

U00A0103
Maryland Department of the Environment – PAYGO

Pay-As-You-Go Capital Budget Summary

(\$ in Thousands)

	<i>FY 2003 Approp.</i>	<i>FY 2004 Approp.</i>	<i>FY 2005 Allowance</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>DLS Recommd.</i>
Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	\$46,434	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$70,000
Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	12,416	11,272	11,000	-2.4%	11,000
Total	\$58,850	\$81,272	\$81,000	-0.3%	\$81,000

Fund Source					
General	\$8,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	50,600	35,524	35,527	0	35,527
Federal	0	37,583	37,206	-1.0%	37,206
GO Bonds	0	8,165	8,267	1.2%	8,267
Total	\$58,850	\$81,272	\$81,000	0.3%	\$81,000

Summary of Issues

Sewage Fees: A Tool for Renewing Maryland’s Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay: By 2010 the Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories have committed to correct the nutrient and sediment related problems in the Chesapeake Bay region so the bay is no longer on the list of impaired waters under the federal Clean Water Act. **The Department of Legislative Services recommends that the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) brief the committee on the programmatic and fiscal impacts of the Administration’s sewage surcharge proposal.**

For further information contact: Amanda M. Mock

Phone: (410) 946-5530

Summary of Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

Overview

The fiscal 2005 allowance includes \$72.7 million in PAYGO and \$8.3 million in general obligation (GO) bond capital funds. This is approximately level with the fiscal 2004 appropriation. The allowance provides required State matching funds for both loan programs in the GO bond capital budget; prior to fiscal 2004, general funds were used for this purpose.

Prior to fiscal 2004, federal funds received for the Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund (WQRLF) and the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (DWRLF) were labeled as special funds instead of federal funds. In response to a June 2002 legislative audit that found this practice problematic, MDE agreed to represent these revolving loan funds as federal, special, and State funds for budgeting purposes. This adjustment makes it appear that the loan programs received large federal funding increases in fiscal 2004 and 2005, when in fact, they did not.

Exhibit 1 illustrates the administrative expenses associated with the two loan funds discussed in this analysis. MDE includes salaries and fringe benefits, as well as non-salary expenses, in its direct expenses. Non-salary expenses include contractual services such as a financial advisor, a bond counsel, and accountant/auditor, as well as office supplies and materials, travel, training, and professional memberships. Indirect expenses are charged at approximately 28% of salary and fringe benefits for federal funds and at approximately 14% of all special fund expenses. The department will use GO bond funds to provide a required 20% match on federal funds under WQRLF and DWRLF. No State match is required for direct federal administrative expenses under DWRLF.

Consolidated Administrative Expenses

	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimated	FY 2005 Estimated
Sources:			
Special Funds			
Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,999,396	\$2,000,000	\$2,100,000
Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	167,185	170,000	172,000
Subtotal – Special Funds	\$2,166,581	\$2,170,000	\$2,272,000
General Funds	26,602	29,453	0
Federal Funds			
Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	155,645	188,500	210,000
Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	188,328	190,000	196,000
Total Funds	\$2,537,156	\$2,577,953	\$2,678,000

Uses:			
Direct Expenses	\$2,195,127	\$2,249,542	\$2,331,293
Indirect Expenses	342,029	328,411	346,707
Total Direct and Indirect Expenses	\$2,537,156	\$2,577,953	\$2,678,000

Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund (Statewide)

PAYGO SF	\$32,840,000	Recommendation:	Approve
PAYGO FF	\$30,753,000		
GO Bonds	\$6,407,000		

Program Description: The Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund (WQRLF) was created to provide low-interest loans to counties and municipalities to finance water quality improvement projects. The fund was established by the federal government in the Clean Water Act of 1987 and by the State of Maryland in §9-204 and §9-1604 Environment Article to replace the federal construction grants program that was phased out. Projects eligible for funding include wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), failing septic systems, and non-point source projects such as urban stormwater control projects. The federal act requires a 20% state match. As of June 30, 2003, WQRLF had executed approximately \$732.7 million in low interest loans.

WQRLF projects are prioritized based on an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-approved Integrated Project Priority System (IPPS). In accordance with this system, projects meeting the minimum requirements are rated and ranked based on criteria including proposed project benefits and water quality improvement. The second priority-ranking phase uses the requirements in Environment Article 9-345 and 9-348 and COMAR 26.03.08 that outline specific criteria for considering among other things the severity of water quality problems, readiness to proceed, cost effectiveness of nitrogen reduction, and expenditure rates. The resulting scores are used to prioritize projects.

Prior to fiscal 2004 this federal grant was budgeted as special funds. However, to comply with audit recommendations, this grant is now budgeted as federal and special funds. The special funds represent loan repayments from prior years' projects.

Year Program Began: 1989

Comments: The fiscal 2005 allowance totals \$70.0 million and is comprised of \$32.8 million in PAYGO special funds, \$30.8 million in PAYGO federal funds, and \$6.4 million in GO bond funding for WQRLF. A total of seven projects will be funded during fiscal 2005; one in each of the following jurisdictions: Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Somerset, Talbot and Washington counties. Three of these projects will improve WWTPs serving 93,450 residences, and two other projects will improve sewers, storm drains, and pumping stations serving 7,017 homes. One project will construct a 12-acre cell liner and a 17-acre rubber fill cap at a landfill, and the final project will design and construct a landfill closure cap.

Prior to fiscal 2004, PAYGO general funds were used to cover the required 20% State match. However, the fiscal 2005 budget includes the required \$6.4 million State match in the GO bond allowance.

Water Quality Revolving Loan (Statewide) Fund Data

Fund History

	<i>FY 2003 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2004 Estimated</i>	<i>FY 2005 Estimated</i>
Beginning Balance	\$98,953,276	\$109,297,851	\$57,790,260
Revenue			
General Funds	6,434,000	215,000	*0
Federal Funds	32,171,436	32,243,409	**32,033,925
GO Bonds	0	6,234,000	***6,407,000
Investment and Other Income	7,548,995	8,000,000	8,000,000
Loan Repayments and Interest	35,483,547	35,000,000	38,000,000
Total Revenue	81,637,978	81,692,409	84,440,925
Total Available	180,591,254	190,990,260	142,231,185
Encumbrances			
Loans	54,200,652	116,000,000	70,000,000
Debt Service	14,911,526	15,000,000	15,000,000
Operating Expenses	2,181,225	2,200,000	2,288,000
Total Encumbrances	71,293,403	133,200,000	87,288,000
Ending Balance	\$109,297,851	\$57,790,260	\$54,943,185

*In fiscal 2005, State matching funds will be applied to project loans, and the 4% in operating costs will be paid for with federal funds.

**Total federal funds include up to \$1,281,357 for operating expenses and \$30,753,000 for loans.

***State match to federal funds for loans.

U00A0103 – Maryland Department of the Environment – PAYGO

(\$ in Millions)

<i>Description</i>	<i>2003 Approp.</i>	<i>2004 Approp.</i>	<i>2005 Request</i>	<i>2006 Estimate</i>	<i>2007 Estimate</i>	<i>2008 Estimate</i>	<i>2009 Estimate</i>
PAYGO GF	\$6.434	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
PAYGO SF	40.000	32.596	32.840	31.000	31.000	31.000	31.000
PAYGO FF	0.000	31.170	30.753	32.500	32.500	32.500	32.500
GO Bonds	0.000	6.234	6.407	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500
Total	\$46.434	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$70.000

Issues

1. Sewage Fees: A Tool for Renewing Maryland’s Wastewater Treatment Systems and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay

Background

By 2010 the Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories have committed to correct the nutrient and sediment related problems in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries so the bay is no longer on the list of impaired waters under the federal Clean Water Act. Since WWTPs treat approximately 95% of the State’s total sewage flow to the Chesapeake Bay and are responsible for approximately 30% of the pollution going into the bay, upgrading these systems is considered a key component of efforts to reduce nutrient levels in the bay watershed.

The fiscal 2005 allowance provides support for WWTP construction and improvements through MDE’s WQLRF in the PAYGO capital budget and the Biological Nutrient Removal and Supplemental Assistance programs in the GO bond capital budget. These grant and loan programs help local jurisdictions offset the expenses associated with removing nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) from WWTP discharges. There are two significant technologies being implemented to reduce nutrients in WWTP effluent:

- **Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR)** biologically removes the total nitrogen to an average level of 8 mg/l and the total phosphates to an average level of 3 mg/l prior to discharging the water into the receiving waters; and
- **Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR)** takes water that has gone through the BNR process and further refines the effluent physically, bio-chemically, or chemically to an average level of 3 mg/l nitrogen and 0.3 mg/l phosphorous.

Current Status of Major WWTPs in the State

There are 66 major WWTPs located in 23 jurisdictions that MDE has targeted for BNR and ENR upgrades (see **Appendix 2**). These facilities account for over 90% of the sewage flow in the State. As illustrated in this appendix, 43 of the State’s 66 major WWTPs have BNR technology in operation, 3 are completing BNR construction, 10 are in the BNR design phase, and 7 are in the BNR planning phase. Only 3 of the 66 major WWTPs have not begun the BNR upgrade process: Mayo Large in Anne Arundel County, Swan Point in Charles County, and Winebrenner in Washington County.

Exhibit 1 summarizes the current nutrient reduction rates at the 66 major WWTPs. While there are no operational facilities with ENR technology in place, due to currently low flows, four of the operational BNR WWTPs are achieving an average discharge of under 3 mg/l of nitrogen: Chesapeake Beach in Calvert County, Broadneck in Anne Arundel County, Taneytown in Carroll County, and Maryland Correctional Institute in Washington County. Seven local jurisdictions have signed ENR agreements and are developing plans to implement ENR. Of the remaining facilities, 26 or 39% are currently operating at the BNR level, and 36 or 55% are discharging an average of more than 8 mg/l. Since 43 facilities have BNR technology in operation, it is not clear why only 30 are operating at the BNR level.

Exhibit 1
Current Nutrient Reduction Rates at Major Wastewater Treatment Plants
(As of January 30, 2004)

<u>Nitrogen Removal Capacity</u>	<u>Number of WWTPs</u>
ENR – less than 3mg/l	4
BNR – between 3 and 8 mg/l	26
More than 8 mg/l	36
Total	66

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment

New Sewage Surcharge Proposal

The Administration has introduced legislation (Senate Bill 320/House Bill 555) that proposes an environmental surcharge to support upgrading the 66 largest WWTPs in the State from BNR to ENR. As presently proposed, the surcharge would be set at \$2.50 per month per household, and businesses would be charged based on the wastewater they generate (\$2.50 per month for every 250 gallons per day of discharge). The estimated \$66 million in annual revenues would flow into a newly created MDE-administered Chesapeake Bay Watershed Restoration Fund and would support program implementation costs and the issuance and repayment of State revenue bonds. MDE estimates that these revenue bonds would provide the \$750 million to \$1 billion required to complete necessary ENR upgrades. MDE's Water Quality Financing Administration would be the issuing agent. Other elements of the plan are summarized below.

- While MDE will continue to use the EPA-approved priority system for ranking WQRLF projects, consideration is being given to the use of a supplementary priority system for ENR upgrades. This ENR system would prioritize WWTPs to be upgraded based on readiness to proceed and ability to achieve the largest nutrient reductions to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

- Design and construction of ENR upgrades would be completed by 2011.
- Up to 14% of the fund would be used for the following purposes: 10% (approximately \$6.6 million per year) to local utilities to help off-set the additional operation and maintenance costs of ENR technology; 3% (approximately \$2.0 million per year) to local billing authorities to offset the cost of collection; and 1.5% (about \$1.0 million per year) to MDE to cover management and administration expenses.
- An advisory committee would be charged with identifying additional sources of funding and developing regulatory and programmatic recommendations.

The goal of this ambitious ENR program is to upgrade all major facilities with ENR to reduce the 2000 nitrogen load by an additional 7.5 million pounds per year and the phosphorous load by 0.408 million pounds per year. In 2000, the point source load was estimated at over 18 million pounds of nitrogen and 1.1 million pounds of phosphorus.

The Department of Legislative Services recommends that MDE brief the committee on the current status of BNR and ENR upgrades and the programmatic and fiscal impacts of the Administration's sewage surcharge proposal. Since the surcharge is proposed for use for only ENR upgrades, and many WWTPs are not operating at the BNR level, the success of this proposal hinges on the ability of local jurisdictions to secure the funds necessary to participate in WQRLF. MDE should discuss whether local jurisdictions have the resources to move forward with BNR upgrades within the timeframe envisioned in the Administration's ENR initiative. Furthermore, MDE should be prepared to discuss:

- **why only 30 of the 43 facilities with BNR technology in operation are operating at the BNR level;**
- **whether the proposed ENR upgrade implementation schedule is overly ambitious;**
- **the reaction of businesses and local jurisdictions to the sewage surcharge proposal;**
- **other MDE programs that assist smaller jurisdictions with nutrient reduction; and**
- **the likelihood of imposing non-voluntary targets for nutrient reduction on local jurisdictions.**

Furthermore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently announced that its 2005 budget request to Congress includes \$10.0 million for federal grants to reduce pollution entering the Chesapeake Bay and for a regional pilot program aimed at encouraging WWTPs to collaborate with non-point nutrient sources. If approved, MDE should discuss the impact that this funding would have on Maryland.

Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

Fiscal 2005 Proposed Projects

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2005 Amount</u>	<u>State Share of Total Cost</u>
Cecil	Elkton WWTP BNR Upgrade	\$4,647,000	47%
Charles	Mattawoman WWTP BNR Upgrade	18,000,000	64%
Dorchester	Cambridge CSO Phase II - VI	4,925,000	69%
Frederick	Cell 3 Lining And Rubble Landfill Capping	8,945,000	96%
Somerset	Westover Sewer Extension	3,449,125	100%
Talbot	Easton WWTP BNR Upgrade and Expansion	20,000,000	70%
Washington	Resh Road Landfill Capping	10,033,875	98%
Total		\$70,000,000	

Note: The project list is subject to change.
 Source: Maryland Department of the Environment

Fiscal 2004 Project Status

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2004 Amount</u>	<u>Project Status – January 2004</u>
Baltimore	Nollmeyer-Seneca Pump Station and Sewer Main	\$2,263,000	Bids Opened
Baltimore City	Moore's Run Stormwater Drainage Improvements	6,830,000	Bids Opened
Baltimore City	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Improvements	15,000,000	Under Design
Baltimore City/County	Patapsco WWTP Fine Screens	9,500,000	Under Construction
Cecil	Rt. 272 Lakeside Park and North East Sewers	2,617,000	Under Construction
Montgomery/Prince Georges County	WSSC Sewerage Project Refinancing (94/95 Bonds)	14,800,000	Complete
St. Mary's	St. Andrews Landfill Closure (Cell 3, 5)	4,400,000	Under Design
St. Mary's	Marlay-Taylor WWTP Upgrade/Solids Handling	4,590,000	Bids Opened
Worcester	Ocean Pines WWTP Upgrade	4,000,000	Under Design
Worcester	Snow Hill / Pokomoke Landfill Cappings	6,000,000	Design/Construction
Subtotal		\$70,000,000	

U00A0103 – Maryland Department of the Environment – PAYGO

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2004 Amount</u>	<u>Project Status – January 2004</u>
Additional Projects Using Prior Year Appropriations			
Baltimore	Hernwood Landfill Capping	\$9,000,000	Under Design
Baltimore City	Back River WWTP HVAC Upgrade	800,000	Under Construction
Baltimore City	Patapsco WWTP Liquid Oxygen Upgrade	1,000,000	Under Construction
Baltimore City/County	Patapsco WWTP Lab and Maintenance Shop	5,300,000	Under Design
Dorchester	Beulah Landfill Capping	3,500,000	Under Design
Talbot	St. Michaels WWTP BNR and Expansion	6,000,000	Under Design
Washington	Hagerstown WWTP Upgrade and Expansion	11,000,000	Under Design
Washington	Conococheague Pre-treatment Facility Refinancing	8,900,000	Complete/Loan Pending
Worcester	Pokomoke City WWTP BNR Upgrade	500,000	Complete
Subtotal		\$46,000,000	
Total		\$116,000,000	

Note: The project list is subject to change.
 Source: Maryland Department of the Environment

Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (Statewide)

PAYGO SF	\$2,687,000	Recommendation:	Approve
PAYGO FF	\$6,453,000		
GO Bonds	\$1,860,000		

Program Description: The Maryland Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWRLF) was established in accordance with a federal capitalization grant approved by Congress in 1996 in anticipation of future federal capitalization grants. This program was authorized by the General Assembly in 1993 to provide loans to counties and municipalities to finance water supply improvements and upgrades. In accordance with the federal legislation, these funds may also be loaned to private parties. The federal act requires that a minimum of 20% of State matching funds for each year's federal capitalization grant be deposited into the fund. As of June 30, 2003, this program had executed approximately \$54 million in low interest loans.

Similar to WQRLF, DWRLF projects are prioritized based on an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-approved priority ranking system that focuses on many criteria, the most important being public health benefit.

Year Program Began: 1996

Comments: The fiscal 2005 DWRLF allowance totals \$11.0 million and is comprised of \$2.7 million in PAYGO special funds, \$6.5 million in PAYGO federal funds, and \$1.9 million in GO bond funding. A total of seven projects will be funded during fiscal 2005, that will improve water services for approximately 423,000 households in five different jurisdictions (Baltimore City and Calvert, Carroll, Somerset, and St. Mary's counties). The allowance is based on \$850 million in anticipated federal funds to capitalize water supply revolving loan funds throughout the United States. Maryland's share of this national amount is estimated at \$9.4 million, requiring a \$1.9 million State match.

The Governor's fiscal 2005 allowance includes the required State matching funding for this program in the GO bond capital budget allowance. Prior to fiscal 2004, PAYGO general funds were used to cover the required 20% State match. However, the fiscal 2005 budget includes the required \$1.9 million State match in the GO bond allowance.

Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund Data (Statewide)

Fund History

	<i>FY 2003 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2004 Estimated</i>	<i>FY 2005 Estimated</i>
Beginning Balance	\$10,535,241	\$17,420,638	\$11,314,981
Revenue			
General Funds	1,816,000	0	0
GO Bonds	0	1,931,000	1,860,000
Federal Funds	6,452,121	6,413,343	6,452,121
Investments and Other Income	663,387	728,000	740,000
Loan Repayments and Interest	2,183,071	2,200,000	2,600,000
Total Revenue	11,114,579	11,272,343	11,652,121
Total Available	21,649,820	28,692,981	22,967,102
Encumbrances			
Loans	3,873,786	17,000,000	11,000,000
Operating Expenses	355,396	378,000	390,000
Total Encumbrances	4,229,182	17,378,000	11,390,000
Ending Balance	\$17,420,638	\$11,314,981	\$11,577,102

(\$ in Millions)

<i>Description</i>	<i>2003 Approp.</i>	<i>2004 Approp.</i>	<i>2005 Request</i>	<i>2006 Estimate</i>	<i>2007 Estimate</i>	<i>2008 Estimate</i>	<i>2009 Estimate</i>
PAYGO GF	\$1.816	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
PAYGO SF	10.600	2.928	2.687	2.675	2.675	2.675	2.675
PAYGO FF	0.000	6.413	6.453	6.450	6.450	6.450	6.450
GO Bonds	0.000	1.931	1.860	1.875	1.875	1.875	1.875
Total	\$12.416	\$11.272	\$11.000	\$11.000	\$11.000	\$11.000	\$11.000

Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

Fiscal 2005 Proposed Projects

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2005 Amount</u>	<u>State Share of Total Cost</u>
Baltimore City	Cherry Hill Water Main Cleaning	\$2,399,760	47%
Calvert	Chesapeake Beach Well and Control Building	360,000	64%
Carroll	Cranberry WTP Upgrade	4,155,000	69%
Carroll	New Windsor Water Storage Tank	900,000	96%
Carroll	New Windsor WTP Chlorine Tank & Equipment	291,000	100%
Somerset	Westover Water Main Extension	1,994,240	70%
St. Mary's	New Wells – Arsenic Removal	900,000	98%
Total		\$11,000,000	

Note: The project list is subject to change.

Fiscal 2004 Project Status

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2004 Amount</u>	<u>Project Status – January 2004</u>
Allegany	Lonaconing Water Distribution Upgrade	\$1,634,575	Under Design
Baltimore City/County	Ashburton Filtration Plant Disinfection Upgrade	3,212,275	Under Construction
Calvert	Lusby Town Center Water System	1,561,200	Under Design
Carroll	Manchester Rt. 30 Water Main	400,000	Under Construction
Carroll	Union Bridge WTP Upgrade	1,021,000	Under Construction
St. Mary's	METCOM Water Meter Installation	1,670,950	Bids Opened
Washington	Clear Spring Water Treatment & Storage	1,500,000	Under Design
Subtotal		\$11,000,000	
Additional Projects Using Prior Year Appropriations			
Allegany	Cumberland Ridgedale Water Storage Tank	\$600,000	Under Design
Baltimore City	Montebello/Beverly Hills Water Main Cleaning	3,500,000	Under Construction
Frederick	Brunswick Finished Water Tank Cover	400,000	Under Design
Kent	Chestertown Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	1,200,000	Under Design
Somerset	Johnson Creek Water Main Extension	300,000	Under Design
Subtotal		\$6,000,000	
Total		\$17,000,000	

Note: project list is subject to change.

**Fiscal Summary
Department of the Environment PAYGO**

<u>Unit/Program</u>	<u>FY03 Actual</u>	<u>FY04 Legislative Appropriation</u>	<u>FY04 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY03 - FY04 % Change</u>	<u>FY05 Allowance</u>	<u>FY04 - FY05 % Change</u>
03 Capital Appropriation - Water Quality	\$ 46,407,398	\$ 63,766,000	\$ 63,766,000	37.4%	\$ 63,593,000	-0.3%
04 Capital Appropriation - Hazardous Substance Clean-	550,000	0	0	-100.0%	0	0%
05 Capital Appropriation - Drinking Water	12,416,000	9,069,000	9,069,000	-27.0%	9,140,000	0.8%
Total Expenditures	\$ 59,373,398	\$ 72,835,000	\$ 72,835,000	22.7%	\$ 72,733,000	-0.1%
General Fund	\$ 8,773,398	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100.0%	\$ 0	0.0%
Special Fund	50,600,000	35,212,000	35,212,000	-30.4%	35,527,000	0.9%
Federal Fund	0	37,623,000	37,623,000	N/A	37,206,000	-1.1%
Total Appropriations	\$ 59,373,398	\$ 72,835,000	\$ 72,835,000	22.7%	\$ 72,733,000	-0.1%

Note: Fiscal 2004 appropriation does not include deficiencies, and the fiscal 2005 allowance does not reflect contingent reductions.

**Major Wastewater Treatment Plants in Maryland
January 2004**

<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Major Wastewater Treatment Plants</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Legislative District</u>	<u>Tributary</u>	<u>BNR Status</u>
1	Celanese	Allegany	1b	Upper Potomac River	Design
2	Cumberland	Allegany	1b	Upper Potomac River	Operation
3	Georges Creek	Allegany	1b	Upper Potomac River	Planning
4	Mayo Large Communal	Anne Arundel	30	Lower Western Shore	Future
5	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	30	Lower Western Shore	Operation
6	Cox Creek	Anne Arundel	31	Patapsco/Back River	Operation
7	Dorsey Run (State)	Anne Arundel	21	Patuxent River	Operation
8	Broadwater	Anne Arundel	30	Lower Western Shore	Operation
9	Maryland City	Anne Arundel	21	Patuxent River	Operation
10	Patuxent	Anne Arundel	33a	Patuxent River	Operation
11	Broadneck	Anne Arundel	30	Lower Western Shore	Operation
12	Back River	Baltimore City	7	Patapsco/Back River	Operation
13	Patapsco	Baltimore City	46	Patapsco/Back River	Planning
14	Chesapeake Beach	Calvert	27b	Lower Western Shore	Operation
15	Denton	Caroline	37b	Choptank River	Operation
16	Federalsburg	Caroline	37b	Lower Eastern Shore	Planning
17	Freedom District	Carroll	5a	Patapsco/Back River	Operation
18	Westminster	Carroll	5	Upper Potomac River	Operation
19	Mount Airy	Carroll	4	Patapsco/Back River	Operation
20	Taneytown	Carroll	4b	Upper Potomac River	Operation
21	Northeast River	Cecil	36	Upper Eastern Shore	Construction
22	Elkton	Cecil	36	Upper Eastern Shore	Design
23	Perryville	Cecil	35b	Upper Eastern Shore	Operation
24	Mattawoman	Charles	28	Lower Potomac River	Design
25	Swan Point	Charles	28	Lower Potomac River	Future
26	La Plata	Charles	28	Lower Potomac River	Operation
27	Indian Head	Charles	28	Lower Potomac River	Planning
28	Blue Plains (Maryland Portion)	DC	18-20,47	Middle Potomac River	Operation

Analysis of the FY 2005 Maryland Executive Budget, 2004

17

U00A0103 - Maryland Department of the Environment - PAYGO

Appendix 2

<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Major Wastewater Treatment Plants</u>			<u>County</u>	<u>Legislative District</u>	<u>Tributary</u>	<u>BNR Status</u>	
29				Dorchester	37	Choptank River	Operation	
30				Dorchester	37a	Lower Eastern Shore	Planning	
31				Frederick	3b	Upper Potomac River	Operation	
32				Frederick	3	Upper Potomac River	Operation	
33				Frederick	4b	Upper Potomac River	Operation	
34				Frederick	4a	Upper Potomac River	Operation	
35				Frederick	4a	Upper Potomac River	Planning	
	Aberdeen	Proving	Grounds-	Harford	34	Upper Western Shore	Operation	
36				Aberdeen				
37				Sod Run	Harford	34	Upper Western Shore	Operation
38				Aberdeen	Harford	34	Upper Western Shore	Operation
39				Havre De Grace	Harford	34	Upper Western Shore	Operation
40				Joppatowne	Harford	34	Upper Western Shore	Operation
41				Little Patuxent	Howard	13b	Patuxent River	Operation
42				Chestertown	Kent	36	Upper Eastern Shore	Design
43				Poolesville	Montgomery	15	Middle Potomac River	Design
44				Seneca Creek	Montgomery	15	Middle Potomac River	Operation
45				Damascus	Montgomery	15	Middle Potomac River	Operation
46				Western Branch	Prince Georges	27a	Patuxent River	Operation
47				Bowie	Prince Georges	23	Patuxent River	Operation
48				Piscataway	Prince Georges	27	Middle Potomac River	Operation
49				Parkway	Prince Georges	23a	Patuxent River	Operation
50				Centreville	Queen Annes	36	Upper Eastern Shore	Construction
51				Kent Island	Queen Annes	36	Upper Eastern Shore	Design
52				Marlay Taylor (Pine Hill Run)	Saint Marys	29c	Lower Western Shore	Operation
53				Leonardtwn	Saint Marys	29a	Lower Potomac River	Operation
54				Crisfield	Somerset	38	Lower Eastern Shore	Design
55				Princess Anne	Somerset	38	Lower Eastern Shore	Operation
56				Talbot County Region Ii	Talbot	37b	Upper Eastern Shore	Design
57				Easton	Talbot	37b	Choptank River	Operation
58	Winebrenner	Waste	Water	Washington	2	Upper Potomac River	Future	
				Treatmnet Plant				
59				Conococheague	Washington	2a	Upper Potomac River	Operation
60				Hagerstown	Washington	2c	Upper Potomac River	Operation

<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Major Wastewater Treatment Plants</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Legislative District</u>	<u>Tributary</u>	<u>BNR Status</u>
61	Maryland Correctional Institute (State)	Washington	2	Upper Potomac River	Operation
62	Salisbury	Wicomico	37a	Lower Eastern Shore	Design
63	Delmar	Wicomico	37b	Lower Eastern Shore	Design
64	Fruitland	Wicomico	37a	Lower Eastern Shore	Operation
65	Pocomoke City	Worcester	38	Lower Eastern Shore	Construction
66	Snow Hill	Worcester	38	Lower Eastern Shore	Planning
Federal Facilities					
1	Fort Meade (Fed)	Anne Arundel	33	Patuxent River	Operation
2	Fort Detrick (Fed)	Frederick	3a	Upper Potomac River	Operation
	Aberdeen Proving Grounds	Harford	34a	Upper Western Shore	Planning
3	Edgewood (Fed)				

Source: Maryland Department of the Environment