,064	FF	2.0
3. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:			

, provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of general operating expenses in the Air and Radiation Administration may not be expended until the Maryland Department of the Environment submits the fiscal 2020 Maryland Clean Air Fund annual report and a separate report on ways to make the Maryland Clean Air Fund solvent. The report on ways to make the Maryland Clean Air Fund solvent shall include:

- (1) the name, description, and emission level of facilities that hold Clean Air Act Title V operating permits for fiscal 2015 through 2021;
- (2) the income derived from the Title V operating permits for fiscal 2015 through 2021;
- (3) the direct and indirect operating expenses charged to the Title V operating permits, including a breakdown of one-time and ongoing costs, for fiscal 2015 through 2021;
- (4) the fiscal 2021 revenue structure for the Title V operating permits; and
- (5) possible alternative revenue structures and expenditure reduction schedules for sustaining the work supported by the Title V operating permits.

The requested reports shall be submitted no later than October 1, 2020. The budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the submission of the reports may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the reports are not submitted to the budget committees.

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Explanation: The fiscal 2021 operating budget bill includes a \$750,000 general fund deficiency appropriation for the Air and Radiation Administration due to declining Clean Air Act Title V operating permits, which reflects ongoing revenue concerns. This action restricts fiscal 2021 funding until the submission of both the fiscal 2020 Maryland Clean Air Fund annual report and a report on ways to make the Maryland Clean Air Fund solvent.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Maryland Clean Air Fund annual and solvency reports	Maryland Department of the Environment	November 1, 2020

	<u>Amount Reduction</u>	<u>Position Reduction</u>
4. Abolish vacant Air and Radiation Administration positions. PINs 077321, 087262, and 018394 have been vacant for more than a year.	148,500 SF	3.0
5. Abolish vacant Coordinating Offices positions. PINs 018216 and 055160 have been vacant for more than a year.	43,677 SF 63,371 FF	2.0
6. Amend the following language to the general fund appropriation: To become available immediately upon passage of this budget to supplement the appropriation for fiscal 2020 to implement expanded lead prevention activities under Chapter 341 of 2019 and to support air quality monitoring, permitting, and compliance in the Air and Radiation Administration.		
General Fund Appropriation.....	750,000	

Explanation: This action strikes an erroneous provision in the fiscal 2020 deficiency for the Maryland Department of the Environment’s Air and Radiation Administration. The struck wording reflects the purpose of the Land and Materials Administration fiscal 2020 deficiency.

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7. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of supporting air quality monitoring, permitting, and compliance in the Air and Radiation Administration may not be expended until the Maryland Department of the Environment submits the delinquent fiscal 2015 through 2019 Maryland Clean Air Fund annual reports required by Environment Article Section 2-107(3) by May 1, 2020. The budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment following the receipt of the reports. Funds restricted pending the submission of the reports may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the reports are not submitted to the budget committees.

Explanation: The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has not submitted the fiscal 2015 through 2019 Maryland Clean Air Fund annual reports required by Environment Article Section 2-107(3). This action restricts funding in the fiscal 2020 general fund deficiency appropriation pending the submission of the delinquent reports.

Information Request	Author	Due Date	
Maryland Clean Air Fund annual reports	MDE	May 1, 2020	
Total Reductions		\$ 567,927	10.0
Total Special Fund Reductions		\$ 192,177	
Total Federal Fund Reductions		\$ 375,750	

Updates

1. Status of Corrective Actions Related to the Most Recent Fiscal Compliance Audit

Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$25,000 in general funds until MDE submitted a report describing actions taken to address the two repeat audit findings in the most recent fiscal compliance audit issued by the Office of Legislative Audits (OLA). The report was required 45 days before the release of funds. To date, MDE has not submitted the report and, thus, the funds have not been released.

OLA issued the audit in May 2018, and it covered the July 30, 2013, to December 19, 2016 time period. The audit contained seven findings of which two, or 28.6%, were repeat findings. The two repeat findings were as follows.

- MDE did not establish a sufficient process to ensure that owners of affected lead properties had required inspection certificates. OLA identified 10,832 registered rental units without inspection certificates that MDE had not investigated.
- Inspections of certain construction sites were not performed as required by State regulations, and MDE lacked a formal plan for inspecting all sites. Only 1,033 of 5,942 sites were inspected during fiscal 2016.

2. Lithium Ion Battery Recycling Program Report

Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$50,000 in general funds pending MDE's submission of a report on a lithium ion battery recycling program by December 1, 2019. The submitted report notes the value of recycling lithium ion batteries and reflects the cost effectiveness of building on existing collection locations through the Call2Recycle program and local household hazardous waste drop-off locations with possible augmentation in underserved areas. MDE laid out the following steps to create a Statewide lithium ion battery recycling program.

- **Promote and Provide Information on Existing Collection Options:** MDE could establish a lithium ion battery website about lithium ion battery recycling, consumer and business options, and case studies in coordination with local governments and the Call2Recycle program.
- **Provide Permitting Guidance for Prospective Lithium Ion Battery Recycling:** MDE could clarify the circumstances under which a battery recycler – including a lithium ion battery recycler – may operate without a refuse disposal permit. This could be done as part of the recycling facility regulations that MDE has been directed to complete by Chapter 376 of 2017. MDE could create a guidance document for permitting requirements for lithium ion battery recycling facilities.

- ***Support Innovation, Research, and Demonstration of Lithium Ion Battery Recycling Technology:*** MDE could provide targeted assistance through the University of Maryland’s Maryland Industrial Partnerships and MTech Ventures programs for research, development, and entrepreneurship. MDE could work with the Department of Commerce to identify existing business assistance programs.
- ***Supplement and Enhance Local Collection Programs:*** One of the following three models could be implemented for collections: deployment of lithium battery collection kits by State government, local government, or businesses; employment of a collection contractor such as the Maryland Environmental Service for collection throughout the State; or enhancement of existing county household hazardous waste programs.

MDE notes that there is no funding in the fiscal 2021 budget for the establishment of a lithium ion battery recycling program but that it is working on some of the report’s recommendations that can be implemented with existing resources. For instance, MDE notes that it will work on highlighting existing collection opportunities for lithium ion batteries and providing permitting guidance for lithium ion battery recycling facilities.

3. Enforcement and Inspection Position Strength Assessment and Vacant Position Filling

Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted funding pending the submission of quarterly reports from MDE and the Maryland Department of Agriculture on compliance and enforcement inspections and positions and then further restricted the funding for filling vacant compliance and enforcement positions.

The submitted reports note that MDE conducted 171,000 inspections, audits, and spot checks across major programmatic areas in fiscal 2019. In addition, inspection information for fiscal 2019, reflecting an update from estimates to actuals, indicated that only 1 of MDE’s 6 inspection activities in the Air and Radiation Administration equaled or exceeded the fiscal 2019 estimate, 6 of 15 did so in the Land and Materials Administration, and 5 of 11 did so in the Water and Science Administration. The fiscal 2019 position information, reflecting an update from estimates to actuals, reflected that the number of inspectors increased from 74 to 78 in the Land and Materials Administration and from 47 to 50 in the Water and Science Administration; the number of inspectors in the Air and Radiation Administration remained unchanged. As a result, between fiscal 2011 and 2019, the number of inspectors for the three administrations has changed as follows: 12 additional positions for the Land and Materials Administration (from 66 to 78 positions); 2 additional positions for the Water and Science Administration (from 48 to 50 positions); and 9 fewer positions for the Air and Radiation Management Administration (from 48 to 39 positions). The number of vacancies has continued to remain high in recent years for the Land and Materials Administration.

Appendix 1
2019 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency

The 2019 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) prepare three reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the Department of Legislative Services Library website.

- ***Status of Corrective Actions Related to the Most Recent Fiscal Compliance Audit:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$25,000 in general funds pending MDE’s submission of a report describing actions taken to address the two repeat audit findings in the most recent fiscal compliance audit issued by the Office of Legislative Audits. This is discussed in Update 1 of this analysis.
- ***Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Report:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$200,000 in general funds pending MDE’s submission of a *Maryland Scrap Tire Annual Report* by November 1, 2019. This is discussed in Issue 2 of this analysis.
- ***Lithium Ion Battery Recycling Program Report:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted \$50,000 in general funds pending MDE’s submission of report on a lithium ion battery recycling program by December 1, 2019. Discussion of this report can be found in Update 2 of this analysis.
- ***Enforcement and Inspection Position Strength Assessment and Vacant Position Filling:*** Budget bill language in the fiscal 2020 operating budget restricted funding pending the submission of quarterly reports from MDE and the Maryland Department of Agriculture on compliance and enforcement inspections and positions and then further restricted the funding for filling vacant compliance and enforcement positions. Further discussion of this data can be found in Update 3 of this analysis.

Appendix 2
Major Information Technology Project
Maryland Department of the Environment
Environmental Permit Tracking System

New/Ongoing: Ongoing								
Start Date: February 2013					Est. Completion Date: April 2021			
Implementation Strategy: Agile								
(\$ in Millions)	Prior Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remainder	Total
GF	\$3.380	\$0.000	\$0.528	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$3.908
Total	3.380	0.000	0.528	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.908

- Project Summary:** The Environmental Permit Tracking System Modernization project is intended to modernize how the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) captures permit data by transferring the existing system from a legacy PowerBuilder user interface to .Net technologies. The project also supports the Web Revamp Project by making ePermitting and eCommerce available to citizens and businesses.
- Need:** The project will reduce the level of effort required to enter data in the MDE centralized permit tracking system and ensure that the technologies that support the mission are cost effective and sustainable.
- Observations and Milestones:** MDE notes that it anticipates completing Sprints 1 to 26 by July 2020. The total number of Sprints is 33, which will take the project to February 2021. Funding for Sprints 27 to 33 will draw from the \$500,000 in the fiscal 2021 budget. MDE further notes that the project is on track to complete in April 2021 but that it has the option of using the two remaining option years on the project to accommodate any maintenance or backlog items that need to be addressed.
- Changes:** The timing of the final project funding infusion has changed from fiscal 2020 to 2021. The project cost for fiscal 2021 is \$527,500 in general funds, which is budgeted currently in the Department of Information Technology (DoIT). Of this amount, \$500,000 is for Sprints 27 to 33, and \$27,500 is for DoIT project oversight.

**Appendix 3
Object/Fund Difference Report
Department of the Environment**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 19 Actual</u>	<u>FY 20 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 21 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 20 - FY 21 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	893.00	893.00	893.00	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	47.14	72.00	81.00	9.00	12.5%
Total Positions	940.14	965.00	974.00	9.00	0.9%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 84,270,797	\$ 89,363,232	\$ 89,619,682	\$ 256,450	0.3%
02 Technical and Special Fees	2,233,864	3,289,593	3,825,687	536,094	16.3%
03 Communication	802,149	699,348	699,154	-194	0%
04 Travel	269,119	86,272	101,372	15,100	17.5%
06 Fuel and Utilities	359,059	390,435	370,197	-20,238	-5.2%
07 Motor Vehicles	1,427,263	1,183,159	1,133,990	-49,169	-4.2%
08 Contractual Services	20,436,851	18,256,329	16,758,358	-1,497,971	-8.2%
09 Supplies and Materials	971,573	1,083,078	1,004,427	-78,651	-7.3%
10 Equipment – Replacement	997,509	927,670	741,905	-185,765	-20.0%
11 Equipment – Additional	173,002	43,020	47,586	4,566	10.6%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	17,399,159	22,199,211	23,815,747	1,616,536	7.3%
13 Fixed Charges	5,537,176	5,744,356	5,921,781	177,425	3.1%
14 Land and Structures	31,716,601	33,000,000	33,000,000	0	0%
Total Objects	\$ 166,594,122	\$ 176,265,703	\$ 177,039,886	\$ 774,183	0.4%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 30,485,752	\$ 34,346,190	\$ 36,141,074	\$ 1,794,884	5.2%
03 Special Fund	98,158,590	105,945,349	104,341,838	-1,603,511	-1.5%
05 Federal Fund	32,167,146	31,865,621	32,113,777	248,156	0.8%
09 Reimbursable Fund	5,782,634	4,108,543	4,443,197	334,654	8.1%
Total Funds	\$ 166,594,122	\$ 176,265,703	\$ 177,039,886	\$ 774,183	0.4%

Note: The fiscal 2020 appropriation does not include deficiencies, planned reversions, or general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance does not include contingent reductions or general salary increases.

**Appendix 4
Fiscal Summary
Department of the Environment**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 19 Actual</u>	<u>FY 20 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 21 Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 20 - FY 21 % Change</u>
01 Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,142,344	\$ 2,263,952	\$ 2,754,605	\$ 490,653	21.7%
02 Administrative and Employee Services Admin.	9,431,715	9,712,380	10,119,542	407,162	4.2%
04 Water and Science Administration	46,067,917	42,334,161	42,327,036	-7,125	0%
06 Land and Materials Administration	31,448,891	33,502,900	32,813,697	-689,203	-2.1%
07 Air and Radiation Administration	19,041,012	20,770,396	20,686,694	-83,702	-0.4%
10 Coordinating Offices	58,462,243	67,681,914	68,338,312	656,398	1.0%
Total Expenditures	\$ 166,594,122	\$ 176,265,703	\$ 177,039,886	\$ 774,183	0.4%
General Fund	\$ 30,485,752	\$ 34,346,190	\$ 36,141,074	\$ 1,794,884	5.2%
Special Fund	98,158,590	105,945,349	104,341,838	-1,603,511	-1.5%
Federal Fund	32,167,146	31,865,621	32,113,777	248,156	0.8%
Total Appropriations	\$ 160,811,488	\$ 172,157,160	\$ 172,596,689	\$ 439,529	0.3%
Reimbursable Fund	\$ 5,782,634	\$ 4,108,543	\$ 4,443,197	\$ 334,654	8.1%
Total Funds	\$ 166,594,122	\$ 176,265,703	\$ 177,039,886	\$ 774,183	0.4%

Note: The fiscal 2020 appropriation does not include deficiencies, planned reversions, or general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance does not include contingent reductions or general salary increases.