Annual Report on Timely Action, Fees and Program Improvements

Fiscal Year 2018

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), an agency within the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), is responsible for the protection of human health, safety and the environment for the Commonwealth's citizens by ensuring that they have clean air and water; the safe management and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes; the cleanup of hazardous waste sites and spills; and, the preservation of wetlands and coastal resources.

MassDEP's permitting and annual compliance fee program was established in 1990 with the passage of M.G.L. c.21A Section 18 (the Fees Statute) and the promulgation of 310 CMR 4.00, the Department's Timely Action Schedule and Fee Provisions. In return for the payment of fees to support its environmental programs, MassDEP sets specific schedules for permit review supported by a money back guarantee if MassDEP fails to perform. The purpose of this statute and these regulations is to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of the permitting and compliance programs administered by the Department.

The Legislature directed MassDEP to report annually on its permitting and compliance performance and to provide a summary of the significant improvements the Department has made in these areas. This report is provided in response to that requirement.

Please visit our website at www.mass.gov/DEP for more information about these accomplishments and MassDEP's environmental programs.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF MassDEP ACCOMPLISHMENTS: SFY2018

Combating climate change by reducing emissions from the transportation sector.

Volkswagen Settlement Mitigation Plan – Benefits for Massachusetts

In 2018 MassDEP developed the implementation plan for using the $75 million in settlement funds obtained for the commonwealth as part of the national settlement of the Volkswagen emissions case. With the assistance of the Office of the Attorney General, Massachusetts is a beneficiary of the settlement, and is the designated lead agency for administering the settlement funds. Between January and March, the agency held public meetings to obtain public input on how best to use the funds. Using the feedback from hundreds of public comments, MassDEP developed a Draft Mitigation Plan that was shared in July with another solicitation for comment on the Plan.

In December 2018 the Baker-Polito administration announced the release of the Commonwealth's final Mitigation Plan for the first phase of settlement fund spending. The Plan prioritizes spending to

- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to meet reduction targets;
- Promote electrification of the transportation network;
- Drive technological and policy progress in air pollution mitigation in the transportation network;
- Serve environmental justice populations; and
- Promote equitable geographic distribution of the mitigation funds across the state.

The Final Plan allocates $23.5 million in the first phase of spending, including $11 million for diesel bus replacements with new electric buses for regional transit authorities; $5 million to supplement the network of electric vehicle charging station equipment in the commonwealth; and $7.5 million to be made available for grant awards for projects that reduce emissions for diesel vehicles, non-road equipment and marine vessels. The total settlement for Massachusetts ($75 million) must be used within 15 years.

Combating climate change with new targeted Greenhouse Gas regulations

Global Warming Solutions Act Climate Regulations

On August 11, 2017 MassDEP promulgated a suite of regulations under the Global Warming Solutions Act to further reduce GHG emissions and protect communities, residents and infrastructure from the effects of climate change. Meeting the August 2017 deadline established in Governor Baker's Executive Order 569, involved extensive stakeholder involvement that resulted in final rules designed to ensure that GHG limits for 2020 will be met. The rules covered multiple emission sectors: transportation,

electricity generation, methane gas distribution and electrical switchgear insulation. That 2020 goal is at least a 25% reduction of emissions from 1990 levels.

During the regulatory development process EOEEA and MassDEP recognized that additional stakeholder involvement would be helpful to inform design changes of the auction framework and allowance trading program. During 2017-18 the agency conducted stakeholder meetings and proposed revisions to the auction rules which were finalized in August 2018. The first in-state auction for emission allowances will be conducted in December 2018. Other targeted sectors will be evaluated for the 2018 compliance year.

Recycling Assistance and Solid Waste Master Plan

Addressing a Changing Market

Restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government in 2018 on the importation of recyclable commodities have had dramatic effects on recycling here in Massachusetts and around the world. Tighter end-market specifications for recovered paper and plastics have resulted in rising processing costs and lower revenue, particularly for paper. Many municipalities are feeling the impact of this and other regional market disruptions, such as the closure in March 2018 of a large glass recycling plant in Milford, MA. The Department is having ongoing conversations with recycling processors, haulers and municipalities to fully understand the challenges faced in collecting, processing and marketing recyclable materials, and have taken a number of steps in an attempt to lessen the impact of these events. Examples include offering flexibility for processors to store finished materials, allowing municipalities to store unprocessed glass, and authorizing the use of Recycling Dividend Program payments to offset increases in recycling costs. In limited circumstances, when outlets for collected recyclables are unavailable, waste ban waivers to haulers and municipalities to facilitate continued operations have been granted.

Recycling IQ Kit -

Contamination of the recycling stream is a growing problem. The **Recycling IQ Kit** was developed to provide cities and towns with steps, tools and resources to help **I**mprove the **Q**uality (IQ) of local recycling programs. The customized program was designed by MassDEP to educate residents to reduce contamination in the recycling stream and support municipal recycling operations. The Kit includes:

- Guidance for engaging with your materials recycling facility (MRF) and hauler,
- Instructions and tools for targeting messages,
- Tools for tracking and reporting results,
- Customizable artwork for education and outreach, and
- Resources for direct feedback at curbside or drop-off.

The **Recycling IQ Kit** is open source and available for any city or town to use at any time. Funding and technical assistance to help best implement the **Recycling IQ Kit** tools are available from MassDEP. Technical assistance and grants up to $40,000 to hire staff and produce outreach materials are available. To date, 19 communities have implemented the **Recycling IQ Kit** with over $500,000 in support from MassDEP. For more information see the MassDEP website: https://www.mass.gov/how-to/get-the-massdep-recycling-iq-kit

RecycleSmart Education Initiative

MassDEP announced a statewide recycling education initiative in 2018 to reduce contamination in recycling by asking residents to "do their part and recycle smart."

The cornerstone of this initiative is our new website called RecycleSmartMA.org that features the "Smart Recycling Guide." The Guide identifies the four categories of materials that every materials recovery facility (MRF) across the state accepts:

- Mixed paper and cardboard
- Metal food and beverage cans
- Glass bottles and jars
- Plastic bottles, jars, jugs, and tubs

The guide also identifies the top five contaminants that MRFs do not want in recycling loads and explains that these materials should be managed in other ways. The top five contaminants are:

- Bagged recyclables and bagged garbage
- Loose plastic bags/plastic wrap
- Food and liquids
- Clothing or linens
- "Tanglers" - hoses, wires, chains, strings of lights, etc.

The website includes the "Recyclopedia" search tool, where residents can search for hundreds of items (from paper bags to pizza boxes) to find out how to properly manage them. There is also a video showing the recycling sorting process inside a MRF and answers to frequently asked questions about why and how to recycle smart. Over 160 partner organizations (including 150 municipalities) are helping to spread the word about how to Recycle Smart.

Solid Waste Master Plan

Massachusetts General Laws **Chapter 16, Section 21**, requires the MassDEP to develop and maintain a comprehensive statewide master plan for solid waste management, which the agency updates on a ten-year planning cycle. The current Solid Waste Master Plan covers the years 2010 – 2020, and presents a "pathway to zero waste" and a shift in mindset to thinking of "waste" as materials or a resource to be reused. The plan highlights diverting waste from disposal as:

- An ***environmental opportunity*** that will help Massachusetts reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve natural resources, and supplement energy conservation;
- An ***economic development opportunity*** that can spur the expansion of businesses and jobs in the Commonwealth, using materials diverted from waste to make new products and to compete in the global marketplace; and
- An ***opportunity to reduce disposal costs*** for waste generators and municipalities.

MassDEP is in the process of developing a new Master Plan to guide solid waste management through the coming decade, from 2020 to 2030. The agency will engage in extensive stakeholder discussions to support and inform this process. MassDEP's **Solid Waste Advisory Committee,** an established stakeholder group and its subcommittees will play a central role in support of the agency's master plan development work. More information about the Committee, including meeting notices and materials can be found here. **Solid Waste Advisory Committee.** MassDEP expects to complete a Draft Plan that will be issued for public comment in Fall of 2019 and then publish a Final Plan by the end of 2020. Questions or comments on the development of the Master Plan can be sent to: dep.swmp@mass.gov.

The Environmental Information and Public Access System (EIPAS) Grows

MassDEP, in coordination with EEA, continues to implement EIPAS a transformational environmental data and public information access system. The first phase of EIPAS focuses on implementing e-permitting and the public portals. Massachusetts has implemented greater than 90 permits for three environmental agencies: MassDEP, the Department of Agricultural Resources, and Department of Conservation and Recreation. MassDEP permit types include: Air Quality, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Toxic Use Reduction Planner and Cross Connection permits, licenses and notifications.

EIPAS has also released two public-facing online portals. The EEA ePlace Public Access Portal enables citizens to access information about pending permit applications and final decisions, as well as to submit and view public comments pertaining to permit applications. A second portal enables data searching for up to 20 years of MassDEP's permit, inspection, facility and enforcement data, providing both data query and analytical dashboard capabilities.

For more information on the ePlace Public Access portal, visit https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/EEA/PublicApp/, For more information on the Data portal, visit here.

Improving Cape Cod Water Quality

Since 2013 when MassDEP directed the Cape Cod Commission to update the regional water quality plan, the importance and urgency of action to improve water quality in the area has grown. The updated plan released in 2015 (known as the "Section 208 Plan" because of its connection to that section of the federal Clean Water Act) encouraged Cape Cod communities to work together to plan on a watershed basis, share treatment systems, and evaluate and support innovative and natural solutions in order to achieve effective nitrogen reductions at reduced cost.

Local communities have been taking steps to find a variety of thoughtful and efficient solutions. Working across municipal boundaries can more effectively tackle pollution sources and provide more cost effective treatment solutions. Progress over the year has included:

- An expansion of Falmouth's wastewater systems to priority watersheds and at the same time piloting alternative treatment systems;
- Chatham and Harwich working together to expand the wastewater collection system and address shared water quality challenges;
- Development of an inter-municipal agreement among Mashpee, Sandwich and Barnstable that commits them to joint work and outlines nitrogen reduction responsibilities;
- Agreement on nitrogen reduction responsibilities by Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Harwich for the Pleasant Bay watershed, and issuance by MassDEP of the first watershed based permit that credits alternative management systems for nitrogen reduction to the four communities.

Partnerships to support nitrogen removal planning, new regulatory approaches, watershed based planning, and piloting natural and alternative options for efficient water quality improvements are all important steps to creating cost effective solutions to nitrogen impacts on water quality. Future generations will benefit from the important work done at this critical time.

Water Quality Partnerships for Sound Science, Monitoring and Assessment

New investment in U.S. Geological Survey Monitoring Stations in the Connecticut River Watershed.

In the fall of 2017, MassDEP funded the installation of a flow-monitoring station on the Connecticut River near the northern border of Massachusetts in Northfield. MassDEP also partnered with USGS and the Springfield Water and Sewer Commission to fund continued flow monitoring at this site and the expansion of its water quality data collection program. In addition, USGS has increased nutrient sampling frequency on the Connecticut River at the Thompsonville, CT station. In 2018 MassDEP invested in the installation of 4 more stations that will collect nutrient loading information associated with the Millers, Deerfield, and Westfield and Chicopee sub-watersheds. The combination of loading information in the streams and the loads associated with the wastewater treatment plants will enable the non-point source contributions to be estimated. In combination these investments total nearly

$400,000 over in 2018. This network will provide a framework for the development of watershed monitoring plans that will inform future water quality management decision-making in Massachusetts and regionally for the Long Island Sound Drainage Area.

Watershed Group Water Quality Monitoring Grant Program

On Nov. 13, 2018 the Baker-Polito Administration announced the allocation of funding to a new grant program at Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). The grant will provide up to $200,000 in funding to watershed monitoring groups across the Commonwealth for testing rivers, lakes and ponds, and coastal resources for bacteria and other contaminants. The new Watershed Group Monitoring Grant program is being offered by the MassDEP to support watershed groups with baseline monitoring program activities and to help those groups build sampling knowledge and capacity. Watersheds across the Commonwealth must be assessed every two years. However, many water bodies are not assessed for one or more uses – such as primary or secondary recreation or aquatic life – in any given assessment cycle, and many small or unnamed streams and ponds have never been monitored or assessed. Also, new updated information is needed for many water bodies that have been assessed in the past to determine their current condition. The grant opportunity will be made available on a competitive basis. MassDEP anticipates that projects supported by new grant program will increase the availability of bacteria sampling data used to determine the condition of surface waters within the state. The grant solicitation for proposals will be posted in early 2019 and awarded soon after.

Protecting Drinking Water

Massachusetts' Assistance Program for Lead in School Drinking Water

In April 2016, Governor Charlie Baker and State Treasurer Deb Goldberg launched a cooperative program to help Massachusetts public schools voluntarily test for lead and copper in drinking water. As part of this program, MassDEP, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority provide technical assistance to public schools and childcare facilities to establish a lead and copper in drinking water program. Technical assistance involves helping public schools and childcare facilities to establish a facility based program, provide lab analysis of samples taken at taps and water fountains used for drinking and cooking, and assist with the identification of fixtures with lead and copper concentrations over Massachusetts' lead and copper Action Levels and possible remedial actions. From the launch of the Program in April 2016 through September 2018, water sampling has been completed in 980 school buildings in 188 communities. Almost 38,825 fixtures resulting in over 67,000 individual water samples were taken at school facilities across the Commonwealth. Approximately 68 percent of these school buildings reported one or more exceedance of the lead Action Level of 15 ppb.

After schools receive their sampling results, they are encouraged to shut off all fixtures with Action Level exceedances, and to communicate the results and short-term action plans to parents and staff. Schools communicate this information through emails, automated informational calls, letters, website postings, printed postings in schools, newspaper articles, and public meetings. Actions taken to address elevated copper or lead levels include removing and replacing fixtures, using signage to indicate fixtures that are not intended to be used for drinking water, and implementing water line flushing programs.

MassDEP takes action on PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, GenX, and many other chemicals. PFAS are found in a wide range of consumer products that people use daily such as cookware, pizza boxes and stain and water repellants. Most people have been exposed to PFAS. Certain PFAS can accumulate and stay in the human body for long periods of time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse health outcomes in humans.

There are no enforceable federal or Massachusetts state standards for these substances in public drinking water. However, in June 2018, MassDEP issued a public health guideline to address five PFAS chemicals. These include PFOA, PFOS, perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA). This type of guideline, known as an Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG), provides recommended contaminant levels in drinking water and is set to be protective against adverse health effects for all people consuming the water for a lifetime. MassDEP recommends that this ORSG also apply to shorter-term exposures of weeks to months during pregnancy and breast-feeding.

Based on this ORSG, MassDEP recommends that: 1) consumers in sensitive subgroups (pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants) not consume water when the level of the five PFAS substances, individually or in combination, is above 0.070 micrograms per liter (µg/L) or 70 parts per trillion (ppt); and, 2) public water suppliers take steps expeditiously to lower levels of the five PFAS, individually or in combination, to below 70 ppt for all consumers. In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) of 0.070 µg/L (70 ppt) for any combination of PFOA and PFOS. The June 2018 MassDEP ORSG and associated recommendations were developed out of an abundance of caution because the five PFAS compounds included in the ORSG share very similar chemical structures and the available data indicates they most likely exhibit similar toxicities.

In June 2018, MassDEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup issued guidance regarding when and how to sample and analyze for PFAS) at disposal sites regulated under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP). MassDEP recommends a specific list of target PFAS analytes and discusses appropriate quantitative and qualitative risk characterization approaches.

More information on MassDEP's PFAS work can be found here: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

Regional Urban Compliance Initiatives

All of MassDEP regional offices continued to support "Urban Compliance Initiatives" to bring focused attention on improving the quality of life in an urban area identified as an Environmental Justice (EJ) area.

Taunton. MassDEP's Southeast Regional office worked with the city on comprehensive initiatives that included: a focused outreach effort at gas stations whereby MassDEP Emergency Response staff and Fire Department staff inspected the stations and provided educational materials aimed at reducing the likelihood of fuel spills; the promotion of brownfields redevelopment through MassDEP's brownfields mapping and coordination with the city and its Redevelopment Authority; and the reduction of flow causing a burden on the city's wastewater treatment plant through collaboration with the city, the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Capital Asset Management. MassDEP also coordinated an effort with the Taunton Board of Health and the Taunton Area Chamber of Commerce to identify food rescue and recovery opportunities that aim at the reduction of food waste by inviting the RecycleWorks in MA organization into the city to raise awareness and provide technical assistance to local businesses.

South Framingham. MassDEP's Northeast Regional Office is focused on ensuring the assessment and cleanup of three large, historic waste sites in South Framingham: the closed General Chemical facility on Leland Street; Mary Dennison Park on Beaver Street; and the former Commonwealth Gas manufactured gas plant site at 350 Irving St. They all have a long history of oil and hazardous material use and on-site sources of soil, groundwater, and/or sediment contamination. Moreover, they contribute to contamination found in local waterways: Beaver Dam Brook and Course Brook. Knowing that environmentally distressed areas are less attractive to economic redevelopment, MassDEP is providing assessment and cleanup assistance at these sites to improve their ecological health, support improvements in public health, and in turn improve the economic health of the area.

Chicopee. MassDEP's Western Regional office cataloged and conducted site visits, took photographs, and reviewed MassDEP records and databases of 98 properties identified by the City of Chicopee as potential brownfield sites and parcels of concern. MassDEP identified 56 of those properties as potential brownfield sites in order to prioritize them and target them for redevelopment. Staff also conducted compliance inspections at 29 registered facilities and initial inspections at 22 unregistered facilities; 19 Notices of Non-compliance were issued and follow-up conducted to ensure progress towards compliance. Bacteria Source Tracking was also conducted at seven outfalls confirming the presence of levels of bacteria from three outfalls identified in the city's Combined Sewer Overflow project that will require follow-up work. Of the 19 facilities that received a Notice of Non-compliance, all but two have returned to compliance. MassDEP is currently following up on the regulated and unregistered facilities in the study area.

Worcester. MassDEP's Central Regional Office chose Worcester's District 4 for its Urban Initiative since approximately 71% of Worcester's Population lives in an EJ Community and the majority of District 4 meets all 3 criteria that can define an EJ Community; Minority, Income and English Isolation. The

following concerns were incorporated in the urban initiative; asbestos abatement activities, illegal dumping, inspection of auto body & auto repair shops, and development of an online interactive mapping application to assist with the reuse of underutilized properties.

- ***Asbestos.*** Following up on 18 sites where asbestos notifications had been filed within District 4, CERO inspected the sites and provided direct oversight of asbestos removal at one location resulting in greater public awareness of asbestos risks and requirements for abatement.
- ***Illegal Dumping.*** The City of Worcester identified 10 locations as potential locations of illegal dumping. MassDEP worked in conjunction with the Worcester Department of Public Works to perform inspections of 9 of these locations and to set up surveillance in 1 location. These activities were effective in the reduction of illegal dumping.
- ***Auto Body Repair Shops.*** There are roughly 200 auto body and auto repair shops in Worcester's District 4. Since municipalities frequently report odor and noise complaints from these operations, CERO decided to provide technical assistance to these facilities to benefit the neighborhood and the auto body shops. CERO conducted 91 joint inspections with the Worcester Fire Department resulting in the identification and correction of the issues such as: improper management of hazardous waste; missing or incorrect hazardous waste "Generator Status Notification" forms; and air pollution control device best management practices (BMPs) for operations. The Fire Department also identified fire safety violations and collected unpaid fees. In addition, MassDEP was able to collaborate with the state Office of Technical Assistance, utilizing space at Clark University, to provide training to shops located in Worcester District 4 on the Massachusetts Clean Auto Repair (MassCAR) program which provides guidance on compliance and BMPs. This training event was well received by the attendees.
- ***Mapping Potential Brownfield Sites.*** Lastly, CERO undertook a project to develop an online interactive mapping application to assist with the identification, redevelopment and reuse of underutilized properties, typically brownfields, within Worcester District 4. In addition to cooperating with the City, CERO partnered with Clark University and graduate student interns working with MassDEP staff to automate the development of an information warehouse to support the mapping application and make it available on MassDEP's website. Information from MassDEP's Geographic Information System unit and MassDEP's 21E database were integrated with parcel information to create site fact sheets. MassDEP has decided to expand this application to cover the entire Central Region with the potential to implement it statewide.

Additional Regional Highlights

Central Region

Webster. Following a tornado that destroyed multiple commercial properties in the downtown area on August 4, MassDEP responded to a report of a release of mineral oil to the French River by deploying absorbent booms in the river until a contractor for National Grid responded to the scene. MassDEP also assisted the town in arranging for the removal of asbestos-containing building debris in the rubble of two demolished buildings on an expedited schedule, waiving usual notice requirements.

Southeast Region

Plymouth. MassDEP was a party to the final consent judgement entered in court against two related wastewater companies for their failure to properly maintain the town's sewer system that resulted in discharges of more than 10 million gallons of raw, untreated sewage to local woodlands. The companies also previously discharged hundreds of thousands of gallons of untreated wastewater into Plymouth Harbor. Veolia Water North America Northeast and Veolia Water North America Operating Services were penalized a total of $1.6 million, which is believed to be the largest settlement ever paid for violations of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act.

Northeast Region

Chelsea. Prior to redevelopment of the former Chelsea Clock site, remediation of soil contaminated with radium and chlorinated solvents was required. Of particular concern was the potential for fugitive vapors of chlorinated hydrocarbons, in particular trichloroethylene (TCE), to migrate into the HVAC intakes of the Chelsea High School located directly across the street. MassDEP provided direct oversight, technical support and compliance assistance to the developer and the City of Chelsea throughout the remediation process, including field monitoring and analysis. At MassDEP's recommendation, an innovative continuous indoor air monitoring system was employed inside the high school to ensure the safety of the students and staff by immediately detecting indoor air impacts and addressing subsequent mitigation.

Western Region

North Adams. The former Greylock Mill Brownfields site had been a historic base of manufacturing in North Adams since the late 1800s, which left behind significant contamination and aged/derelict infrastructure. MassDEP has been working closely with the Greylock Works Redevelopment principals as they have achieved significant advancements for this ten-year $10 million project that is expected to generate annual revenue exceeding $5 million and create in excess of 100 new jobs. The historic "Weave Shed" portion has since been redeveloped and is the site of community events, market festivals and craft food demonstrations.

Permitting Solar Arrays on Closed Landfills

Over 100 Post-Closure Use Permits have been issued by MassDEP for solar photovoltaic power generating facilities at capped and closed landfills. Massachusetts now has over 159 megawatts (MW)

of capacity in solar power generation from closed landfill operations operating, with more permitted solar facilities under construction. The following landfill solar projects were permitted in 2018.

Amesbury	Titcomb Pit Landfill	4.6 MW
Beverly	Brimbal Avenue Landfill	4.9 MW
Chelmsford	Swain Road Landfill	1.3 MW
Hamilton	Hamilton Landfill	.93 MW
Stoughton	Town Landfill	1.2 MW
Westport	Town Landfill	.062 MW
Wellfleet	Town Landfill	.90 MW
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury Ash Landfill	4.4 MW
Ayer	Town Landfill	0.92 MW
Raynham	Town Landfill	3 MW
Ware	Town Landfill	1 MW
Springfield	Crane Foundry Sand Landfill	3.5 MW
TOTAL PERMITTED CAPACITY		**26.712 MW**

III. By the Numbers: MassDEP Permitting, Compliance and Enforcement in FY 2018*

PIMS and _Accela_ Timely Action Permit Application Fees and Activity**

	FY 2017	FY 2018
Applications received	2,262	2,149
Total revenue	$1.35 million	$ 1.40 million
Final determinations issued	2,151	2,024
Refunds for missed timelines	5	1
Dollar value of timeline refunds	$3,615	$860

PIMS and *Accela* Timely Action Permit Application Final Determinations***				
	Applications Completed	**Approved**	**Denied**	**Withdrawn**
Air Quality	119	93	2	24
Waste Site Cleanup	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste	136	134	0	2
Lab Certifications	29	28	0	1
Solid Waste	193	182	0	11
Watershed Management	405	397	0	8
Water Pollution Control	184	164	0	20
Water Supply	557	542	1	14
Wetlands & Waterways	401	666	0	37
Total – All Programs	**2,024**	**1,904**	**3**	**117**

Timely Action Fees Collected Under 310 CMR 4.00

	FY 2017	FY 2018
Annual Compliance Fees	$11.1 million	$10.7 million
Chapter 21E Annual Compliance Fees	$3.6 million	$3.8 million
All Permit Application Fees	$3.0 million	$3.3 million
Wetlands Notices of Intent	$1.6 million	$1.6 million
Total Timely Action Fees Collected:	**$19.3 million**	**$19.4 million**

Special Projects Permitting and Oversight Fund

For certain permit applications that need specialized attention or action due to project size, complexity, or technical difficulty, or where proposed projects serve significant public interests and offer opportunities to restore, protect, conserve, or enhance natural resources, an alternative timeline and fee structure may be required. Pursuant to Section 40 of Chapter 149 of the Acts of 2004, revenue derived from these projects is deposited into the Special Projects Permitting and Oversight Fund. During Fiscal Year 2018, the following active projects met these criteria:

Project Name	Total FY18 Costs Incurred	Total Project Costs Incurred	Receipts to Date 8-10-18	*Permit Code*	*FY 18 Permit Volume*
TOTAL	**$ 2,022,563.19**	**$12,766,526**	**$18,893,039**		**2**
Bondi's Island Landfill in West Springfield/Agawam	$ 7,197.15	$47,623	$40,600.00	*SW10*	1
Zecco Inc	$1,883.48	$48,240	$48,021.70		
Clean Energy Results Program	$1,950,698.61	$12,538,314	$14,660,282.00		
Drinking Water & Waste Water	$13,380.00	$13,380	$4,000,000.00		
Tradebe Stoughton HW Lic	$13,540.49	$30,066	$47,013.75		
Murphy's Waste Oil HW Lic	$2,340.85	$28,033	$28,200.00		
Saftey Kleen Systems Inc Salisbury	$426.12	$10,855	$13,288.00		
GE Pittsfield HW Lic Renewal	$710.20	$9,353	$9,353.06		
Education First Ch91 Non Water Dependent Project	$7,720.03	$15,996	$8,135.35		
Cronin Holdings LP Ch 91 Non Water Dependent	$20,476.48	$20,476	$23,144.66		
Halifax Mobil Home GWDP	$4,189.78	$4,190	$15,000.00	WP79	1

Compliance and Enforcement Activity

	FY 2017	FY 2018
Compliance Inspections	6135	5951
Lower Level Enforcement	3051	2219
Higher Level Enforcement	455	524
MassDEP Penalties Assessed	$2.8 million	$2.7 million
MassDEP Penalties Collected	$1.0 million	$1.7 million

** Permitting, compliance, and enforcement counts and dollar amounts for prior fiscal years may vary from figures previously reported due to post-report data reconciliation.*

*** PIMS and Accela Timely Action Permit Application volumes are only for those permit categories tracked in MassDEP's Permit Information Management System (PIMS) and in Accela, MassDEP's on-line permitting application submittal system, and does not include certain categories such as Asbestos/demolition notifications which are tracked separately.*

****Final determinations include only applications that were approved, denied or withdrawn during the fiscal year and may not reconcile with the total number of applications received because some reviews begin in one fiscal year and conclude in the next.*