MDE's
Oversight of
the State's
Drinking Water
Systems

Dramatic Understaffing and Inadequate Inspections

Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee

January 17, 2022



Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE) Water Supply Program (WSP)

- Mission to ensure safety of State's 3,300 public drinking water systems;
- Supply drinking water to 5.5 million Marylanders;
- Prevent public health crises like tragedy in Flint, Michigan.



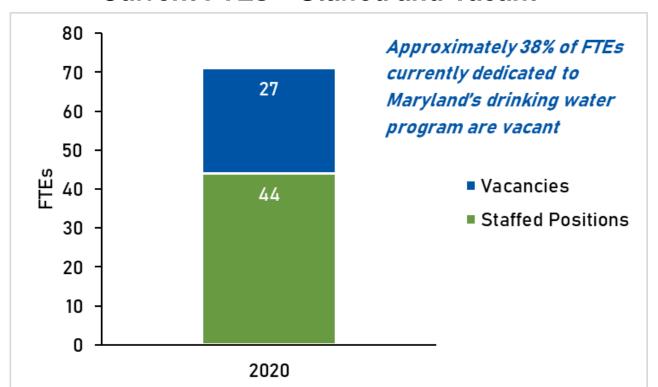
Commissioned by Environmental Protection Agency, May 2021

- Maryland once had a "robust drinking water program and was able to go above and beyond the minimum federal requirements . . ."
- By contrast, now "due to declining resources, increasing demands, and the need to make cutbacks . . . MDE may not be able to meet the minimum requirements needed to maintain primary enforcement responsibility."
- MDE's "ability to meet all demands and requirements is greatly compromised."



- "Severe gap" between available staffing and funding and what's necessary to run the program.
- 187% more full-time employees (FTEs) needed; 93% more funding.
- 27 vacancies out of 71 positions; 12 FTEs abolished, vacant positions unfilled, and hiring freezes perpetuated.

Current FTEs – Staffed and Vacant





May 2021

Decline in WSP Staffing

YEAR	FTEs	Comment
2011	62	
2016	47	
2018	34*	
2020	44	Increase due primarily to transfer of boards and labs certification staff



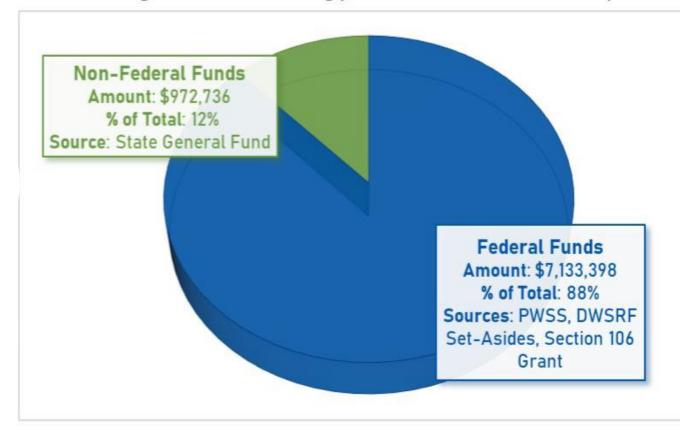
^{*}Staffing decrease despite additional new responsibility over 800 transient non-community water systems, 350 new public water systems, oversight of lead testing in public schools, and emerging contaminants like PFAS, *Legionella*, harmful algal blooms.

May 2021

- WSP underfunding: \$8.1 million in annual funds: 85% federal and only 12% state.
- Average federal/state balance nationwide closer to 58% federal funds and 42% nonfederal (state general fund and fee programs).
- In 2021, WSP needs 126 FTEs and \$15.7 million.
- Represents gap of 82 FTEs and \$7.8 million.



Figure 6: Current Funding (Federal vs. Non-Federal Sources)



Projected shortfalls over next decade

^{*}FTE Gap (Available) refers to difference between available FTEs, include vacant positions, and FTEs projected to be needed.
*FTE Gap (Staffed) refers to difference between currently staffed FTEs, excluding vacant positions, and FTEs projected to be needed.



Figure 1: Gap in MDE Resources (2020-2029)

Year	FTE Gap (Available)	FTE Gap (Staffed)	Funding Gap
2020	-50.1	-77.1	-\$6,916,773
2021	-55.4	-82.4	-\$7,565,212
2022	-53.8	-80.8	-\$7,369,986
2023	-63.8	-90.8	-\$8,594,103
2024	-70.2	-97.2	-\$9,381,871
2025	-75.8	-102.8	-\$10,066,889
2026	-72.7	-99.7	-\$9,685,094
2027	-72.5	-99.5	-\$9,669,113
2028	-74.6	-101.6	-\$9,923,738
2029	-76.6	-103.6	-\$10,172,975

What are consequences of these staffing and funding shortfalls?

- WSP reports that its inspectors' workload is to perform 240 sanitary surveys per cycle.*
- National average for an inspector's workload is 67.
- EPA cites concern about a "loss in sanitary survey quality" due to MDE sanitary inspectors' "significantly greater" workload than the national average.
- Inspections must include sources, water treatment plants, storage and distribution systems, water quality test results, operating and maintenance procedures.
- Sanitary surveys are only one part of MDE inspectors' jobs.



^{*}Sanitary survey frequency has declined from 12-18 months frequency to 3-5 years.

Effect on Maryland's public water systems' certified operators

- WSP's record of inspections obscures accurate picture of how many public water systems have certified operators.
- May also have contributed to decline in number of operators because decline in inspections precludes early identification and correction of non-compliance.



Effect on Maryland's public water systems' certified operators

- Only 72% of systems had certified operators in 2020, down from 84% in 2015.
- EPA concludes fully one-quarter of State's systems "are operating in violation of state and federal requirements."

Maryland	Number of systems			Number of Systems with a Certified Operator		Percentage of systems with a Certified Operator			
Year	CWS	NTNCWS	Total	CWS	NTNCWS	Total	CWS	NTNCWS	Total
2001	503	568	1,071	402	225	627	79.9%	39.6%	58.5%
2012	475	549	1,024	428	415	843	90.1%	75.6%	82.3%
2013	473	540	1,013	432	405	837	91.3%	75.0%	82.6%
2014	469	538	1,007	423	405	828	90.2%	75.3%	82.2%
2015	469	539	1,008	427	418	845	91.0%	77.6%	83.8%
2016	464	538	1,002	422	405	827	90.9%	75.3%	82.5%
2017	466	537	1,003	419	397	816	89.9%	73.9%	81.4%
2018	464	546	1,010	405	367	772	87.3%	67.2%	76.4%
2019	464	543	1,007	417	363	780	89.9%	66.8%	77.4%
2020	461	534	995	408	309	717	88.5%	57.9%	72.1



EPA DIRECTIVE:

MDE must develop a resource investment plan – to include "establishing a lower public water system to field staff ratio" – for EPA review and approval by October 2021.



Sources:

- Analysis of Maryland's Drinking Water Program Resources and Needs, May 2021, CADMUS, prepared for Maryland Department of the Environment and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III (CADMUS Report).
- Annual Review of the Public Water Supply Supervision Program for the State of Maryland, January 1, 2020 December 31, 2020, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III (*EPA Report*).
- Report to Governor: Capacity Development for Maryland Public Drinking Water Systems, Calendar Years 2017-2019.
- Md. Code Regs. 26.04.01.11-3 (2021).

