



Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan 2020-2029



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY,
MARYLAND**



2020 – 2029

**COMPREHENSIVE
TEN-YEAR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prince George's County, Maryland

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With Thanks

To all of the agencies and individuals who contributed data

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INTRODUCTION

I. State Requirements for Preparation of the Plan

The Prince George’s County 2020-2029 Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan has been prepared according to Title 9, Subtitle 5, Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and Regulations .01-.05 under COMAR 26.03.03, entitled “Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans” (Appendix B). The Prince George’s County Council adopted the plan by Council Resolution on the 27th day of October, 2020.

II. Plan Summary

Commercial and residential development in Prince George’s County is increasing. With this, solid waste management is becoming more dynamic, diversified and challenging. As the population grows, solid waste generation correspondingly increases, stretching the capacity of acceptance facilities such as the County’s Landfill and Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). Hence, there is a need to identify innovative and cost-effective ways to recover valuable materials from the waste stream and prolong the life of the County’s disposal facility. The County has passed legislation and made operational changes to achieve these goals.

County Council Bill 87-2012 set a 55% recycling goal by 2018. The County met this objective a year earlier with a 55.81% recycling and 60.81% waste diversion rate, according to the 2017 Maryland Solid Waste Management and Waste Diversion Report. Council Bill 5-2015 banned the sale and use of expanded polystyrene, commonly known as “Styrofoam,” food containers by food service businesses and the retail sale of these containers; it took effect on July 1, 2016. Council Bill 12-2018, effective July 1, 2019, requires commercial establishments and industrial properties to provide an opportunity at their properties for all tenants, patrons and customers to have access to interior and exterior recycling collection receptacles in the same manner as interior and exterior trash receptacles for customers to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials. Council Bill 52-2019 bans single-use straws and stirrers that are not home-compostable; it went into effect on July 1, 2020.

Operationally, the County owns a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), which processes 80,000 tons of recyclables each year. To increase the value of plastic materials that the MRF is processing, the County plans to purchase optical sorters for plastic materials which will translate into a higher recovery of the various types of plastics and added revenues. The County also owns an Organics Composting Facility (OCF), the largest municipal installation of this type on the East Coast. The facility converts yard and food waste into a commercial quality compost. In 2018, an additional 12 mega heaps were added to allow more organic materials to be processed. Every year, it processes about 70,000 tons of organic materials and projects more when the County expands its residential food scrap collection program. The County’s Landfill at Brown Station Road Sanitary is projected to reach capacity within six (6) years. To continue to use this valuable resource, the County has developed an innovative proposal to infill airspace within the existing

footprint of the permitted Landfill that will provide additional capacity estimated to 2045. This area is known as Landfill Area C.

A. Solid Waste Generation

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been collecting data on waste generation and disposal for more than thirty years. In 2015, the EPA study found that Americans annually generated about 262 million tons of trash, recycled about 68 million tons and composted nearly 23 million tons of this material, equivalent to a 34.7 percent recycling and composting rate.

Over the last few decades, the generation, recycling, composting, and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) has changed substantially. The recycling rate has increased from 9.5 percent of MSW generation in 1980 to over 25.8 percent in 2015. Disposal of waste to a landfill has decreased from 89 percent of the amount generated in 1980 to 52.5 percent of MSW in 2015. Solid waste generation has slightly increased from 4.43 pounds per person per day in 2010 to 4.5 pounds per person per day in 2015. On average, 1.6 pounds out of 4.5 pounds of waste generated per person per day was recycled or composted. Organic materials, such as paper, paperboard, food scraps, and yard trimmings continue to be the largest component of MSW generated. Paper and paperboard account for 25.9 percent, food scraps 15.1 percent, and yard trimmings 13.3 percent. (www.epa.gov/wastes, July 2018).

B. Solid Waste Collection

At present and continuing during this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan period, the three solid waste collections provided in Prince George’s County – trash, recycling and yard trim – will continue to be available to County residents. The means of service includes collection by County-provided services, private subscription of services, and municipal provided or contracted services. Residents also have the option of self-delivering their trash and recyclables to one of the two County Residential Convenience Centers.

C. Solid Waste Disposal

In addition to the County Landfill, in-County, public and private, disposal facilities include a Subtitle D landfill, recovery sites, rubble fills and a fly ash fill. In addition, several or more private and public material recycling facilities are available within the County to prepare recyclables for market. In general, these types of disposal and recycling programs are expected to continue within the time frame of this plan.

D. Recycling

In addition to the MRF and OCF, large appliances, known in the industry as white goods, are collected curbside and may also be dropped off at the Brown Station Road Municipal Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL) for recycling. A program in the early stages of development is food scrap waste diversion where residents separate food waste from their

household waste for composting. This initiative has been ongoing for several years with the piloting of 200 homes, and will be expanded countywide. Participating households will receive a 35-gallon cart and a 1.5 pail for food scraps.

At the government level, the County Office Recycling Program serves to systematize recyclable and trash collection at all County government buildings; government offices are the largest generators of waste papers, cardboard, etc. Interior and exterior bins are in place to capture these materials. The program has 89 established locations and continues to expand. In addition, public events are required to have a waste recovery plan including recycling for events held at public facilities and parks.

E. Public Information and Cleanup Programs

Prince George’s County has embarked on a multi-pronged beautification drive to effect behavioral change among the County’s residents using appropriate messaging, strategic planning, clean-up activities, recycling and composting. A key approach to reducing litter and achieving a clean and green County is through community-based social marketing solutions where people, programs and logistics interface. Programs under this initiative include installation of “Bigbelly” trash compactors next to bus stops and areas where litter is prominent. These cloud-based smart compactors are solar powered, operate independently and alert county staff when they are full and need emptying. Another significant program is the placement of hidden cameras in high-traffic illegal dumping areas to thwart illegal dumpers and penalize those who will be caught. The beautification drive includes an education campaign using a mix of media platforms.

“Prince George’s County 2020 – 2029 Solid Waste Management Plan”



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor
Ben Crumbles, Secretary
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

January 13, 2021

Mr. Joseph P. Gill, Director
Prince George’s County Department of the Environment
County Administrative Building
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Mr. Gill:

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has completed its review of Prince George’s County’s (the “County”) Resolution No. CR-50-2020 for adopting the County’s 2020 - 2029 Solid Waste Management Plan (the “Plan”). The County Council adopted the Plan on October 27, 2020 and the County submitted the Plan to MDE for its review and approval to meet the requirements of Section 9-507 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. MDE received the adopted Plan on November 12, 2020.

Based on this review, MDE has determined that the adopted resolution satisfies the requirements of Sections 9-503, 9-505, and 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. The resolution also satisfies the requirements of Code of Maryland Regulations 26.03.03. In accordance with Section 9-507(a) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Plan is approved.

Section 9-515(b) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires Prince George’s County Council to prepare a County Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) **at least once every three years**. The County Council must consider factors such as planning, zoning, and population estimates in the statement of objectives and policies of the SWMP. The law further requires the County Executive to prepare preliminary and final drafts of the SWMP and submit to the County Council for its approval. A new County-adopted 2024-2033 SWMP must be approved by MDE by **January 15, 2024**. To ensure that the 2024-2033 SWMP review process is completed in accordance with the statutory requirements, the MDE recommends that the County submit a draft 2024-2033 SWMP to MDE for its review and comments prior to the County’s adoption of the 2024-2033 SWMP. The draft 2024-2033 SWMP should be submitted to MDE for its review and comments by **June 1, 2023**.

Section 9-506(b)(2) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the County to submit a progress report to MDE at least every two years. Since the County’s Plan was adopted on October 27, 2020, the progress report is due on or before **October 27, 2022**.

“Prince George’s County 2020 – 2029 Solid Waste Management Plan”

Joseph P. Gill
Page 2

Thank you for your continuing interest and cooperation in providing sound and long-term solid waste management planning for the County. If you have questions or need additional clarification on these matters, please contact me at 410-537-3304 or by email at kaley.laleker@maryland.gov or Mr. John Sullivan, Manager of Resource Management Program at 410-537-3314 or john.sullivan1@maryland.gov.

Sincerely,



Kaley Laleker, Director
Land and Materials Administration

cc: Marilyn Rybak, Prince George’s County Department of the Environment
Kevin Serrona, Prince George’s County Department of the Environment
John Sullivan

CHAPTER I

POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

I. Planning Background

The Prince George's County Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP) is designed to respond to State and local requirements by setting forth a program capable of meeting solid waste acceptance and disposal needs over the next ten years. The TYSWP encompasses the entire County and requires close intergovernmental coordination with municipal governments and County agencies. Municipalities conform to provisions of this Plan while maintaining responsibility for some aspects of solid waste management (including refuse collection, and some have their own recycling and yard waste composting programs).

II. Solid Waste Management Terms

The following clarifies some of the terms used in this TYSWP. Additional definitions are included in the Glossary in Appendix A. These definitions should be used to interpret the TYSWP; however, they should not be used to interpret other County laws. For example, the County Zoning Ordinance has its own section of definitions that apply to zoning issues.

Municipal Solid Waste (refuse) – means all discarded material, combustible or noncombustible, from all public and private establishments and residences that is not presorted prior to collection for the purpose of recovery for reuse or recycling. Solid waste includes ashes, trash, garbage, rubbish, offal, industrial and commercial refuse and materials used in a manner constituting disposal, but not body parts or ash residuals from coal-fired, electric power generating facilities (pozzolan).

Recyclable Material – means those materials that would otherwise become solid waste and that can be collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility – means any sanitary landfill or rubblefill, processing facility, transfer station, waste incinerator or any other type of facility that accepts solid waste for disposal, treatment, processing, composting, compacting, or transfer to another solid waste acceptance facility.

Recycling Facility – means any facility designed and operated for the purpose of receiving, storing, processing and transferring valuable, source-separated materials that would otherwise become solid waste back into the marketplace in the form of valuable, raw materials or products. At least 75 percent of the materials received at the facility must be demonstrably capable of being returned to the marketplace and shall not be processed and stockpiled without identification of a verifiable market. Materials collected and delivered to a recycling facility may not be contaminated with more than a diminutive amount of putrescible (subject to decay) solid waste, hazardous or toxic waste as defined by State or Federal law.

III. County Goals Statement

In 1982, the Prince George's County Council adopted a comprehensive goals statement in approving amendments to the General Plan for Prince George's County. The General Plan has been amended since then by the adoption of master plans. The General Plan establishes the framework for other planning components such as area master plans and functional master plans, solid waste management plans and the annual Capital Improvement Program. It also sets the policy direction in the areas of land use, economic development, environment quality, human resources, housing and transportation.

The amended 2035 General Plan (Plan 2035) goals are intended to provide guidance for the long-range development of Prince George's County. The six principles that guide the Plan 2035 vision, policies, and strategies include:

1. Concentrate Future Growth

Our natural resources are increasingly being degraded and our financial resources are stretched across numerous priorities, such as our schools and police, community services, and economic development initiatives. It is critical that new development not disproportionately use our county's limited resources and harm our natural environment. One way to do this is to proactively encourage development to build on our existing infrastructure—our transit, roads, trails, water and sewer system, and public facilities—rather than to build new infrastructure. This will help ensure we use our tax dollars efficiently and protect our rural and agricultural communities and open spaces. Plan 2035 commits to concentrating future growth to achieve our 2035 vision and illustrates where and how we should grow in the Growth Policy Map.

2. Prioritize and Focus our Resources

In order to create a stable source of revenue to invest in our schools, revitalize our neighborhoods, and protect our natural, historic, and cultural assets, we must focus the majority of our resources and efforts on targeted areas best suited to develop into regional economic engines, grow our commercial tax base, and stimulate job growth. Plan 2035 refers to these areas as Downtowns and the Innovation Corridor. Plan 2035 commits to aligning work programs across County agencies, supporting financial incentives and infrastructure improvements, and streamlining processes to accelerate growth in these different, but complementary areas. Long-term, strategic and coordinated public investment will help transform the physical landscape of the designated Downtowns and Innovation Corridor attracting new private investment, employers, and workers and serving as a model for the next generation of regionally competitive, mixed-use development in the County.

3. Build on Our Strengths and Assets

Prince George's County has numerous strengths and assets on which to build a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future. Plan 2035 commits to capitalizing on

these advantages as we plan for future growth and development and allocate our resources. Our strengths and assets include the County's strategic location in the region and access to the District of Columbia and the City of Baltimore, our transportation infrastructure—in particular our 15 Metro stations and 11 planned Purple Line stations—catalytic investment, such as the regional medical center at Largo Town Center, preeminent research and educational institutions, emerging industry clusters, and abundant environmental resources.

4. Create Choice Communities

Strong, green, and healthy communities are the foundation of our county. We must first strengthen our established neighborhoods to ensure a high quality of life for current Prince Georgians. We must also create vibrant and walkable communities, featuring a mix of uses and transit access, to attract and retain our future workforce, new residents, and our growing senior population. Plan 2035 commits to supporting neighborhood reinvestment in existing public infrastructure, services, and facilities and designing diverse and distinct communities that promote walkability and convenient access to employment, retail, and entertainment options.

5. Connect Our Neighborhoods and Significant Places

Enhancing mobility and connectivity between our neighborhoods, employment centers, cultural and historic resources, and regional attractions is vital to the County's overall health, economic competitiveness, and quality of life. Younger highly-skilled, knowledge-based workers, as well as our seniors, increasingly prefer to use public transportation, walk, and bike than to drive to work or to complete errands. Plan 2035 commits to improving mobility and connectivity by investing in our transportation infrastructure (including sidewalks and trails), building on our underutilized transit network, and coordinating land use and growth management with transportation improvements.

6. Protect and Value Our Natural Resources

Protecting and restoring our green infrastructure network, waterways, agricultural preservation areas, and forested lands will help improve the quality of our water and air, preserve remaining open spaces, and enhance community health. A healthy environment is increasingly a prerequisite for many businesses and workers looking to relocate to the region. Plan 2035 commits to proactively greening our built environment, restoring degraded resources, and promoting a more sustainable development pattern that reduces our reliance on driving and shifts development pressures away from our green fields.

IV. County Objectives and Policies Concerning Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is an important public service and must respond to increasing County growth and development. The objectives and policies of solid waste management set forth the means for providing this vital service for Prince George's County citizens.

- A. General Objectives of the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan include:
1. Provide economical, practical and environmentally sound solid waste management systems.
 2. Develop solid waste management systems consistent with area master plans, functional master plans, the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program and State, local and Federal laws.
 3. Develop a Solid Waste Management Plan that is comprehensive and amenable to new management practices as they become feasible.
 4. Continue and expand public involvement and information programs, recycling efforts, cleanup programs and salvage and recovery systems.
 5. Address recycling within the County, including ensuring all multifamily properties have an opportunity for its residents and tenants to recycle, requiring all businesses property owners to provide the opportunity at properties to recycle, requiring all business owners to report tonnages to the Recycling Section on an annual basis and requiring all refuse haulers licensed to do business in the County to also provide for recycling services either through their own collection service or by subcontracting with a licensed recycling hauling company.
- B. Guidelines and Policies regarding Solid Waste Facilities:
1. Sanitary landfill sites should be located on suitable paved access roads, but screened from general view of the public.
 2. Costs and adverse impacts of transporting solid waste over long distances should be minimized.
 3. Promising recycling technologies that will promote land and natural resources conservation shall be encouraged and maximized.
 4. Promising technologies for the disposal of solid waste should be pursued.
 5. Solid waste disposal programs should explore the possibilities of resource recovery as an alternative to traditional solid waste disposal.
 6. Encourage waste minimization efforts.
 7. All solid waste acceptance facilities must be included in the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan prior to the issuance of MDE's Refuse Disposal Permit and the County Building, Grading and Use & Occupancy permits.

8. All Recycling Facilities (as defined in the Definitions and Glossary) must be licensed by the County.
9. Before the County approves an amendment or renewal of a license or a permit for a refuse disposal system, including a sanitary landfill facility, the Department of the Environment shall provide notice of the license or permit amendment or renewal and hold a public hearing on the license or permit amendment or renewal.

V. Governmental Responsibilities

A. Prince George's County Government:

Prince George's County has a charter form of government consisting of an elected, eleven-member County Council and a County Executive. The Chief Administrative Officer, who is appointed by the Executive and confirmed by the Council, assures that solid waste management planning and programming are carried out in conformance with executive and legislative policies and are compatible with overall County goals and objectives. Figure 1-1 presents an organizational chart of the Executive Branch of County Government.

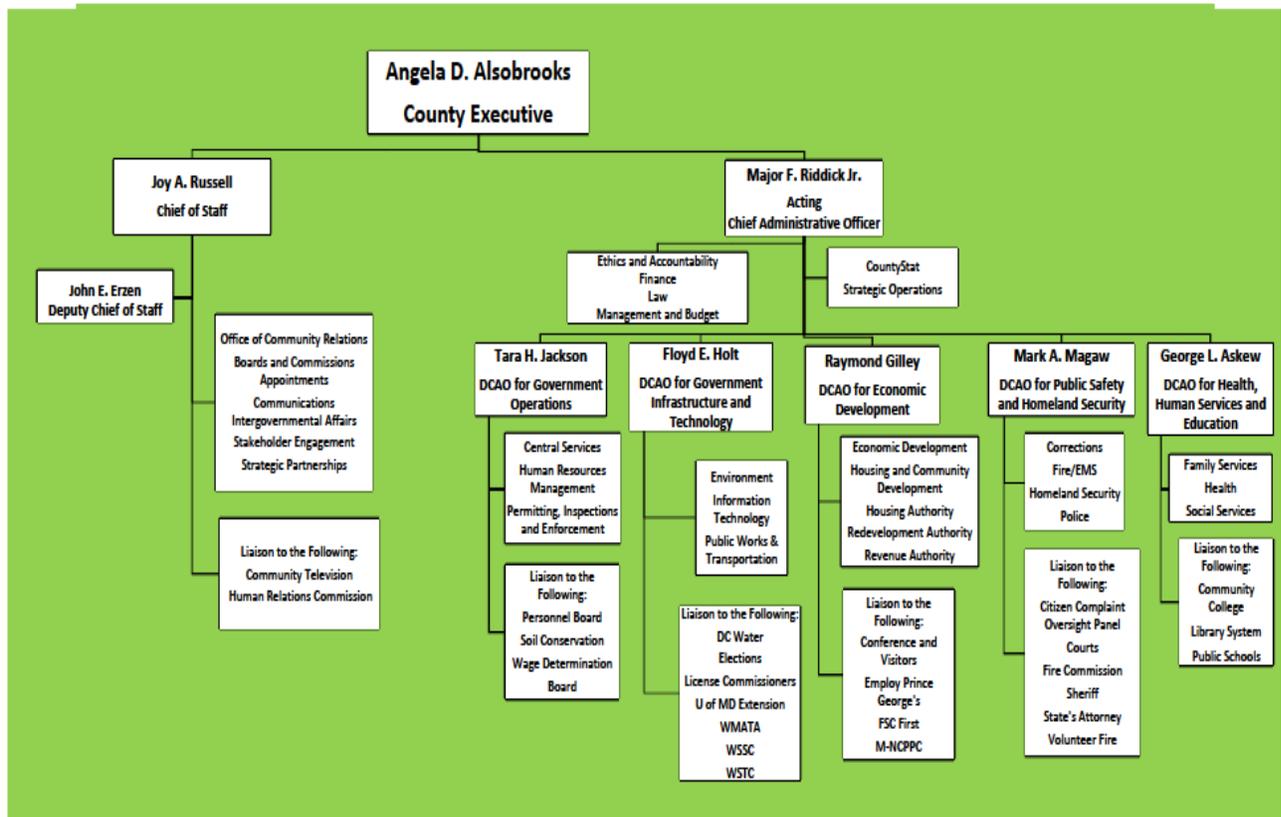
The Government carries out its responsibilities in the solid waste management field through its various departments and agencies.



Figure 1-1 Prince George's County Government Organizational Chart



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION CHART



Bold lettering signifies Executive Leadership Team
April 2019

The Department of the Environment was established as an agency of the Prince George's County Government in 1984 and is charged under Executive Order 12-1984 with the preparation of the County's Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan. On June 17, 2014 County Council Bill CB-032-2014 amended Subtitle 27 of the County Code to change references to the former name Department of Environmental Resources to the Department of the Environment. This name change more accurately reflects the functions of the department to distinguish it from its past identity as a building permit, inspection and code enforcement agency with a renewed image that projects responsible and innovative environmental stewardship.

The Department of the Environment envisions Prince George's County to be a leader in promoting a healthy, recycling-oriented and sustainable County. It is committed to translating the comprehensive beautification initiative of the new administration into action which addresses upstream and downstream components of solid waste management. It is investing heavily on local stakeholders' engagement noting that waste management is a collaborative, behavior-reshaping and grassroots-based undertaking. On the technical side, it is putting taxpayers' money into good use by providing the necessary infrastructures to recover valuable recyclable and compostable waste materials from the waste stream and setting up a system of residual waste management. The Department's Resource Recovery Division is responsible for the operations of the County's sanitary landfill, recycling facility, composting facility, convenience centers, household hazardous waste and electronics facility, scrap metal and scrap tire sites, residential solid waste, recycling, bulky and organic collections, development and implementation of the resource recovery system plan, preparation of the annual Recycling Plan to County Council, updating of the comprehensive TYSWP and required progress report, and mandatory business and multi-family recycling enforcement of ordinances including product bans such as the bans on expanded polystyrene food containers and single-use straws that are not home-compostable, within Prince George's County. The Division also performs the annual licensing and permitting of refuse and recycling vehicles, and business licensing recycling facilities within the County. Other Divisions that fall within the Department include the Stormwater Management Division that is responsible for storm water management including managing local, state and federally-mandated flood control and watershed improvement programs, the Sustainability Division which promotes and implements litter reduction programs, and the Animal Management Division.

The Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T), through its Office of Highway Maintenance workforce, performs various cleanup operations through its "Adopt-a-Road" program, and the removal of roadside litter and illegal dumping from the County's public right-of-way. This DPW&T's Clean-lot crew also assists the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPIE) in the cleaning of privately owned properties through court orders and citations that have been issued for trash and debris removal that have not been cleaned by the property owner. The costs for cleaning privately owned properties are billed to the property owner and may result in tax liens if bills for the cleanup effort are not paid.

The DPW&T's work force is supplemented by participants in various programs of the judicial and correctional systems. The Department of Corrections Community Service Program contributes significantly to the removal of roadside litter and illegal dumping along County maintained roadways. The activities and assignments for this multifaceted work force are coordinated by the Special Services Division of the Office of Highway Maintenance. DPW&T also provides a coordinator to manage its "Adopt-a-Road" program and to coordinate with the volunteer groups, civic associations and others involved in clearing roadside litter and debris from roadways in the County.

The County Police Department is the principal agency responsible for criminal enforcement of State and County laws regarding littering and illegal dumping.

The County Office of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the emergency response of the County Government during times of crisis or disaster. Countywide contingency plans for disaster response are also managed by this Office.

The County Health Department, through its Environmental Engineering/Policy Program, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining surveillance of all County solid waste disposal systems to safeguard public health against potential threats from environmental contamination. Specific activities include:

1. Responding to citizen complaints concerning the improper and illegal disposal of solid and liquid wastes and associated public health issues.
2. Inspecting all vehicles desiring a solid waste or recyclables collection license and registration to reduce the nuisance created by improperly equipped collection trucks.
3. Licensing of septage collection vehicles.
4. Reviewing solid waste acceptance, recycling, biosolids, sludge, special medical waste, and other special waste disposal facility plans, if requested.
5. Inspecting sanitary landfills, recycling facilities, rubblefills and biosolids storage and utilization sites.
6. Evaluating sample data in regards to surface and groundwater quality of the County. Requiring or conducting field samplings when necessary.
7. Cooperating with the County and municipal governments concerning establishing or upgrading their solid waste management systems.
8. Providing information on disposal techniques to citizens, engineering firms and government agencies.

9. Instituting legal action to abate potential health hazards resulting from solid waste problems when other measures have failed to obtain satisfactory results.
10. Working with County, State and Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies on cases that deal with the improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

B. The Maryland Department of the Environment:

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has the authority to approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, a proposed County Solid Waste Management Plan or a proposed revision or amendment of a Plan. MDE reviews the proposed plans within 60 days after the proposal is submitted to MDE. MDE may extend the 60 days review period for an additional 45 days for good cause and after issuing a notice to the County involved. MDE also reviews and approves the County's recycling plan and regulates solid waste acceptance facilities.

C. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission:

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) provides information and assistance as required by this TYSWP and the Zoning Ordinance. The Plan, by law, must be referred to this agency for review.

D. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission:

The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC), under authority of its Plumbing and Gas Fitting Regulations (Chapter 9, Industrial and Special Wastes), requires the pretreatment of sanitary and rubble landfill leachate before these materials may be discharged to WSSC's sanitary sewer system.

VI. State, Local, and Federal Laws

A. Maryland Laws

The State of Maryland comprehensively regulates solid waste management. Under Title 9 of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, MDE regulates the location, design and operation of sanitary landfills incinerators, transfer stations and processing through refuse disposal permits, issued and enforced under the authority of the following sections of the Environment Article:

Subtitle 2, Part II includes the State's requirements for solid waste and recycling planning. It also governs incinerator, landfill and other disposal system permits and contains regulations concerning their operation and administrative provisions.

Subtitle 5 contains specific provisions governing the content of County solid waste management plans and procedures to be followed when the plan is adopted.

Subtitles 18 and 19 regulate household hazardous waste and toxics in packaging.

In addition, the Maryland Environmental Policy Act (Title 1, Subtitle 3, Natural Resources Article) sets forth the State's overall policy on the environment in considering governmental actions. These include:

1. The protection, preservation and enhancement of the State's diverse environment is necessary for the maintenance of the public's health and welfare and the continued viability of the economy of the State and is a matter of the highest public priority.
2. Each person has a fundamental and an inalienable right to a healthful environment, and each person has a responsibility to contribute to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.
3. The determination of an optimum balance between economic development and environmental quality requires the most thoughtful consideration of ecological, economical, developmental, recreational, historic, architectural, aesthetic and other values.

B. Maryland Regulations

The Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) also contains regulations governing solid waste. Most of the direct requirements are contained in Title 26.

Subtitle 3 regulates the development of County Comprehensive Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plans (see Appendix B) and addresses funding.

Subtitle 4 regulates operation of natural wood waste recycling and composting facilities. It also provides guidance for storage, collection, transferring, hauling, recycling and processing of scrap tires.

Subtitle 8, Water Pollution; Subtitle 11, Air Quality; Subtitle 13, Disposal of Controlled Hazardous Substances; Subtitle 17, Water Management and Subtitle 23, Non-tidal Wetlands also have a bearing on waste management planning.

C. County Laws (list under Subtitle 21: CB-12-2018, CB-5-2015, CB-8-2017)

The following Code sections, in effect at the time of adoption of this TYSWP, identify various sections of Prince George's County law relevant to solid waste management. Subtitle 21 of the County Code specifically addresses Solid Waste Management and Recycling.

Subtitle 2, Division 22, Urban Areas, provides for the creation of urban and suburban areas within the County and uniform procedure for the provision of street cleaning, refuse collection, waste removal and disposal.

Subtitle 3, Section 3-144, Disposal of Animal Carcasses, provides for removal and disposal of animal carcasses.

Subtitle 10A, Subdivision 4, Purchasing, authorizes the County Purchasing Agent to establish a preference for products containing material generated by composting operations within the County or for products containing recycled materials. A resolution enacted by the legislative branch in 1994 (CR 42-1994) endorsed procurement of goods with post-consumer recycled content whenever practical and whenever in the best interest of the County.

Subtitle 11, Fire Code, makes the Fire Chief the County official responsible for coordinating responses for emergencies involving hazardous materials. In addition, Subtitle 11 of the County Code authorizes the Fire Chief to establish safeguards for the manufacture, storage, handling and use of hazardous chemicals or substances.

Subtitle 13, Divisions 3, 4 and 7 Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance, provides for the removal of weeds and grass beyond specified heights and litter from any improved or unimproved property in the unincorporated areas of the County. Other provisions of the Subtitle are used to enforce similar provisions in commercial and industrially developed complexes throughout the County.

Subtitle 19, Division 1, Air Pollution, declares as public policy the promotion of health, safety and welfare through the preservation, protection and improvement of the air resources of the County. It provides for the regulation by permits of any equipment capable of emitting air contaminants, the prohibition of visible emissions from incinerators and the prohibition of open burning of refuse in most parts of the County.

Subtitle 21, Refuse (Solid Waste Management Ordinance), provides for standards for licensing and registration for the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste and recyclables (Division 1); establishment and operation of rubblefill sites (Division 2) and a Credit System for County Disposal Facilities (Division 3). Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill is the only approved municipal solid waste landfill facility in the County at the present time. There is one closed municipal solid waste landfill known as the Sandy Hill Landfill. There are two privately owned rubblefills where construction and demolition material can legally be deposited. Recyclable materials may be accepted at any approved facility in or out of the County. Subtitle 21, Division 4, Subdivision 1, which was amended in 2012 with the passing of Council Bill CB-87-2012, also establishes a voluntary recycling program in the County, a recycling goal of 45 percent by 2015, at least fifty-five percent by 2018, and at least sixty percent by 2020, a mandatory requirement for apartment owners to provide recycling opportunities to their tenants, and the authority to ban certain materials from the landfill. It also establishes a surcharge on the landfill tipping fee dedicated to the

recycling program and provides for the implementation of a pilot food composting program in the County by July 1, 2014 and evaluation for expansion on a County-wide basis by December 31, 2015.

Subtitle 26 includes several divisions that deal with tagging, impoundment and disposal of abandoned vehicles, defined as those that are wrecked, dismantled, or are not displaying valid tags. County law provides for the removal of such vehicles from public property and from private property with permission of the property owner.

Subtitle 27, Zoning, provides for the establishment of specific regulations governing the development and use of property based on regulations and use limits that apply to each specific zoning category. The Zoning Ordinance, together with the requirements of Subtitle 21, governs the specific locations and conditions attached to any solid waste acceptance or disposal facility in the County.

D. Major Federal Laws Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Management¹

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): In 1965 the Solid Waste Disposal Act was passed to improve solid disposal methods. It was amended in 1976 by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which itself was amended, most significantly, in 1984.

Subtitle D of RCRA governs the environmentally safe operation of solid waste management facilities. At a minimum, state waste disposal facilities must comply with Federal standards, although states may adopt more stringent standards. Subtitle D also established a program under which states may develop and implement solid waste management plans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) role has been limited to setting the regulatory requirements and standards that states must follow in designing and operating their solid waste disposal facilities. Responsibility for developing and implementing these standards lies with each state.

Subtitle F of RCRA, also known as Section 6002, requires the Federal government to participate actively in procurement programs fostering the recovery and use of recycled materials and energy. It requires Federal agencies and other groups receiving Federal funds to procure items composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable and to delete requirements that products be made from virgin materials.

Subtitle C of RCRA regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes. Wastes designated by RCRA as hazardous are excluded from Subtitle D incinerator and landfill facilities and must be discarded at facilities permitted under the Subtitle C regulations.

¹ Reporting on Municipal Solid Waste: A Local Issue, November 1993, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste

Clean Air Act of 1970: Under the Clean Air Act, landfills and incinerators must meet performance standards that limit emissions of individual pollutants such as methane into the air. Facilities must meet these standards by using the best available Technology. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 added requirements for additional controls on stationary sources, including those for nitrogen oxides, mercury and sulfur dioxides. In 2015, under the Clean Air Act, the EPA issued New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for existing landfills. The rule requires existing landfills to meet similar emissions requirements as new landfills.² Final updates to the NSPS were issued on August 29, 2016 for the purpose of reducing emissions of methane from new, modified and reconstructed municipal solid waste landfills.

Clean Water Act of 1977: The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 was amended in 1977 to become The Clean Water Act. It applies to waste disposal facilities generating ash-quench water, landfill leachate and surface water discharges. Disposal of ash water and landfill leachate can present problems for solid waste facilities because many wastewater treatment plants cannot accept these discharges. These fluids must be pretreated prior to being sent to the wastewater treatment plant.

The 1987 reauthorization of the Clean Water Act, called the Water Quality Act, mandates site-specific requirements for facilities that discharge to streams where the best available technology still fails to meet water quality standards. Facilities generating surface water discharges must use best available technology to treat and control these discharges and must obtain a state discharge permit. It also requires storm water management plans for facilities whose storm runoff volume exceeds specified limits.

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1984: The protection of water wellhead areas, the sources of springs or streams, as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act may affect municipal waste disposal facilities. Facilities located in wellhead areas must comply with state and local restrictions on their activities, including design specifications that may add significantly to the cost of the facility. This Act was updated in 1986 and in 1996.³

Public Utilities Regulatory and Policy Act (PURPA, 1978): Developed to encourage co-generation and small power producers to supplement existing electrical capacity, PURPA requires investor-owned utilities to purchase electrical power from co-generators or small producers, such as municipal incinerators, at rates developed by state public utilities boards and overseen by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. PURPA therefore guarantees a market and a fair price for the energy produced to control and mitigate risks associated with small power-producing projects. PURPA was expanded in 2005 by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005) Subtitle E and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007). PURPA is implemented by the States or local governing boards, not the U.S. Department of Energy.⁴

2 <https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/atw/landfill/20150814egfs.pdf>

3 <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act>

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, 1980): Under CERCLA, municipalities can be held liable for current and past waste disposal practices involving hazardous materials and the release of these materials into the environment. CERCLA applies to any environmental cleanup, and a substantial number of the sites currently listed as Superfund sites are municipal landfills.

VII. Federal, State and Local Permits

A. Introduction

Federal, State, and local laws, which may pose constraints on the establishment, construction and operation of a sanitary landfill, are expressed in various regulations and zoning and permit requirements. The major permits and regulations, which are pertinent to the establishment of a landfill and a resource recovery facility, are summarized below.

B. County Permits/Licenses

1. Use and Occupancy Permits are required prior to the use or operation of any new facility or prior to the use and operating of any existing facility which changes owner or tenant. The permit certifies compliance with all zoning laws and with other fire, environmental and health requirements that are reviewed before the permit is issued.
2. Grading and Building Permits are required to perform any work incidental to construction and to construct or alter any building.
3. Recyclables Acceptance Facility Designation Licenses are required for any new or existing recycling facility or for an extension or alteration of an existing facility.
4. Construction-Demolition Fill Licenses are required to engage in the operation of a rubblefill.
5. Refuse and Recyclables Collection Vehicle and Facility Registration, Permit and License are required for collection vehicles and acceptance facilities.

4 <http://energy.gov/oe/services/electricity-policy-coordination-and-implementation/other-regulatory-efforts/public>

6. A WSSC Discharge Authorization Permit (DAP) is required for the discharge of sanitary and rubble landfill leachate to WSSC's sanitary sewer system.

C. State Permits

1. New Source Air Quality Permit is required by EPA and issued by the Air and Radiation Management Administration of MDE. The permit governs particulate emissions from new stationary sources. The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill) has been classified as a new source and is subject to this regulation. BSRSL is covered by the Emission Guidelines.
2. Title V Permit is required by MDE for many potential sources of air pollution including landfills.
3. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit is required by EPA and issued by the State. PSD requirements include pollution control technology and air quality, public review and impact analysis.
4. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is required for process water and no-contact cooling water discharges. It is also required for storm water discharges from most industrial sites including the County landfill sites.
5. Groundwater Appropriations Permit is required for wells by the Water Management Administration of MDE.
6. Maryland Water Pollution Control Act specifies procedures for determining compliance with Maryland Water Quality Standards for thermal discharges, for alternate effluent limitations and the technology to minimize environmental impacts from intake structures.
7. Refuse Disposal Permit is required and issued by MDE for the establishment of sanitary landfills, transfer stations, rubblefills, incinerators and processing facilities. During the planning period, MDE may require a permit for food and yard waste composting facilities.
8. Groundwater Discharge Rubblefill Permit is required and issued by MDE.
9. Sewage Sludge Utilization Permit is required to dispose of biosolids at a landfill site or for land disposal and is issued by MDE.
10. Permit to Construct is required and issued by MDE for the construction, installation or alteration of any fuel-burning equipment capable of emitting air contaminants.

11. National Ambient Air Quality Standards are mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act and establish the minimum safe concentration of a pollutant in an air shed region.
12. Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facility Permit is required for the recycling of natural wood waste like tree stumps, brush and limbs, root mats, logs, leaves, grass clippings and unadulterated wood wastes which are converted into compost and mulch and sold commercially.
13. Composting Facility Permit is required for a composting operation that uses more than 5000 square feet of area at the site in support of composting activities. A composting facility is classified as Tier 1 or Tier 2 based on the feedstock type the facility uses per the feedstock defined in MDE composting regulations.
14. Scrap Tire license is required for a scrap tire facility that stores, collects, recycles, incinerates scrap tires to recover energy, or otherwise processes scrap tires.

D. Federal Permits

1. Dust Exposure Standards are reflected in the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), which sets limits on respiratory and total dust.
2. General Industrial Standards are also part of OSHA and set limits on the amount of noise exposure.
3. Interference with Air Navigation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regulations require notification to the FAA of any stack exceeding 200 feet in height.

VIII. Solid Waste Planning and Prince George's County Development

As land continues to be developed in the County, the policies and objectives of solid waste management must accommodate the increased waste generation and decreased availability of land for solid waste management activities. Policies and objectives promoting recycling and waste minimization conform to this changing nature of land use by reducing the quantities of waste needing disposal.

Future development in the County is proposed to take advantage of existing infrastructure and to avoid urban sprawl, although the southern region of the County is experiencing growth. New development or re-development will be encouraged in portions of the County that are already densely populated and around areas such as Westphalia and the National Harbor. These development policies will contribute to lower transportation and hauling costs and more convenient collection of solid waste. In addition, infill development promotes the efficient use of existing collection systems and acceptance facilities.

IX. Solid Waste Studies and Initiatives

An important component of solid waste management in Prince George's County is research to strengthen its solid waste baseline information and plans through commissioned studies. To date, there are three initiatives that have been conducted, namely: Waste Characterization Study, Zero Waste Initiatives and the Draft Resource Recovery Master Plan. These studies are complementary, and designed to establish and harmonize solid waste management goals for the County.

A. Waste Characterization Study

A waste characterization study was conducted by for Prince George's County between November 2014 and September 2015 for waste materials delivered to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. The study focused on residential and commercial waste disposed of at the BSRSL with the objectives of estimating types and quantities of recyclable and compostable waste components, identifying opportunities for greater waste stream diversion and creating baseline information to better gauge the effectiveness of diversion efforts.

Waste sampling was used as the primary methodology with waste materials sourced from commercial, public schools and residential communities. To get an understanding of waste composition across seasons, sampling was done in Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer. Results showed the following:

Material Categories	Residential	Public Schools	Commercial
Compostable	31.3%	28.3%	23.1%
Recyclable Paper	18.1%	26.9%	25.0%
Recyclable Containers	12.3%	18.4%	11.0%
Divertible*	14.7%	2.4%	18.1%
Other**	23.6%	24%	22.7%

*Refers to materials that can be diverted from landfill disposal through special programs

**Materials which do not have markets established for recycling or recovery and composting

B. Zero Waste Initiatives

A study of Zero Waste Initiatives for Prince George's County (2018) was developed to identify a strategic approach for zero waste in Prince George's County. The document describes the state of waste management in the County and compiles existing waste management systems from waste generation, collection, recycling, composting, source reduction and disposal including associated facilities. From these, zero waste initiatives are presented with emphasis on reduce, reuse and recycle principles. Food waste diversion from residential and commercial entities are also considered as essential. Special programs such as banning certain materials such as single-use and foam ban are discussed including Extended Producer Responsibility or EPR which returns some post-consumer waste materials to manufacturers. Public education and outreach is highlighted in the report as the backbone of a strong zero waste campaign.

Overall, the report recommended that the County adopt a detailed, time-bound, cost-effective, measurable, participatory and innovative Zero Waste Plan. RRD acknowledges the recommendations and treats the Zero Waste Initiatives as a living document and is updated annually. It is also necessary that appropriate monitoring and evaluation scheme is in place to track progress, identify implementation issues and recommendations and document lessons for

scaling up zero waste programs.

C. Resource Recovery Master Plan

The Resource Recovery Master Plan (RRMP), currently, in its draft form, was developed to identify the long-term strategy for the County-managed waste and recycling streams. It outlines policies, programs and services that can reduce the quantity of waste generated and/or divert waste away from the landfill toward reuse, recycling and composting. The envisaged goals of RRMP are to increase recycling (value and volume), increase food waste diversion, increase reuse of divertible materials, increase source reduction and efficiently and effectively manage waste disposal. A public meeting was held in January 2019 to present the Plan and elicit comments and suggestions from the public. More public consultations will be conducted prior to its finalization.

CHAPTER II **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

I. Demographic Projections

A. Introduction

The County's future growth pattern has important impacts on the costs, sizing and siting of solid waste management facilities. Population, employment, households and dwelling units are the four major parameters affecting the demand for a facility. The amount of waste generated, the amount of land available for solid waste management uses and the structuring of waste disposal and collection systems are also factors that must be considered.

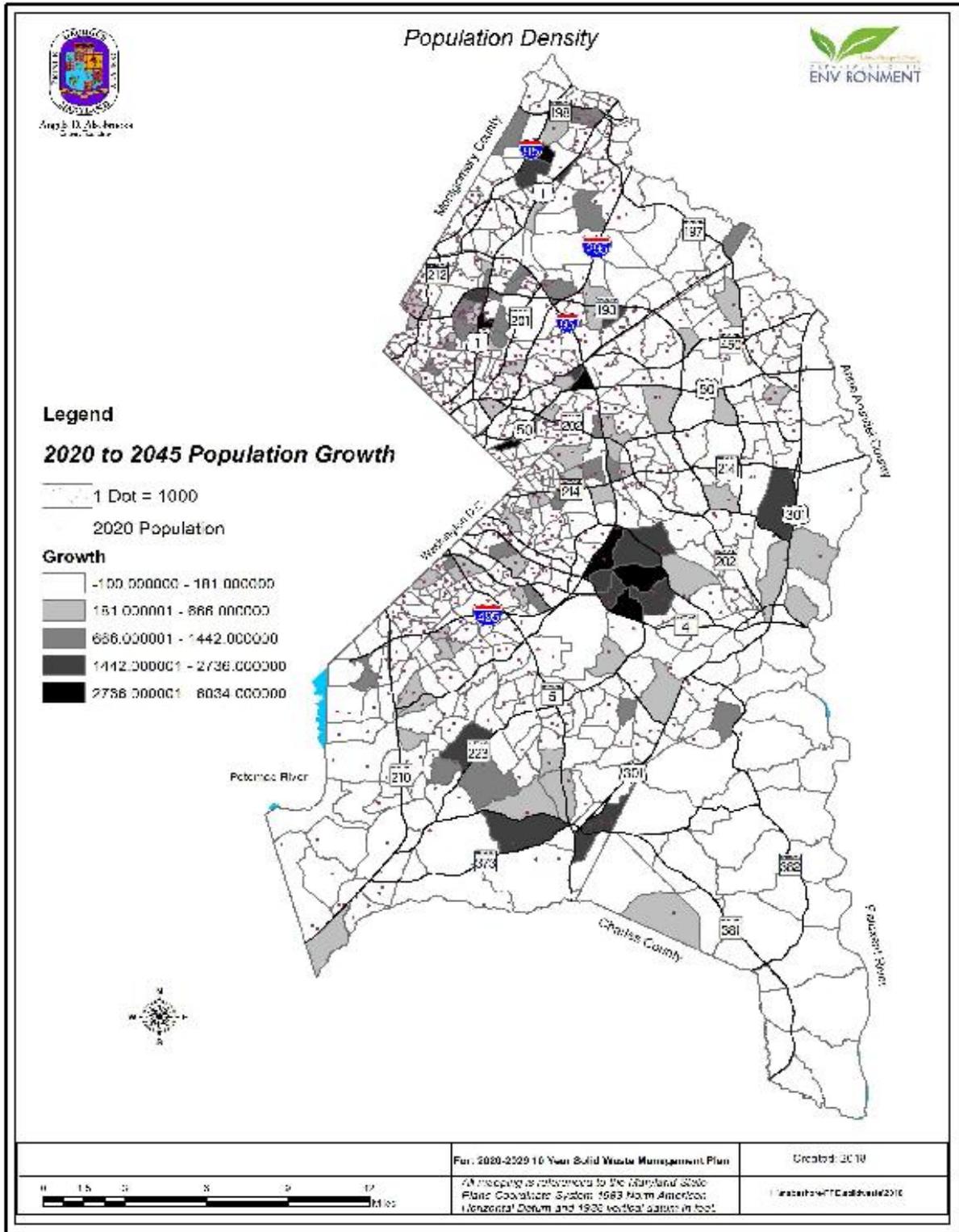
The most recent forecasts of growth for Prince George's County are contained in the Round 9.0 Cooperative Forecasts, prepared by the Prince George's County Planning Department, Maryland-National Capital Park Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in conjunction with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. These forecasts cover the time period from 2015 to 2045, and they are shown in Table 2-1 and Map 2-1.

Table 2-1
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY FORECAST: 2015 – 2045
ROUND 9.0 COOPERATIVE FORECASTS

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total Population	904,430	923,144	938,023	952,955	967,842	982,385	995,876
Total Employment	338,565	349,048	366,326	375,741	385,510	393,336	402,147
Total Households	321,143	334,268	343,865	355,494	363,283	370,023	376,787
Total Dwelling Units	344,818	350,947	357,706	367,453	375,582	382,675	376,787

Source: Prince George's County Planning Department (M-NCPPC), Round 9.0 Cooperative Forecasts, 2016

Map 2-1



B. Population

By the year 2020, the total population of Prince George's County will reach 923,144. The population is expected to increase by 29,811 between 2020 and 2030 and by 28,034 from 2035 to 2045. By the year 2040 the County's population will reach 995,303. Over the three decades from 2015 to 2045 the population will grow by 131,883 or over 10 percent. This growth will generate physical, economic and environmental pressures on the County's solid waste management systems.

During the years 2000 and 2010 infill development encouraged population growth inside the Capital Beltway. Population growth will continue primarily throughout the central and southern portions of the County from the year 2010 to 2030. Future growth is expected in major developments like Konterra, Westphalia, National Harbor, Steeple Chase, Richie Marlboro Station, University Town Center, and areas associated with the proposed Purple Line light rail and the Inter County Connector.

C. Employment

In the period between 2020 and 2030 total employment in the County will increase by 26,226 jobs (Table 2-1). Most of the growth is forecasted to occur along the Capital Beltway, Interstate 495/95 and Purple Line Light Rail.

Between 2020 and 2045 an increase of 53,099 jobs is forecasted in the County. The northern half of the County will remain the dominant employment center, but new concentrations of growth will occur in the central and southern sections with growth expected in major developments like the National Harbor, University Town Center, and Westphalia. It is forecasted that the 2030 to 2040 ten-year period will experience the greatest gain in employment growth.

D. Households

An increase of 22,722 households will occur between 2015 and 2025 and 19,418 more households are forecast from 2025 to the year 2035 (Table 2-2). Households are expected to further increase by 13,504 between 2035 and 2045. The largest amount of household growth will occur outside the Capital Beltway. Fort Washington, Largo, Bowie, and along Routes 50 and 450 will be the focus of major sites of new household growth.

After the year 2010, the southern portion of the County will also experience more intense household growth. The growth will occur in areas along Indian Head Highway, Branch Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue and the southern portion of the Capital Beltway. Infill development and additional growth will occur between the Capital Beltway and Route 301, the Central Avenue Corridor, and along Route 450. Infill development inside the Capital Beltway will characterize household growth between the years 2010 and 2020. In the southern portion of the County, new growth will continue along Branch Avenue and Route 301 and in the north along Route 1. These trends generally will continue from the year 2020 to 2030.

Table 2-2

COUNTY GROWTH PATTERNS: 2015 - 2045

Source: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department, Round 9.0 of Cooperative Forecasts, 2016

Population

Year	Population	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	904,430	-	-
2025	938,023	3.71%	33,593
2035	967,842	3.17%	29,819
2045	995,876	2.90%	28,034

Employment

Year	Employment	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	338,565	-	-
2025	366,326	8.20%	27,761
2035	385,510	5.24%	19,184
2045	402,147	4.31%	16,637

Households

Year	Households	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	321,143	-	-
2025	343,865	7.07%	22,722
2035	363,283	5.65%	19,418
2045	376,787	3.72%	13,504

Dwelling Units

Year	Dwellings	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	344,818	-	-
2025	357,706	3.74%	12,888
2035	375,582	5.00%	17,876
2045	389,907	3.81%	14,325

E. Dwelling Units

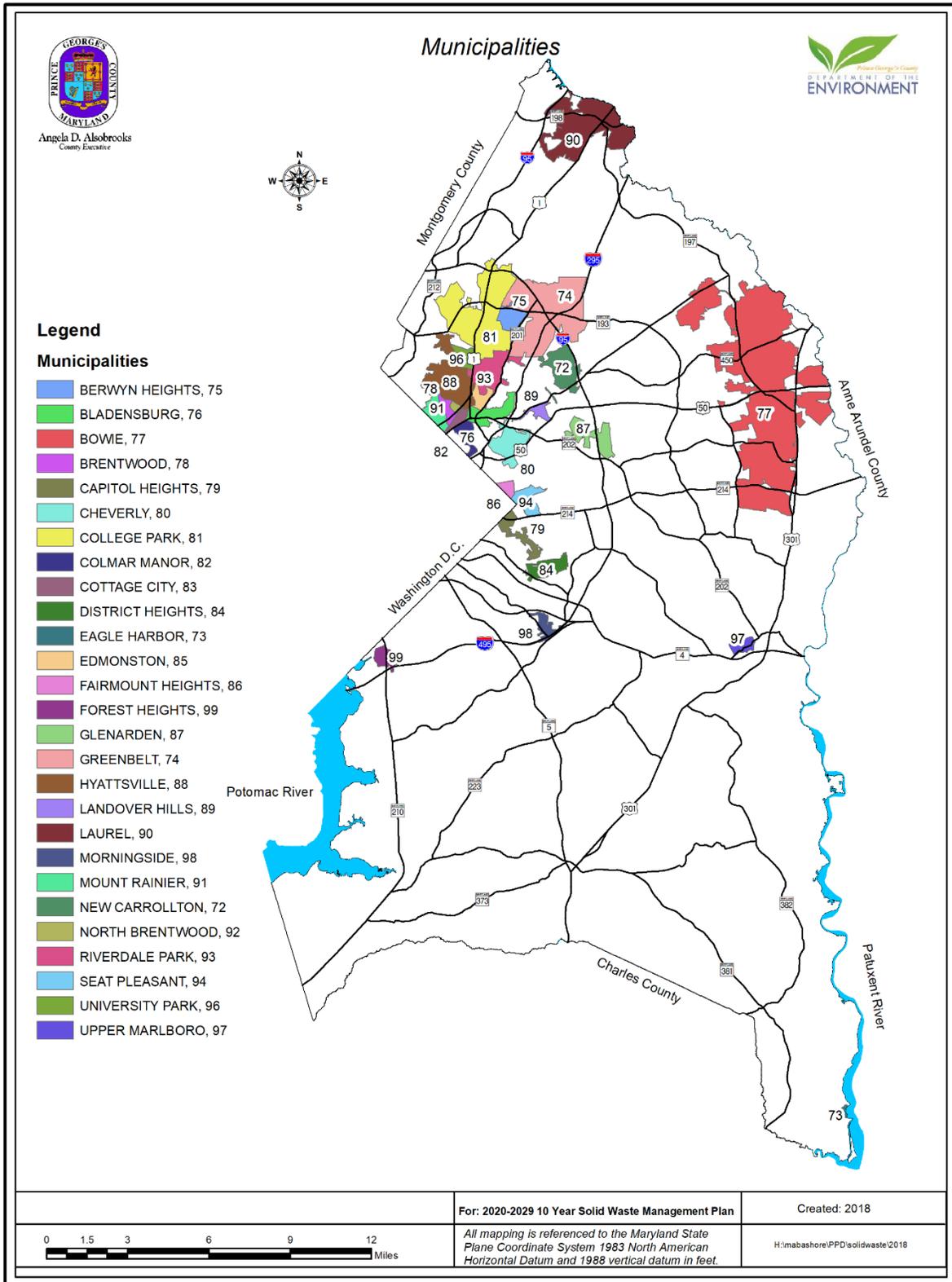
Dwelling units are expected to increase by 12,888 between 2015 and the year 2025. An increase of 17,876 dwelling units is expected to occur from 2025 to 2035 and an additional 14,325 between 2035 and the year 2045.

II. Municipalities and Government Properties

Map 2-2 illustrates the locations of the 27 incorporated municipalities in Prince George's County. The locations of the major government facilities, parklands and municipalities in the County are shown in Map 2-3. The municipalities and other government institutions are responsible for collecting their own solid waste; however, these entities utilize the County's disposal facilities, must comply with the County's waste regulations and are a part of this Solid Waste Plan. Table 2-3 shows the 2017 Census population for the municipalities in Prince George's County.

The municipalities do not have separate solid waste plans, as determined through a survey, but are involved with recycling, yard trim composting, and white goods collection for scrap metal recycling. At least three municipalities provide food scrap residential curbside collection and at least one municipality is practicing small community based composting and gardening plots for residents. Some municipalities provide for their own curbside recyclables collection while others are served by the County collection program. Additionally, most municipalities utilize the County's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and the Organics Composting Facility. Further discussion of solid waste management practices of the governmental facilities and the municipalities is presented in Chapters III and IV.

Map 2-2



Map 2-3

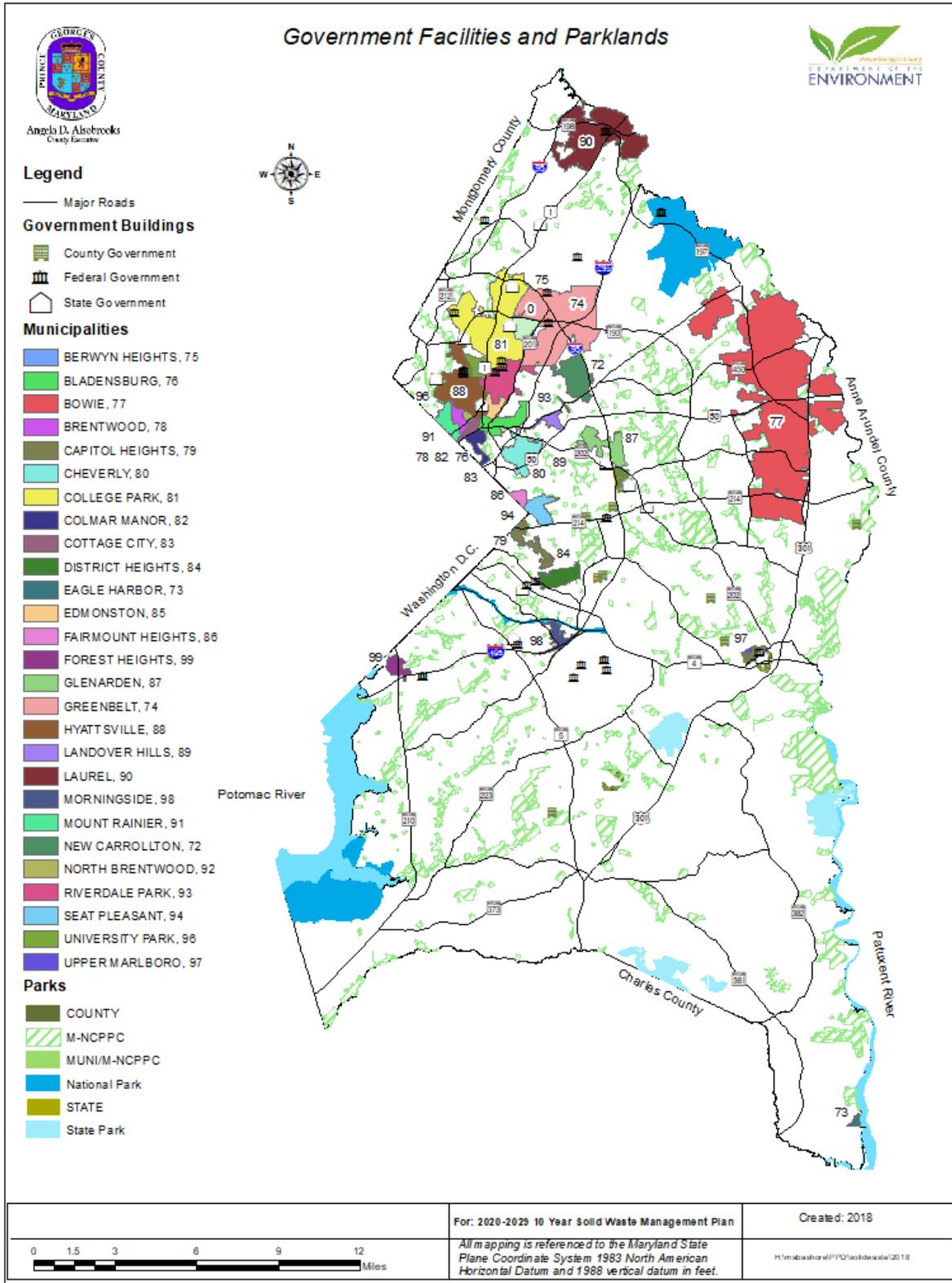


Table 2-3
MUNICIPAL POPULATION & DWELLING UNITS

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	DWELLING UNITS
BERWYN HEIGHTS	3,278	1,048
BLADENSBURG	9,450	754
BOWIE	58,859	18,954
BRENTWOOD	3,492	701
CAPITOL HEIGHTS	4,553	1,496
CHEVERLY	6,477	1,819
COLLEGE PARK	32,303	4,395
COLMAR MANOR	1,467	408
COTTAGE CITY	1,366	320
DISTRICT HEIGHTS	6,022	1,663
EAGLE HARBOR	70	59
EDMONSTON	1,498	321
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS	1,534	565
FOREST HEIGHTS	2,572	937
GLENARDEN	6,210	1,817
GREENBELT	23,489	3,882
HYATTSVILLE	18,333	3,797
LANDOVER HILLS	1,669	512
LAUREL	25,906	4,777
MORNINGSIDE	1,582	453
MT. RAINIER	8,147	1,115
NEW CARROLLTON	13,023	2,268
NORTH BRENTWOOD	556	193
RIVERDALE PARK	7,286	1,282
SEAT PLEASANT	4,823	1,370
UNIVERSITY PARK	2,656	928
UPPER MARLBORO	673	298
MUNICIPAL TOTAL	247,294	56,132

*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Population estimates for 2017)

NOTE: Dwelling units include single family detached, single family attached (townhomes), multifamily units, mobile or trailer, and other.

III. Zoning Requirements

The following discussion identifies specific regulations that were in effect at the time of adoption of this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP). However, all local ordinances are subject to change at any time through the enactment of new legislation. The definitions used in this section of the TYSWP are applicable to the Zoning Ordinance and do not apply to the TYSWP. This TYSWP shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements.

The activities related to the collection, transfer, disposal and recycling of solid waste are regulated, as are all land uses, by Subtitle 27 of the County Code, also referred to as the Zoning Ordinance.

A. Public Facilities

The establishment of a public facility or land use, such as a County-owned sanitary landfill, is subject to approval by the District Council (the County Council acting on planning, zoning and land-use issues) as regulated by Subtitle 27 of the County Code.

B. Private Facilities

Private activities related to the management of solid waste are regulated in a variety of ways as shown on Table 2-4 and Table 2-5. Most of the uses associated with the management of solid waste are allowed in most industrial zones either outright, under special conditions, or by special exception. The simple collection of recyclable materials as a temporary use is permitted in almost all zones. Also, private sanitary landfills and rubblefills are permitted in many zones, including the lower density residential zones, but only upon approval of a special exception.

Table 2-4

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL ZONES (Prince George’s County Code, 2018)						
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Commercial Zones					
	C-O	C-A	C-S-C	C-W	C-M	C-R-C
Trash Removal Service					P ³⁹	
Collection of Recyclable Materials	P	P	P	P	P	
a) temporary						
b) all other						
Paper Recycling-Collection Center ⁱ					SE ⁱⁱ	
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified						
Recycling Rubber						
Recycling Textiles						
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals						
Sanitary Landfill or Rubblefill	SE	SE	SE		SE	
Transfer Station						
Composting ^{viii}	P	P	P	P	P	P

■ Not permitted P Permitted SE Special exception required S-P Special permit required

P³⁹ (A) The subject C-M Zone property shall have at least seventy-five (75) feet of frontage on a street shown on the Master Plan as a collector or higher classification, be at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet in area, and be the subject of a use and occupancy permit for commercial vehicle storage issued prior to January 1, 1990.

(B) In addition, the use may be placed on a C-M Zone property contiguous to property meeting the requirements in paragraph (A), but only if both properties are in the same ownership and the paragraph (A) property has a valid use and occupancy permit for trash removal services.
(CB-17-2002)

ⁱ Only for collection, storage and shipping.

ⁱⁱ Permitted by right under certain conditions, otherwise a special exception is required.

Table 2-5

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ZONES (PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CODE, 2018)										
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Industrial Zones					Selected Residential Zones ⁱⁱⁱ				
	I-1	I-2	I-3	I-4	U-L-1	R-O-S	O-S	R-A	R-E	R-R
Trash Removal Service	P ^{iv}	P								
Collection of Recyclable Materials										
a) temporary	P	P	P	P	S-P ^v	P	P	P	P	P
b) all others	P	P		P	SE					
Electronic Recycling Facility	SE*	SE*								
Paper Recycling-Collection Center ^{vi}	P	P		P	P					
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified	SE	P		P	SE			P ^{vii}		
Recycling Rubber	SE	P		P	SE					
Recycling Textiles	SE	P	P	P	SE					
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals	SE	P		P	SE					
Sanitary Landfill, Rubble fill or Class 3 Fill										
Transfer Station		SE**								
Concrete recycling facility	SE	P ^{vii}	SE	SE	SE					
Waste material separation and processing facility, in accordance with Section 27-475.05 (CB-77-1990; CB-75-1998; CB-39-2004)		P								
Composting ^{viii}	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Not permitted P Permitted SE Special exception required S-P Special permit required

***Electronic Recycling Facility** Permitted without a special exception provided:

- (A) All operations shall be confined to the interior of a wholly enclosed building. There shall be no outdoor storage and/or unattended drop offs of materials or equipment;
- (B) The facility shall not accept material from individual residents and shall not operate as a public drop-off center;
- (C) The use and occupancy permit application shall include an operations plan and checklist indicating the methods by which the facility intends to comply with the approved certification standard;
- (D) Within twelve (12) months after issuance of any use and occupancy permit to an electronic recycling facility, the occupant shall obtain, and at all times thereafter, maintain certification under the most recently adopted Responsible Recycling (R2) standard, e-steward standard, or an equivalent standard determined by the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement to meet or exceed these standards;
- (E) Following initial certification, each electronic recycling facility shall certify to the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement in January of each calendar year that the permitted facility is certified under the R2 or equivalent approved standard; and
- (F) In the event an electronic recycling facility fails to obtain the required certification within twelve (12) months after the issuance of the use and occupancy permit, or fails to maintain such certification, the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement shall revoke the use and occupancy permit and operations must cease until the certification is obtained. (CB-91-2012; CB-29-2014)

****Transfer Station:** Permitted use without the requirement of a Special Exception provided:

- (A) The site on which the use is located is operating as an existing construction and demolition processing and recycling facility within five miles of access to a State Highway of arterial classification or higher; and
- (B) The facility is approved for acceptance of Municipal Solid Waste generated in Prince George's County pursuant to the Prince George's County FY 2002-2011 Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan. (CB-76-2012)

SE Only for expansion of an existing sanitary landfill or rubble fill on abutting land for which an approved Special Exception has not expired.

 iii No other residential zones permit any of the uses in this table except for the temporary collection of recyclable materials.
 iv With conditions, including detailed site plan approval.
 v In accordance with requirements for temporary uses found in Section 27-260 and 27-261.
 vi Only for collection, storage and shipping.
 vii Amended by virtue of CB 46-2018 from "SE" to "P" classification under certain specified requirements with effectivity date from September 4, 2018.
 viii Enacted through CB-101-2017 for the purpose of permitting the recycling plant use in the Residential-Agricultural (R-A) Zone effective November 14, 2017.
 viii Permitted in association with "agriculture" and "urban farm" uses wherever they may be permitted.

C. Landfills/Rubblefills

The specific requirements for sanitary landfillsⁱⁱⁱ and rubblefills are contained in Section 27-406 of the Zoning Ordinance. In the R-E zone, a special exception may only be approved if the site is the extension of an existing fill or abuts land for which an approved special exception has not expired. Other requirements include the submission of an updated Countywide inventory of the locations, haul routes and estimated loads per day for all approved and pending special exceptions for surface mining, sand and gravel wet processing, sanitary landfills and rubblefills and related nonconforming uses certified after 1974. This information must be considered in two of the general special exception findings found in Section 27-317, specifically that the proposed fill not adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of residents or workers in the area and that it not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or the general neighborhood. Another requirement for rubblefills is a demonstration of need based on a 15-year projection of County growth.

D. Transfer Stations

Specific requirements for special exceptions for transfer stations^{iv} are contained in Section 27-416.02 of the Zoning Ordinance. These regulations control the hours of operation and building setbacks. All activities pertaining to the transfer of solid waste are required to be conducted in a wholly enclosed building. The applicant is also required to identify measures that will be taken to control any noxious and offensive odors. All State of Maryland permits, including a transfer station permit, must be obtained before the transfer station can operate.

E. Recycling Activities

The County regulates recycling activities in a number of ways depending on the nature of the operation and the associated impacts. For example, the temporary collection of recyclable materials is permitted by right in a rather broad spectrum of

iii Section 27-107.01 defines a Sanitary Landfill as a planned, systematic method of refuse disposal where waste material is placed in the earth in layers, compacted and covered with earth or other approved covering material at the end of each day's operation, or any method of in-ground disposal of biosolids other than for fertilization of crops, horticultural products, or floricultural products in connection with an active agricultural operation or home gardening. A "Sanitary Landfill" includes a "Rubblefill" for construction and demolition materials.

iv A transfer station is a place or facility where solid wastes are taken from a transportation unit or collection vehicle and placed in another transportation unit or collection vehicle for transport to a solid waste acceptance facility. The movement or consolidation of solid waste at the point of generation is not a Transfer Station. A "Materials Recovery Facility," as defined in Section 21-143 of the Prince George's County Code, and a "Waste Material Separation and Processing Facility" and "Recycling Plant," as defined in this Section 27-107.01, are not Transfer Stations

zones, whereas other collection of recyclable materials is limited to industrial zones. Such collection centers are generally permitted by right in the industrial zones. A recycling plant^V, on the other hand, requires a special exception in the less intensive industrial zones essentially because a recycling plant involves the breaking down of recyclable materials and may include such equipment as grinders, which have associated noise and dust impacts.

The recycling of rubber, non-ferrous metals and textiles is a manufacturing process, which is therefore limited to industrial zones. Finally, a waste material separation and processing facility is restricted to the I-2 Zone only. A waste material separation and processing facility uses biological or chemical processes in the separation of organic solid wastes from recyclable materials and therefore is placed in a more restrictive zoning category.

IV. Land Use

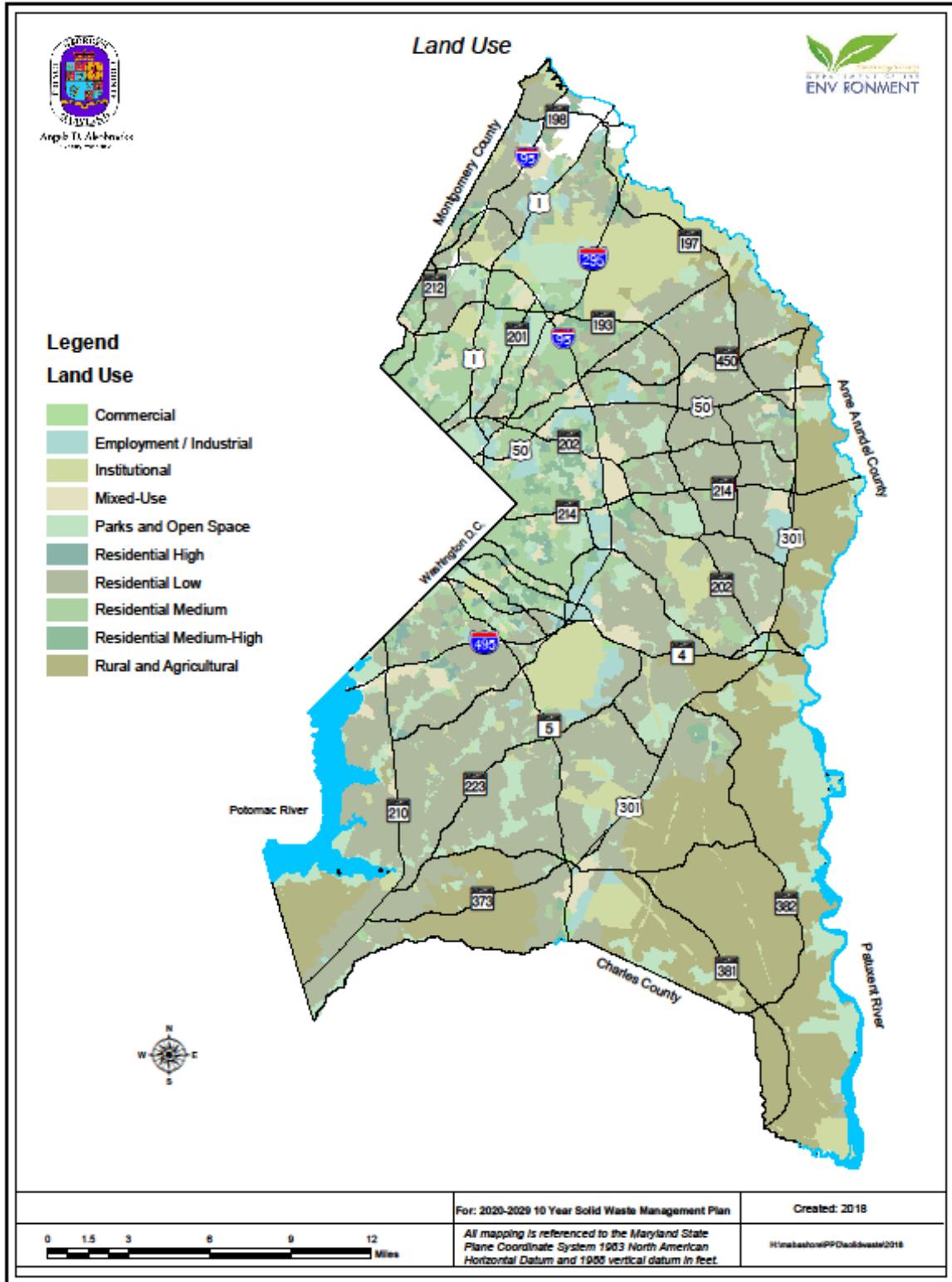
The Prince George's County Council approved Plan Prince George's 2035 Approved General Plan (Plan 2035) on May 6, 2014. As a comprehensive 20-year general plan, Plan 2035 is a blueprint for long-term growth and development in Prince George's County. The plan contains recommended goals, policies, and strategies for the following elements: Land Use; Economic Prosperity; Transportation and Mobility; Natural Environment; Housing and Neighborhoods; Community Heritage Culture and Design; Healthy Communities; and Public Facilities.

Plan 2035 establishes the Growth Policy Map which visually communicates where and how we should grow and evolve as a county over the next 20 years, as well as which parts of the county will not experience substantial change. It introduces seven new area classifications: Regional Transit Districts; Employment Areas; Local Centers; Established Communities; Future Water and Sewer Service Areas; Rural and Agricultural Areas; and, Growth Boundary. These seven new area classifications replace the 2002 General Plan tier, center, and corridor designations. The Growth Policy Map takes into account our existing development patterns, environmental features, existing and planned transportation investments, and projected growth, and balances these factors with the County's underlying capacity to meet the needs of existing communities and to accommodate future development.

The land developed in the County is monitored by the M-NCPPC. The latest land use inventory of Prince George's County showed that as of 2018, there was a total of 323,797 acres of land in the County. This total does not include some utility rights-of-way such as the Potomac Electric Power Company, or dedicated streets and highways.

^V Section 27-107.01 defines a Recycling Plant as any establishment in which a finished product is broken down (excluding biological or chemical decomposition) with the intent of either making a new product or reusing the disassembled parts. Vehicle demolition, salvage, and storage operations are not included.

Map 2-4



As of 2018, approximately 57 percent of the County’s land was developed. Developed land for the purpose of this plan is defined as properties with an improvement value of \$15,000 or greater. The following table illustrates land availability in the county by land use.

Table 2-6

LAND AVAILABILITY BY LAND USE (PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY, 2018)

AZC Code	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acres	Total Acres
Residential	71,695	28,953	100,648
Commercial	12,193	5,838	18,031
Industrial	12,121	10,383	22,504
Farm	40,841	32,307	73,148
Rural	46,947	60,982	107,929
Common Areas	0	1,537	1,537
Other			
Total	183,797	140,000	323,797

Source: Office of Information Technology, Prince George’s County Government

Locating suitable parcels of land for solid waste management activities involves a determination of surrounding land uses and their compatibility with these activities. Most solid waste management activities are permitted only under special exception, according to County zoning laws. As a result, a land parcel selected for a waste management activity would require a specific site evaluation for its compatibility with surroundings land uses before a permit is granted.

CHAPTER III
SOLID WASTE GENERATION, COLLECTION,
ACCEPTANCE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

I. Generation

Actual generation of solid waste can only be estimated. There are records of disposal at waste acceptance and recycling facilities, but waste importation and exportation statistics are not readily available. Analyses of existing data and national average waste generation rates imply that municipal solid waste (MSW) levels in Prince George’s County are similar to the national averages, with the exception of the County possessing a higher than average national recycling rate. Future waste generation projections to year 2029 are shown in Table 3-1, below:

Table 3-1					
Annual Waste Generation in Prince George's County					
2020-2029 Plan Period					
Waste Category	Annual Generation (Tons)				
	2017 Actual	2020	2023	2026	2029
MSW Residential	161553	163211	164886	166608	168353
MSW Commercial	234083	236485	238914	241397	243908
MSW Mixed	5363	5417	5473	6539	6606
Industrial (solids, liquid, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional (schools, hospitals etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Demolition Debris (rubble)	415335	419959	424002	426413	432899
Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS)	0	0	0	0	0
Dead Animals	0	0	0	0	0
Bulky or Special Waste	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Tires	2	2	2	2	2
Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludges	79135	79945	80767	81608	82463
Septage	0	0	0	0	0
Asbestos	22	22	22	22	22
Woodwaste/Wood	39	39	39	39	39
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Category	2017 Actual	2020 Estimates	2023 Estimates	2026 Estimates	2029 Estimates
Special Medical Waste	1121	1133	1145	1157	1169
Witness Burns	0	0	0	0	0
Boat	0	0	0	0	0
Fluff	0	0	0	0	0
Soil	9	9	9	9	9
Total MRA & NON MRA Waste Disposed	896662	906622	915259	925794	935470
Total MRA and NON MRA Recyclables	978975	989019	999171	1009572	1020152
Total Waste	1875637	1895641	1914430	1935366	1955622
* Total Waste Generated = Total Waste - (MSW Ash Recycled + Backend Scrap Metal Recycled) = 1,875,637 - (0 + 209153) = 2,084,790 tons					

*Future values are forecasted based on the expected increase in population in Prince George’s County, according to Maryland Department of Planning data Round 9.0 Forecast.

Future years' projections were developed on the basis that the amount of waste generated would increase at the same rate as the population, and by calculating a conservative source reduction rate of one percent each of the five year increments. Total MSW levels were generated by adding the actual waste quantities reported as in-County generated waste with the total annual recycling tonnages and subtracting the MSW ash recycled and backend scrap metal recycled.

A. Solid Waste Import and Export over County Lines

In June 1984, a County ban on imported trash took effect. The ban prohibits the disposal of out-of-County trash at County solid waste acceptance facilities. Banning out-of-County waste assures that County businesses and residents receive the full benefit of facilities funded by Prince George's County and serves to extend the capacity of existing solid waste acceptance facilities. Prior to the ban, approximately 30 percent of the waste received yearly at the two landfills in the County was imported from outside the County. A year after the ban was enforced, the waste received at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project decreased by 3.4 and 10.1 percent, respectively.

Beginning in July 1991, the County required that solid waste generated in Prince George's County and not eligible for disposal in a rubblefill be disposed of only at designated solid waste acceptance facilities, the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project. Failure to observe this waste stream control provision could subject the hauler to the loss of a Collector's License or County vehicle registration.

In May 1994, in the case of *C. A. Carbone v. Town of Clarkstown*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that local laws, termed "Flow Control" ordinances, which directed solid waste to specific disposal facilities, violated the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. These ordinances were instituted primarily as a means of financial assurance for solid waste facilities developed with public funding. Although the County can no longer regulate the flow of waste, it can direct some of it through alternative measures. Subsequent court cases have upheld localities' use of contracts, which stipulate a disposal site as a contract condition. Prince George's County's contracts with residential waste haulers have been modified in this regard by requiring delivery of the collected waste to the County landfill. In addition, the County rebates some of the municipalities' tipping fees, an action which serves as an inducement for them to use the County facility. Finally, the County has adjusted tipping fees to maintain waste deliveries at prior years' levels. Tipping fee adjustments do not ensure that County waste will be taken to the County landfill, but these economic incentives result in a relatively stable level and continuous flow of waste. These measures do not affect the flow of construction and demolition material to private facilities since tipping fees are set by the facilities' operators.

Some wastes are exported from the County. They include municipal solid waste and portions of County-generated recyclables and hazardous materials that are removed from the County through contracts with hauling and salvage/recovery companies. These

materials are generated primarily from commercial activities. During calendar year 2017, approximately eight (8) tons of Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) and Non MRA tons of recyclables were reported as processed outside the County. The County does not regulate the flow of construction and demolition debris. The County's only MSW landfill, the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, does not accept commercial construction and demolition debris and allows limited residentially-generated loads.

II. Collection

There are three solid waste collection services in Prince George's County: County services, municipal services and private collection services.

County refuse collection services are provided through County collection trucks for white goods and bulky, and contracts with private refuse collection firms for refuse, recycling, and yard waste. Most households receive curbside collection service and reasonable accommodations are made for elderly and disabled individuals. The County provides refuse collection services to approximately 162,000 households.

County recycling collection services are provided through County contracts with private recycling collection firms. The County provides recycling collection services to approximately 175,000 households. There are more households receiving recycling collection service than trash collection service due to some municipalities participating in the County's recycling program.

In the southern rural areas of the County, residents contract directly with private collectors for refuse collection services. The County also provides two solid waste and recycling Convenience Centers (homeowner drop-off facilities) at Missouri Avenue and Brown Station Road. The County's DoE, RRD, plans on pursuing the concept, design and construction of a convenience center, to be located in the northern part of the County and major improvements to the Brown Station Road Convenience Center during this planning period.

The County does not provide refuse or recycling collection service to commercial or industrial establishments, apartments (rental units), or other non-County institutional uses. Residents living in incorporated towns and cities receive solid waste collection from their municipal government. Each municipality provides refuse collection services to all private residences within their boundaries and, in limited instances, extends service to apartments and small businesses. Municipalities either use their own equipment for refuse and litter collection, or contract for the service. The refuse collection system in the incorporated areas includes service for a total of about 87,624 households. Solid waste quantities delivered to the County's landfill from the municipalities are shown on Table 3-2.

A. County Curbside Collection of Recyclables

Recyclables, including paper, newspaper, magazines, telephone books, corrugated cardboard, paper board, hard and soft bound books, aluminum, glass, narrow and wide mouth plastic containers numbers #1, #2, #3, #5 and #7, aseptic gable top milk cartons, frozen food containers and packaging, steel and bimetal food containers, empty aerosol cans and glass jars and bottles are collected from approximately 175,000 single family homes by County- contracted haulers.

TABLE 3-2	
MUNICIPAL WASTE DELIVERIES	
CALENDAR YEAR 2018	
Municipality	Tons
City of Bowie	20,044
City of College Park	5,445
City of Laurel	1,913
City of Hyattsville	4,065
City of New Carrollton	3,274
Town of Cheverly	1,599
City of Greenbelt	1,642
Town of Cherry Hill	147
Town of Riverdale Park	88
City of Mount Rainier	1,081
Town of Berwyn Heights Town of University Park	1,189
Town of Fairmount Heights	725
Town of Landover Hills	452
Town of Upper Marlboro	1
Town of Bladensburg	53
Town of Eagle Harbor	33
Town of Seat Pleasant	0
Town of University Park	63
	725

With the new twelve (12) bunkers in place, the Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility will have improved processing capabilities during this planning period. Three (3) municipalities are collecting food scraps curbside. A pilot curbside food scrap collection at Pepper Mill Carmody Hills, Willburn, Ft. Washington and West Laurel was implemented and ended in January 2019. For commercial collection, existing waste refuse haulers and institutional sectors also provide food waste collection services.

B. Public School Recycling

In 2009, House Bill 1290 was passed requiring the County to develop a School Recycling Plan. The Prince George's County's School Recycling Plan was approved by the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) and an update to the program has been incorporated into the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP) for this reporting period (Appendix F).

With the passing of the 2012 House Bill 805, the Prince George's County Board of Education was required to develop and implement recycling programs for all facilities under the jurisdiction of the County Board. The Prince George's County Public School System (PGCPSS) has implemented a comprehensive single-stream recycling program throughout the school system. The PGCPSS is riding the County's Office Recycling Program (CORP) collection contract and services are provided by a private vendor. The single-stream recycling program includes all materials that are accepted in the County's recycling program. The materials collected from the PGCPSS are delivered and processed at the County's Materials Recycling Facility.

C. Transport Practices

In accordance with Section 21-105 of the Prince George's County Code, all solid waste and recyclables collection vehicles are required to obtain a license and permit from the Department of the Environment (DoE or Department) for collection of said materials.

The types of vehicles used by private contractors vary from large, 30 to 40 cubic yard compactors for commercial collection to 20 to 25-cubic yard packers and smaller trucks for residential collection. The majority of these contractors have acquired vehicles with compacting equipment. There has been an increasing trend for commercial contractors to use large 40-cubic yard roll-off units. These roll-off units are principally used in large institutional and commercial areas in combination with stationary compaction units.

Several public agencies, including the Prince George's County School Board and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, utilize solid waste collection packer trucks to provide service to some of their facilities. These agencies and the State Highway Administration also use medium-size dump trucks for litter collection and/or solid waste removal from their areas of responsibility.

Federal and State governments are responsible for providing solid waste collection services for those areas under their jurisdiction. Some large commercial establishments use their own tractor-trailer units to carry solid waste from their stores and warehouse locations to the disposal points within and outside of the County.

D. Collection of Homogeneous Waste

1. Bulky Items

The term “bulky items” includes refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, freezers (commonly referred to as white goods), discarded furniture, tires, bedding, playground equipment, bicycles and other miscellaneous items too large for normal household collection. DoE’s Resource Recovery Division provides bulky trash collection service, totaling about 65,000 individual pickups per year. White good items and televisions from residences are collected at the curb by County forces on a scheduled appointment basis in all areas of the County except incorporated areas. After removal of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant and capacitors, the white goods, as well as other scrap metal wastes, are delivered to a recyclables processor. Televisions are placed at the County’s electronics recycling site for donation to non-profit organization(s) for reuse, or for recycling. The use of this service continues to grow. Given the increased demand for bulky service, a new application was added to the County’s website, allowing residents greater accessibility to schedule a pick-up by submitting requests using the internet and bulky pick-up scheduling by phone has been moved to the County’s new non-emergency 311 Call Center. Additionally, Reuse Centers have been posted on the Resource Recovery Division’s internet homepage to inform residents where they may donate some of their bulky items, especially used home building material. Resource links such as Craig’s List for free exchange of furniture, white goods and building materials and an electronics recycling locator link have been posted to help inform the public of viable options to divert waste.

Bulky items are also delivered to solid waste disposal or recyclables acceptance facilities by private citizens and municipalities. In addition, bulky trash items have been collected during various cleanup campaigns initiated by both the County Government and citizens’ groups.

2. Yard Material

Leaves, grass, tree limbs and brush are collected under the County- contracted household refuse collection. Tree limbs must be less than three inches in diameter and placed at the curb in four-foot length bundles each weighing 60 pounds or less. These materials are delivered to the Prince George’s County Organic Composting Facility located outside of Upper Marlboro. Yard material is estimated to be 20 percent of the total waste stream.

In an effort to eliminate duplicate efforts and reduce cost, the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) eliminated its leaf sweeping collection program in 2010. DPW&T continues to provide special tree limb collection services throughout the year for trees damaged during wind, rain, hurricane, tropical storm, ice and snow storms. The service is provided as a result of a direct request from a citizen. Some municipalities also provide this service.

3. Food Waste

With the pilot food scrap collection program, approximately 200 households received County curbside pick-up of food scrap. Commercial entities likewise diverted food scraps to the County's organic composting facility. During this planning period, the County will utilize the additional twelve (12) new bunkers at the Prince George's Organic Compost Facility to increase the amount of tons that may be processed on an annual basis, and will assist in expanding the County's residential curbside collection of food scraps to an additional 3,000 household during Fiscal Year 2020, with incremental expansions thereafter, providing expertise to Home Owners Associations for residential community food scrap and school composting programs, and increasing commercial diversion of food waste.

4. Scrap Tires

Although Prince George's County requires that scrap tires be disposed of in a lawful manner, the disposal of scrap tires continues to be a County-wide problem. As a result of increasing regulation, the cost of scrap tire disposal at private and public facilities has increased. Although the higher costs have resulted in illegal and indiscriminate dumping of scrap tires by individuals and/or what appears to be by small businesses or by their hired haulers, the larger tire dealers and fleet owners appear to abide by the law and pay the increased cost to properly dispose of the scrap tires. Because tires are prohibited by law from being landfilled, a scrap tire collection area has been established at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. The County contracts with a licensed tire hauler for processing, disposal, or reuse.

The County provides residential bulky pick-up service for tires and also allows residents to deliver up to five scrap tires per year to the landfill for free disposal. Furthermore, when the opportunity arises, the Recycling Section applies for reimbursement funding from the State to hold special scrap tire collection events for the residential and agricultural communities.

5. Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics

Prince George's County opened a permanent Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site in 2000. County residents may deliver household hazardous waste for proper disposal and old unwanted electronics and televisions for recycling and or reuse to the site located at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill for free.

To ensure the proper handling and disposal of the hazardous materials that are collected at the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Site, the County has contracted with a licensed hazardous waste disposal company. The professional team oversees the collection of items and materials at the drop-off facility. As an added convenience, the site is designed to be a drive through location. The County provides on-premise collection for elderly and disabled residents. Established non-profit organizations may also receive, from the County's Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site, used electronics and televisions for the purpose of reuse.

The collection and recycling of fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights that contain mercury must be outlined in the County's TYSWP. Prince George's County began collecting fluorescent lighting in conjunction with the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Program in 2004 and continues to accept these materials. The County contracts with Care Environmental Corporation to manage and handle the materials collected at the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Site. Care Environmental Corporation packages and transports fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights to Environmental Enterprises in Cincinnati Ohio. From there, they ship the fluorescent light bulbs to Clean Lights Recycling Facility in Cincinnati Ohio. In addition to directing residents to our Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility to dispose of fluorescent lighting, the County also maintains and provides a vendors list to the public which includes companies that accept fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights for proper disposal. The County may also refer residents to MDE's on-line Recycling Directory. For 2018, the County's HHW facility received a total of 224.7 tons of waste. A total of 6,765 households brought electronic waste to the facility.

6. Abandoned Vehicles

The Department's Abandoned Vehicle Unit operates an Abandoned Vehicle Program, which provides for the removal and ultimate sale of vehicles that are wrecked, dismantled, or not currently licensed. These types of vehicles can be removed from public properties or from private property with the written permission of the owner. Many apartment complexes and shopping centers work with the County by posting signs warning violators that inoperative, unlicensed vehicles can be towed and impounded. The County's program is focused on removing offending vehicles after a 48-hour period following a violation. During Calendar Year 2018, the Abandoned Vehicle Unit impounded 1000 abandoned vehicles.

7. Litter

Litter is a persistent problem. Much of this type of debris is highly visible along roadsides, in stream beds and, in many cases, in larger quantities on vacant unimproved property. Aside from causing visual blight, litter contributes to the degradation of water quality, provides breeding areas for rodents and mosquitoes and may result in unsafe driving conditions.

The Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPIE) enforces the County's Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance, which prohibits the accumulation of trash and debris on private property. The law is applicable outside of incorporated municipalities and is most often applied to developed and undeveloped residential property. A violation notice is issued to the property owner requiring that litter be removed. An owner who does not comply can be issued a civil citation of up to a \$1,000 per day and the subject property can be cleaned by the County or contractual forces. Failure of the property owner to pay for the cost of the cleanup and any unpaid civil citations can result in a tax lien placed on the property to recover the costs.

Specific cleanup program efforts conducted in the County include the following:

- * **PGCLitter TRAK** – Smartphone-based application developed by the Department of the Environment to assist County residents, community organizations and businesses report trash and debris collected during individual and group clean-up events.
- * **Clean Sweep Program** – Designed to reduce litter in local County neighborhoods and waterways with focus on the Anacostia River. It enjoins residents to do volunteer work in cleanup activities. It is an inter-agency program consisting of the Prince George’s County Police Department, DOE, DPW&T, the Department of Corrections, DPIE, the State Highway Administration (SHA) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC).
- * **Bigbelly trash bins placement** – DoE provided and DPW&T will install Bigbelly smart recycling and waste bins in strategic locations within the County to capture more recyclable materials and to reduce litter in high pedestrian foot traffic areas. The technology compacts materials, is solar-powered and is cloud-connected and web-based to capture waste volumes in real time.
- * **Surveillance** - The County is using cameras to surveil areas where illegal dumping is prominent. This will help authorities apprehend violators. Engagement with the courts and communities will be done to enforce anti-littering.
- * **Roadside Cleanup on Landfill Approach Roads** – Landfill Approach Roads shall be maintained at least twice per month. A crew and truck collects about 10 tons of waste a year. The crew is also used to assist in roadside cleanups in other areas when not maintaining the landfill approach roads.
- * **Road Cleanup by County Forces** – Removal of trash and debris from County roadsides is conducted primarily by County employees of DPW&T and the Department of Corrections.
- * **Adopt-A-Road Program** – This roadside cleanup program functions as a collaborative effort between DPW&T and local civic, business, or fraternal organizations. The volunteer organization coordinates roadside cleanup activities twice per year. DPW&T provides trash bags, safety equipment and collection of all bagged trash after the cleanup. Adopt-A-Road Team signs displaying the name of the volunteer group are erected along the adopted roadways.

- * **Adopt-the-Stream Program** – In-stream clean up in partnership with civic organizations and is held four times a year. The County has also invested in the Bandalong Litter Trap which captures trash before it goes downstream. They can be found along the Anacostia River.
- * **Non-Roadside Cleanup by County Forces** – This program is tasked with removal of trash, debris, abandoned items, evictions debris from County properties and right-of-ways other than roadsides.
- * **Limb Collection** – Tree limbs are collected in the course of a roadside cleanup, after a storm.
- * **Daily Inmate Program** – Five to seven inmates from the County Correctional Center and persons ordered by the court to serve community service perform roadside cleanups on weekdays. This work is overseen by a Corrections Officer, and supervised by DPW&T’s Special Services Division of the Office of Highway Maintenance.
- * **State Highway Administration Roadside Cleanup** – The State Highway Administration has a litter removal program from road shoulders and drainage systems using a multi-pronged approach to litter control with the participation of SHA employees, State workers, contractors. It has also initiated a Sponsor-A-Highway Program where companies can sponsor sections of Maryland roadways and have partnership on litter and debris removal from the sponsored segment. In return the sponsoring company gets an acknowledgment sign with corporate logo along its segment. Another program is the Adopt-A-Highway where community groups help in keeping roadways litter-free. The group must agree to adopt a one-mile stretch of highway to be cleaned at least four times a year.

As an additional effort, SHA provide crews and volunteers with the means to separate recyclables from trash. Currently, seven of its districts currently recover recyclable materials from roadway litter. This effort helps reduce the volume of waste brought to landfills. An awareness program is also in place where SHA provides support for litter awareness events at schools and civic events. It also continues to educate the public about the hazards of littering and its impact on the environment.

- * **Prince George’s County Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program** – The Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program, established in 1986 is designed to revitalize, enhance, and

maintain unincorporated (non-municipal) areas of the County. DoE works with organized civic and homeowners associations to provide a concentrated focus of County cleanups and maintenance services to their community over a two-week period. A total of (21) Comprehensive Community Cleanups are scheduled each year (16 Cleanups from February – June and 5 Cleanups from late September to October). During FY2016, FY2017 and FY2018, over 96 tons, 146 tons and 137 tons of litter respectively were picked-up and removed from the natural environment during the cleanup events.

Currently, with over 90 active cleanup areas in DoE's rotation, the County can schedule a community for this program approximately once every 4 years. The services provided include housing code enforcement, abandoned vehicle tagging and towing, bulky trash collection, roadside litter collection, tree trimming, storm drainage maintenance and storm drain water quality testing.

- * **Watershed Cleanup Activities** – DoE works with local environmental organizations and civic groups to organize various volunteer stream cleanup events. The County provides volunteers with trash bags, gloves, roll-off containers, and disposal fee waivers for all trash, debris, and recyclables collected. These efforts help to promote environmental awareness.

8. Land Clearing Materials

The County Health Department's Environmental Engineering/Policy Program of the Environmental Health/Disease Control Division processes burning requests in connection with land clearing operations. Land clearing debris is waste material from land clearing operations: earthen material such as clay, sand, gravel, and silt; topsoil; tree stumps; root mats; brush and limbs; logs; vegetation; rock; and construction and demolition debris. Granting or denial of permission to burn materials in Prince George's County is subject to code criteria specified in the State's Air Management Regulations relating to the control of open fires and fire safety. The open burning of stumps, brush, and logs from the clearing of forested land generally constitutes the impermissible burning of solid waste. However, a permit may be issued by the County for such materials where the land is being cleared for agricultural purposes, or the material constitutes yard waste from a single-family home. Waste generated when a forested lot is cleared for the construction of a housing development or commercial buildings is solid waste and therefore should not be open-burned. The decision to issue an open-burn permit is fact intensive and must be evaluated on a case by case basis. It should be stressed that there are practical alternative methods to burning, including recycling, composting, and disposal at permitted refuse disposal facilities.

9. Rubblefill Materials

A rubblefill is a landfill in which construction or building demolition rubble is placed in a controlled manner. Rubble is a type a solid waste that includes land clearing debris, demolition debris and construction debris as defined in the Glossary in Appendix A.

It is the policy of Prince George's County to use rubblefills for the disposal of construction and demolition materials and to discourage use of sanitary landfill space for its disposal. It is also the County's policy to locate rubblefills on previously disturbed land such as abandoned sand and gravel mines, in areas where the natural slope is less than 15 percent, where environmental constraints are minimal, and on the basis of demonstrated need. The County discourages clearing and excavation of forests and wetlands for rubblefills. Rubblefills will not be approved if they will affect County groundwater resources or the groundwater resources of other counties.

Total construction, demolition, land clearing and rubblefill materials disposed and managed in County during 2016 was 509,724 tons. This information is extracted from MDE's Annual Solid Waste Management Report in Maryland, Calendar Year 2017.

10. Sewage Sludge, Biosolids and Septage

As a waste product of sewage treatment plants, biosolids have unique characteristics that make them potentially beneficial. The term biosolids is used to define sewage sludge that is a byproduct of municipal wastewater treatment plants treated in accordance with the state and federal regulations for beneficial use. All municipal residuals that are not utilized beneficially are considered sewage sludge. In 2017, according to MDE, 79,224 wet tons of biosolids were generated in the County and 1,930 tons were applied to agricultural land in the County.

The County, with the assistance of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC), has the overall responsibility for the management of biosolids that are, or will be, generated at wastewater treatment plants within the County, or at regional facilities used by the County.

Biosolids (or sewage sludge) is a generic term used to describe the residual solids arising from the treatment of water and wastewater. Biosolids can be either liquid or semisolid, depending upon the amount of water removed prior to disposal. Water treatment sludge is quite gelatinous and difficult to de-water and consists primarily of sediment and chemical coagulants used to precipitate the solids from raw water. Wastewater biosolids, which are typically high in organic matter, consist of grit particles, organic solids, cultured microorganisms, chemical coagulants and inorganic precipitants. Utilization of sewage sludge is regulated by MDE's Solid Waste Program while water treatment plant sludge and other sludges are classified as solid waste.

Prince George's County recognizes that a comprehensive biosolids management program requires a balance of technologies and approaches to assure safe and efficient biosolids management. Wherever practical, Prince George's County promotes the beneficial reuse of wastewater biosolids through agriculture, silviculture (the planting of trees), revitalization of former sand and gravel mines or other uses. The County particularly endorses the use of subsurface injection as a means of applying biosolids with minimal disruption of farming practice and the surrounding communities. However, due to the increased solids content of the biosolids, all biosolid applications in the County for the past several years have been surface applied.

Further handling of biosolids in the County is addressed in greater detail in the County's Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan.

Transportation of biosolids within the County requires special permits. The County Health Department annually inspects and licenses approximately 74 septage vehicles (with capacities ranging between 50 – 1,500 gallons). Following licensures, the trucks may be permitted by WSSC to use the public sewage system

for disposal. Septage is disposed of in one of the two designated manholes located in the County.

III. Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

A solid waste acceptance facility means any landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or, processing facility whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste. All solid waste acceptance facilities must have the appropriate zoning, including Special Exception, if necessary, prior to inclusion into this TYSWP. The State cannot issue a permit for a solid waste acceptance facility that is not included in this TYSWP.

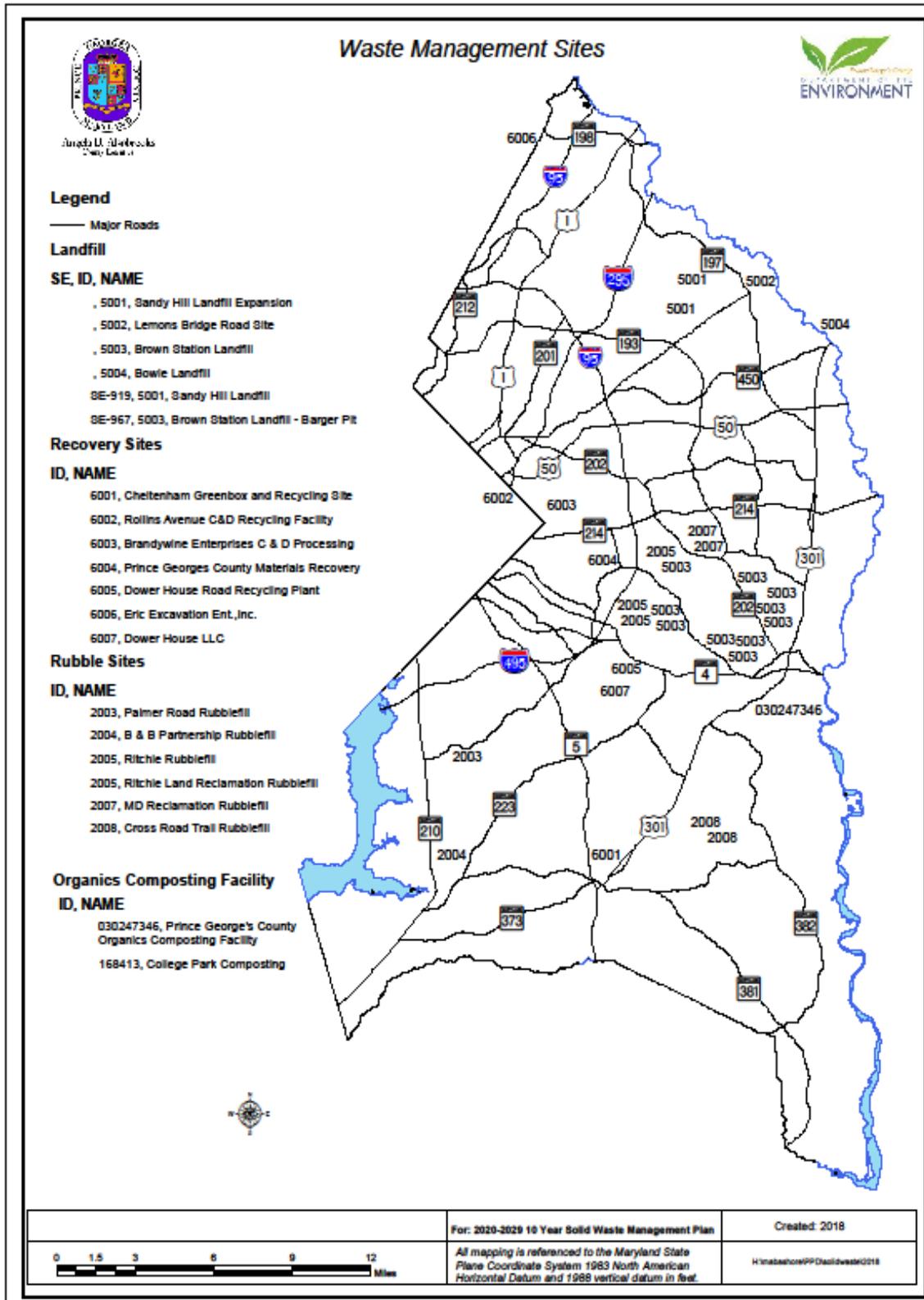
Prince George's County presently relies on the sanitary landfill method to dispose of municipal solid waste. The facility currently active and accepting waste is the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL). The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) ceased accepting waste in the summer of 2000. The locations of these landfills and the other waste acceptance facilities are shown in Map 3-1. The siting of new facilities is governed by the County's Zoning Ordinance and this TYSWP.

Sanitary landfills cannot accept the following materials: vegetative yard trim, acids, diseased animal carcasses, automobiles, caustics, whole metal drums and tanks, explosives, pesticides, paints, poisons, radioactive materials, scrap tires, septage, infectious medical waste, liquids or materials containing free liquids of any type. BSRSL provides a collection site for residential household hazardous wastes and electronics and discarded tires, while holding a Secondary Tire Collections Facility permit with the State. These wastes are properly managed and subsequently removed for off-site handling. Truckloads of separately collected yard trim for final disposal are prohibited from placement in the landfill. BSRSL provides a collection site for yard trim material and transports it to the County's Organics Composting Facility where it is composted or mulched. Additionally, the landfills do not accept petroleum waste or petroleum contaminated soils characterized as hazardous or containing free flowing liquids.

Landfills are subject to extensive regulation under State and Federal law. BSRSL is in full compliance with all of these regulations including the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Clean Air Act.

Solid waste disposal at the County landfill has varied over the years depending on recycling rates and tipping fees. Table 3-3 gives the total tonnage received at the BSRSL during the last three years.

Map 3-1

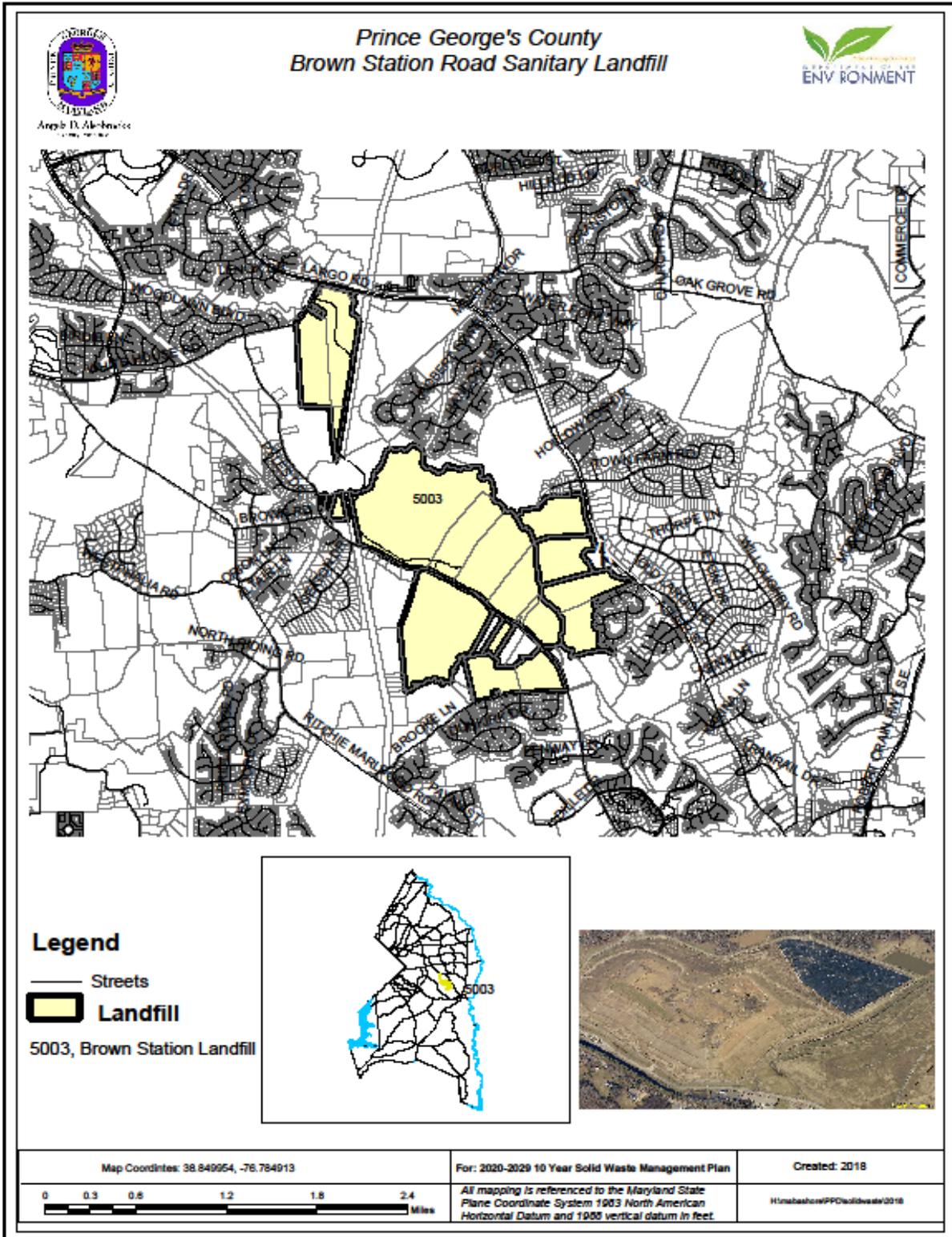


A. Brown Station Road Facility (BSRSL)

BSRSL commenced operations in 1968. This facility is owned and operated by the County. It is centrally located in the County, approximately two miles northwest of the Town of Upper Marlboro (see Map 3-2 for location). The active part of the landfill is bounded by Brown Station Road and the Western Branch waterway. Present land use characteristics of the area are predominantly low density residential. The facility currently serves as the primary waste acceptance facility for the County.

TABLE 3-3			
SOLID WASTE TONNAGE RECEIVED AT THE BROWN STATION ROAD SANITARY LANDFILL			
	CY2016	CY2017	CY 2018
Total Managed	290,220	274,588	301,160
Total Diverted	1,857	1,866	1,281
Total Waste Received	292,077	276,454	302,441

Map 3-2



MDE, through permit approval, authorized the completion of the BSRSL vertical expansion and provided for the expansion of the landfill in a horizontal direction to the northwest. This results in an actual fill area of 134 acres known as Area “B”. This permit is progressively renewed every five years and the landfill now operates under State Permit 2015-WMF-0589 through November 11, 2020. BSRSL land holdings were enlarged to 850 acres in 1979 with the acquisition of the Barger Tract, which provides a source of earthen borrow material for daily and intermediate cover. Additional land was also purchased between the landfill and Route 202 to provide a buffer zone. Land was also purchased along Brown Station Road to enhance the buffer zones and provide an additional area for borrow, and total land holdings of 1,450 acres.

The older and officially closed section of the landfill (known as Area “A”) and the major portions of Area “B” (Active Area/RCRA Compliant) include extensive landfill gas collection and end-use components that control landfill gas as required by the Clean Air Act, Emission Guidelines (implemented by MDE). These control methods include ability to supply landfill gas (LFG) to the nearby Department of Corrections’ (DoC) Campus and to an onsite electrical generation facility located at BSRSL, and provides a separate LFG flaring facility to ensure total gas control. The DoC Landfill Gas-to-Energy Facility utilizes LFG for three internal combustion engine generators located within the CCC complex and is considered the primary electrical power source for the complex. LFG is also utilized as the primary fuel source for the DoC boilers. The boilers produce process steam for onsite laundry, medical and kitchen services and are utilized as the primary source of heat for the entire complex. Electrical power that is not consumed by the DoC is marketed via an agreement with the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority (NMWDA). This results in a dependable revenue stream for the County. As required by the Clean Air Act, Emission Guidelines, LFG collection infrastructure will continue to expand within the BSRSL Area “B” as required.

The first landfill cell in Area “B” (Cell 9) was placed into service in June 1992, with progressive cell construction and utilization. All 11 cells have been constructed and are currently utilized for waste placement. Area “B” is equipped with leachate collection, conveyance, storage, and pretreatment systems that discharge a maximum of 35,000 gallons per day to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). The Leachate Pretreatment Facility utilizes aerobic Sequencing Batch Reactors (with anaerobic potential) to pre-treat leachate to prescribed levels dictated by the discharge permit issued by WSSC. The pre-treated leachate is discharged to WSSC’s wastewater collection system and conveyed to the Western Branch Water Resource Reclamation Facility (WRRF).

B. Prince George’s County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

MRFs are designed to accept and process recyclables for transportation to end markets. Prince George’s County owns and operates such a facility for the purpose of processing recyclables from its single-family curbside collection program. Construction of the County’s recycling facility (Map 3-4) was completed in October of 1993. The facility provided the County the ability to receive, sort and prepare for market recyclables collected from approximately 175,000 single family homes, as well as serve the commercial sector. In March of 2007, the County began a modernization project of the facility. The County’s then MRF operator converted the existing structure into a state-of-the-art single-stream processing facility. In November of 2007, Prince George’s County changed its residential recycling curbside collection from a dual stream collection to a single-stream collection, making recycling much more convenient for County residents. All materials are now collected and delivered together. Additionally, the County went from a 22 gallon recycling bin to a 65 gallon wheeled recycling cart. New carts were initially distributed to more than 165,000 residents. As of early 2019, more than 174,000 residents have recycling carts. Residents may still also use the yellow recycling bin.

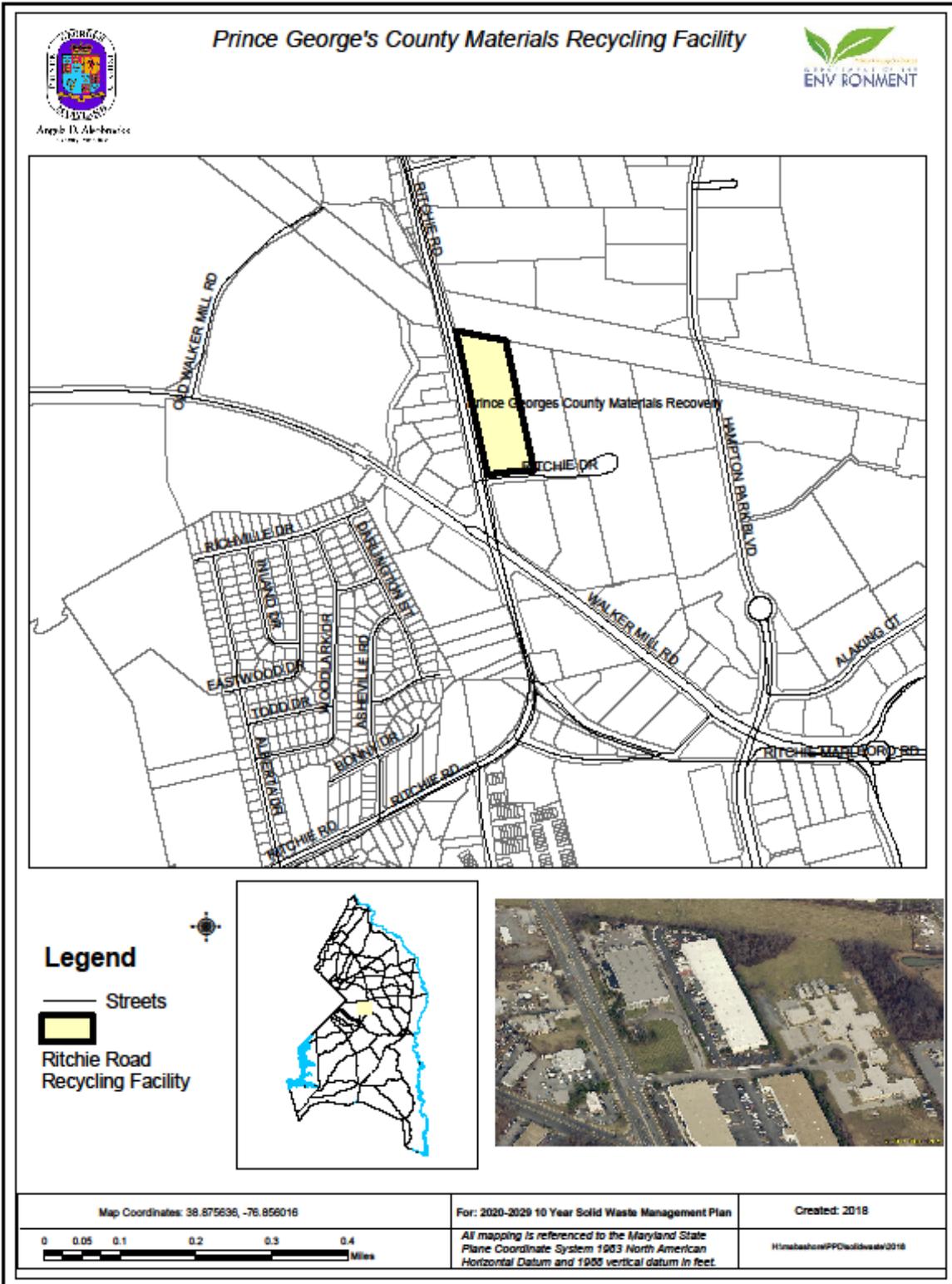
The new single-stream processing equipment allowed the County to expand the acceptable types of materials for recycling. Materials now processed at the facility include all paper products such as newspapers and inserts, magazines, paperboard (cereal and cracker boxes), telephone books, hard and soft back books, craft paper bags and gift wrap, catalogs, and corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable-top milk and juice cartons, frozen food packaging, glass food and beverage containers, narrow neck and wide mouth food and beverage containers, small plastic flower pots, aluminum and steel cans, empty aerosol cans, aluminum foil and aluminum pie plates and trays. Through the advanced technology in use, materials are sorted and separated by the equipment, baled and marketed. With an additional two (2) balers installed in 2018, the facility is able to process in excess of 500 tons of materials per day. The MRF also continues to accept recyclables from the commercial sector.

Several private MRFs operate in the County. These facilities must receive an annual license from the County to accept recyclables generated in or out of the County (Table 3-4).

Along with the annual license application, the facilities must also report the amount of recyclables received and processed from Prince George’s County. The recyclables processed at these MRFs come primarily from the commercial sector. The tonnages reported are used by the County to report the annual recycling rate to the State, as required.

TABLE 3-4
LICENSED MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES
Encore Recycling, Laurel, MD Glyeco # 7 Acquisition Corp, Landover, MD Metro Re-Uz-It, Hyattsville, MD New Horizons, Cheverly, MD Olive Street Processing, Capitol Heights World Recycling, Cheverly, MD

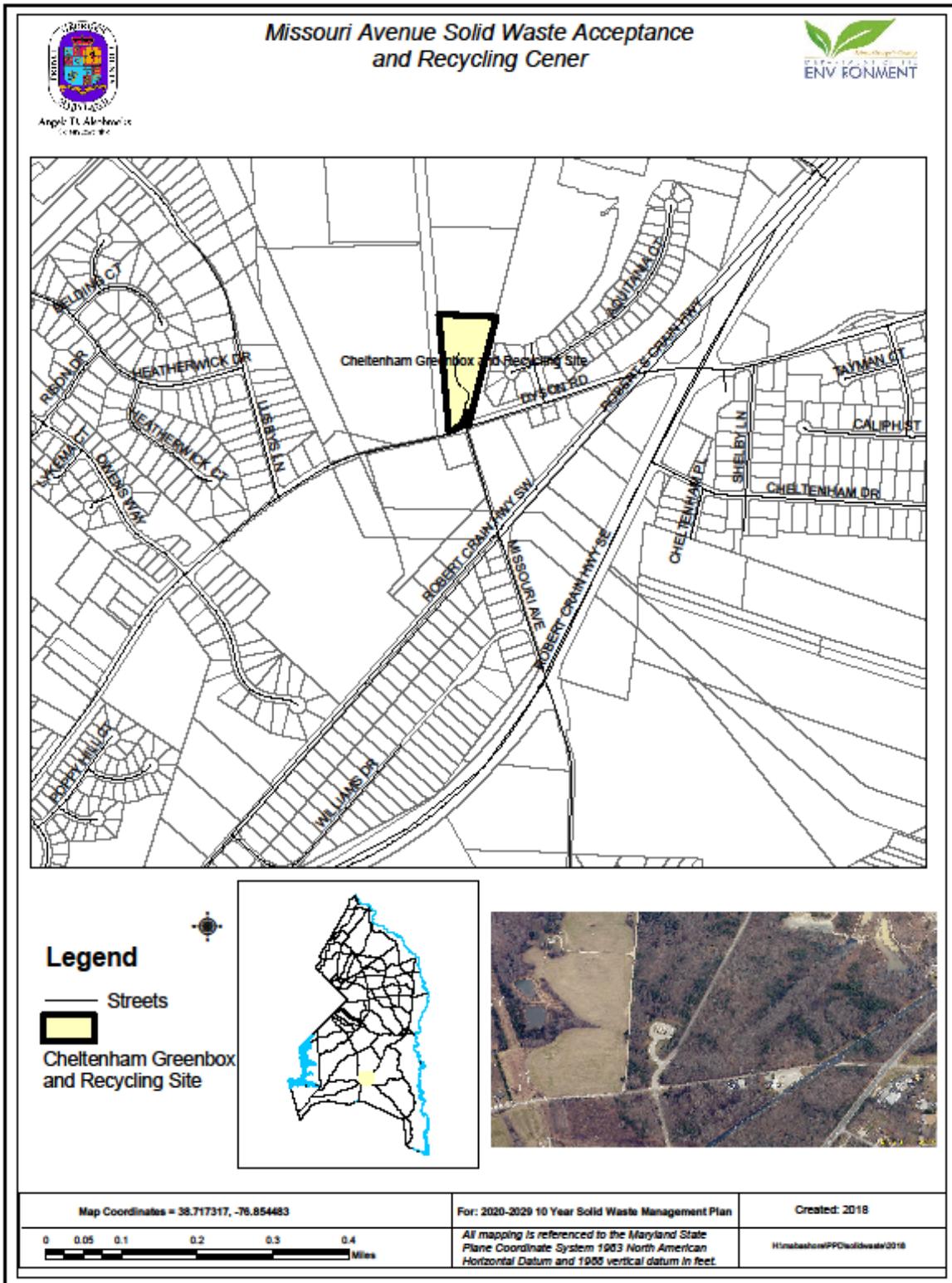
Map 3-4



C. Convenience Centers (Home Owners Drop-off Sites)

The County operates two residential Convenience Centers for recyclables and solid waste at 3501 Brown Station Road in Upper Marlboro and 12701 Missouri Avenue in Cheltenham (Map 3-5). Both sites also have facilities for dropping off all of the same recyclable materials presently collected in the County curbside program. Residents may also drop off rigid plastics such as plastic toys and plastic lawn furniture, used oil and antifreeze, yard trim and wooden pallets. The Missouri Avenue Convenience Center, which is situated on 7 acres, has an Oil Operations permit #2014-OPT-2813 and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that is part of MDE issued industrial permit # 12SW2466. The Brown Station Road Convenience Center is covered by the BSRSR permits. Additionally, there are numerous businesses in the County that accept various items for recycling and or reuse (Appendix C). During this planning period, the County will be conceptualizing the addition of one or two additional convenience centers, as well as improvements to the Brown Station Road Convenience Center and the Missouri Convenience Center.

Map 3-5

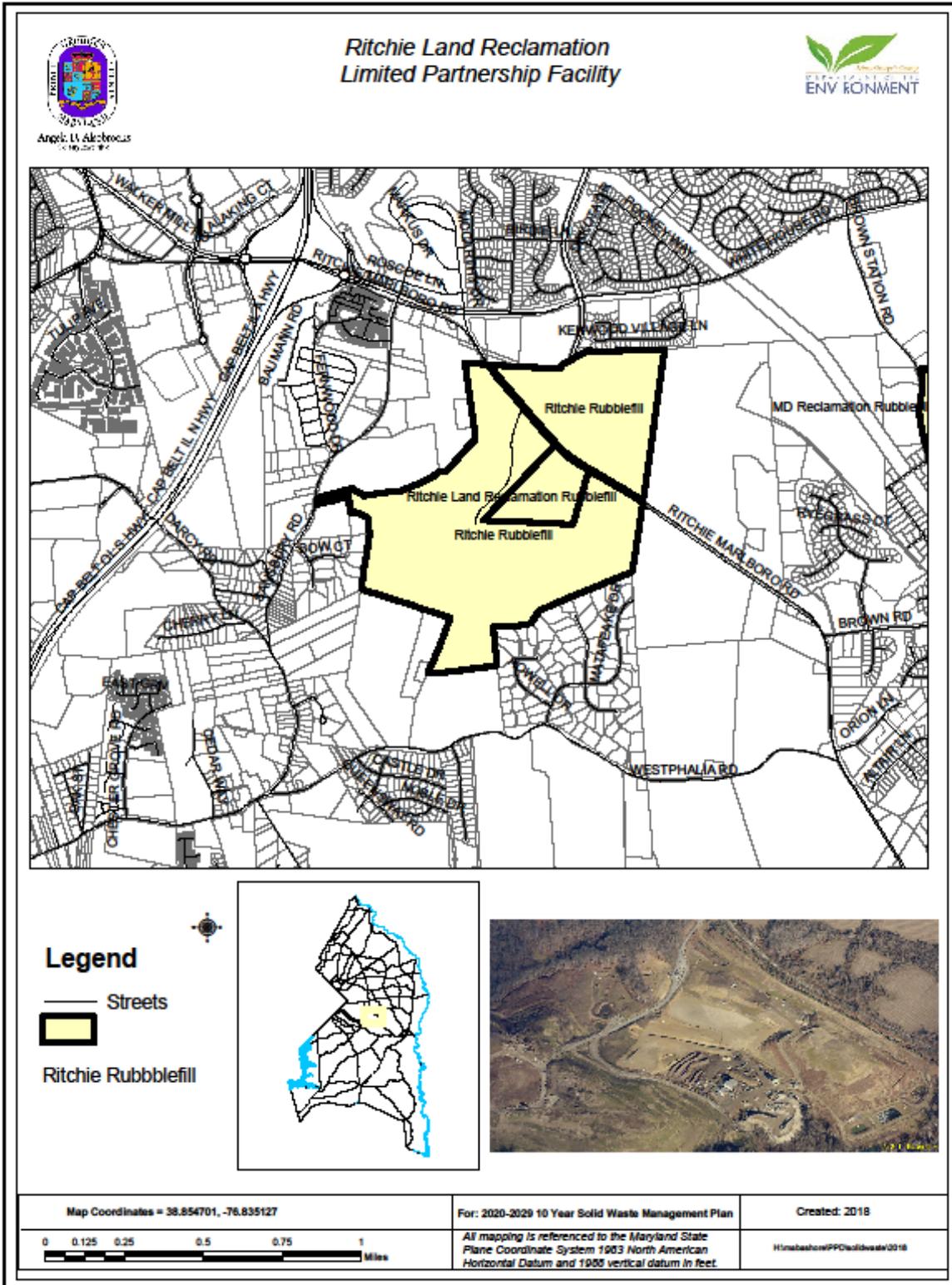


D. Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility

Subtitle 21-126 of the Prince George's County Code and Section 9-210(b) and (3) of the Environment Article regulate the disposal of materials in a rubblefill. In Prince George's County, there is currently one operating rubblefill, the Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility. The Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility has one active refuse disposal permit issued (2016-WRF-0590A).

The Ritchie Rubble Fill site consists of approximately 289 acres located on the west side of Ritchie Marlboro Road, approximately 3,000 feet south of its intersection with White House Road. The location is shown on Map 3-6. The ongoing work in the fill site consists in the placing in a controlled manner of fill consisting of construction or building demolition rubble, including both irreducible materials (concrete, rock, brick) and materials subject to decay, such as lumber, root material, brush, tree limbs and stumps. The latest permitted expansion will extend the height of the landfill from its present elevation of approximately 320' to an ultimate elevation of 372'. This additional expansion, designated as Phase III on the Site Plan for Special Exception 4771, will encompass an area of approximately 69 acres and will accommodate an additional fill volume of approximately 3.5 million cubic yards beyond the approximately 7.6 million cubic yards remaining from the previously approved plan. Proposed slopes in the Phase III additional fill area will not exceed 3:1 and will transition into a 16.8 acre plateau at the summit. Under SE 4771, fill operations have been permitted to continue until 2045. In 2017 the facility accepted 347,237 tons of C&D waste.

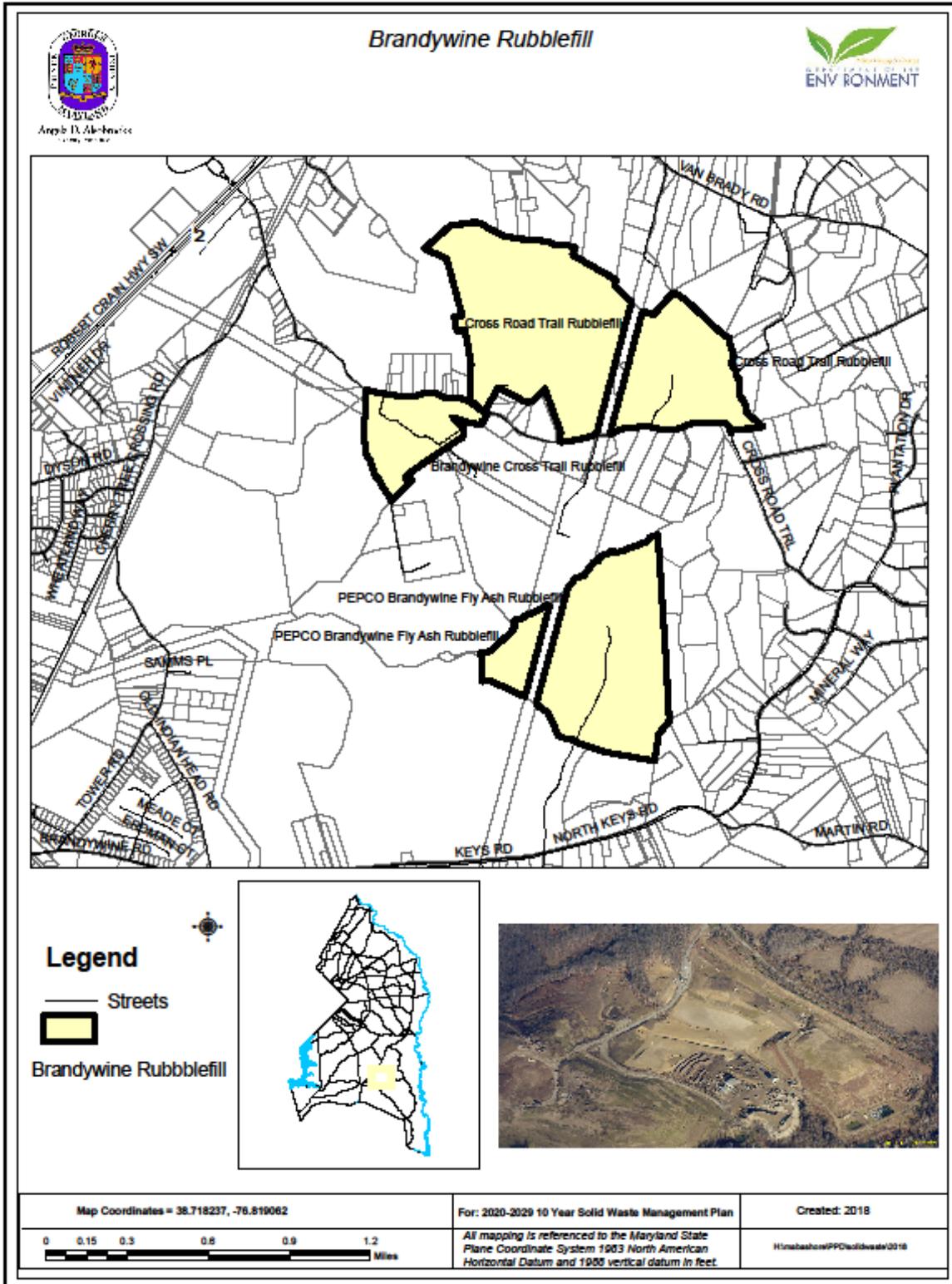
Map 3-6



E. Brandywine Rubblefill

The Brandywine Rubblefill (Map 3-7) has been closed since 2001 and capped in accordance with Maryland Department of Environment requirements for landfill closure. The cap is made up of impervious and low permeable materials which will restrict the flow of stormwater through the buried waste, thereby minimizing the potential for leachate creation and discharge into the ground and surface waters. MDE has approved the cap and the rubblefill is currently in post-closure, which includes continued ground and surface monitoring, gas monitoring, and maintenance of the slopes and stormwater management.

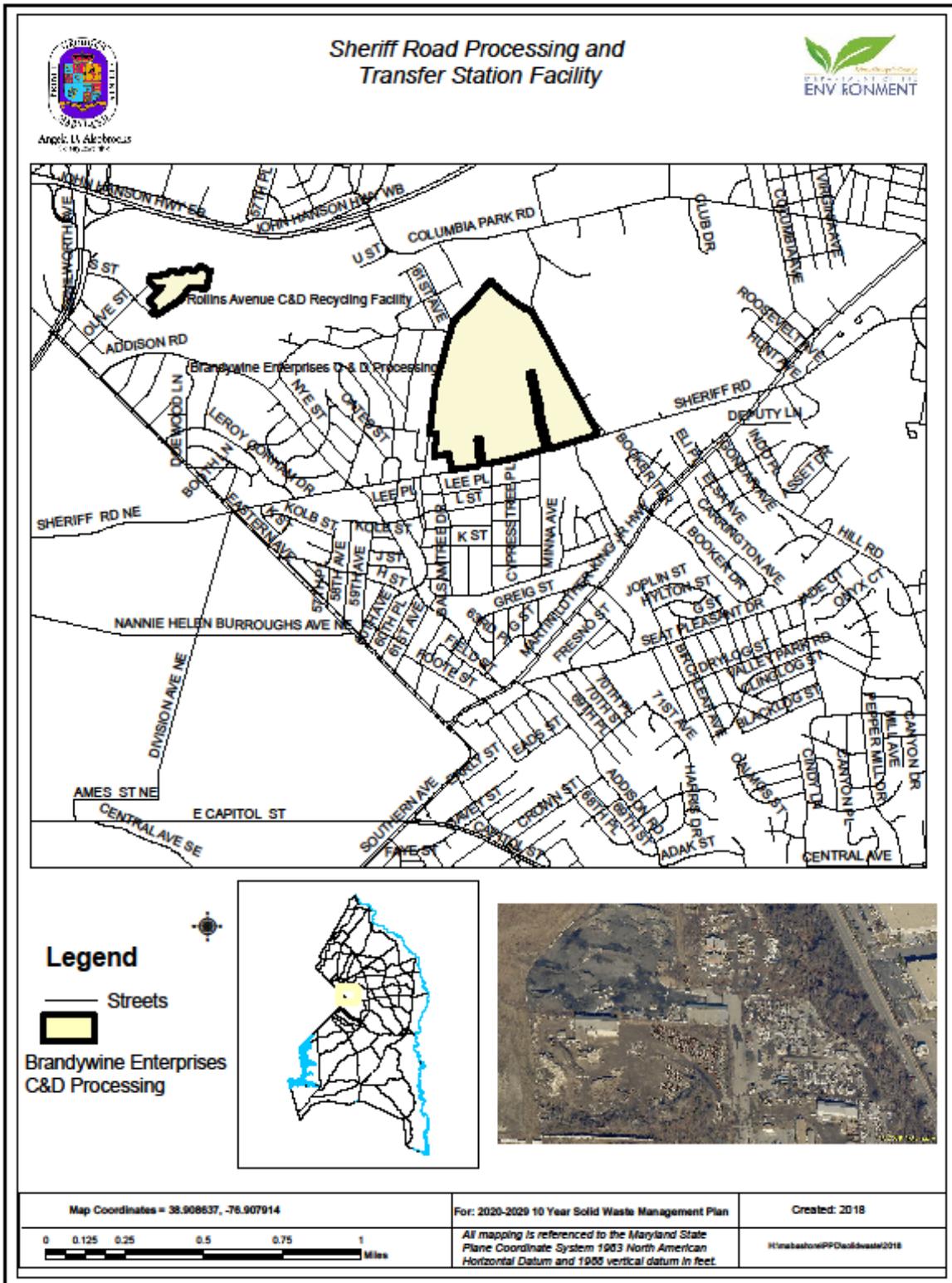
Map 3-7



F. Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility

A privately owned and operated Construction and Demolition (C & D) Processing Facility has been developed and a State refuse disposal permit issued for the Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility, State Permit No. 2018-WPT-0218. The Processing Facility (Map 3-8) is located on approximately 10.5 acres of Sheriff Road and processes and recycles material resulting from construction and demolition activities. The processing of construction and demolition materials must take place within an enclosed building. This facility must meet a minimum goal of 20 percent recycling. It must keep a log, which lists the types of materials processed, the point of origin for materials received at the facility, the destination of materials leaving the facility as well as the driver's license number and license plate number for each truck entering the facility. An annual report shall be submitted to DoE that includes this information as well as statistics on the percentage of materials recycled at the facility. In 2017, the facility accepted 136,465 tons of C&D waste. The anticipated life of the facility is 30 years.

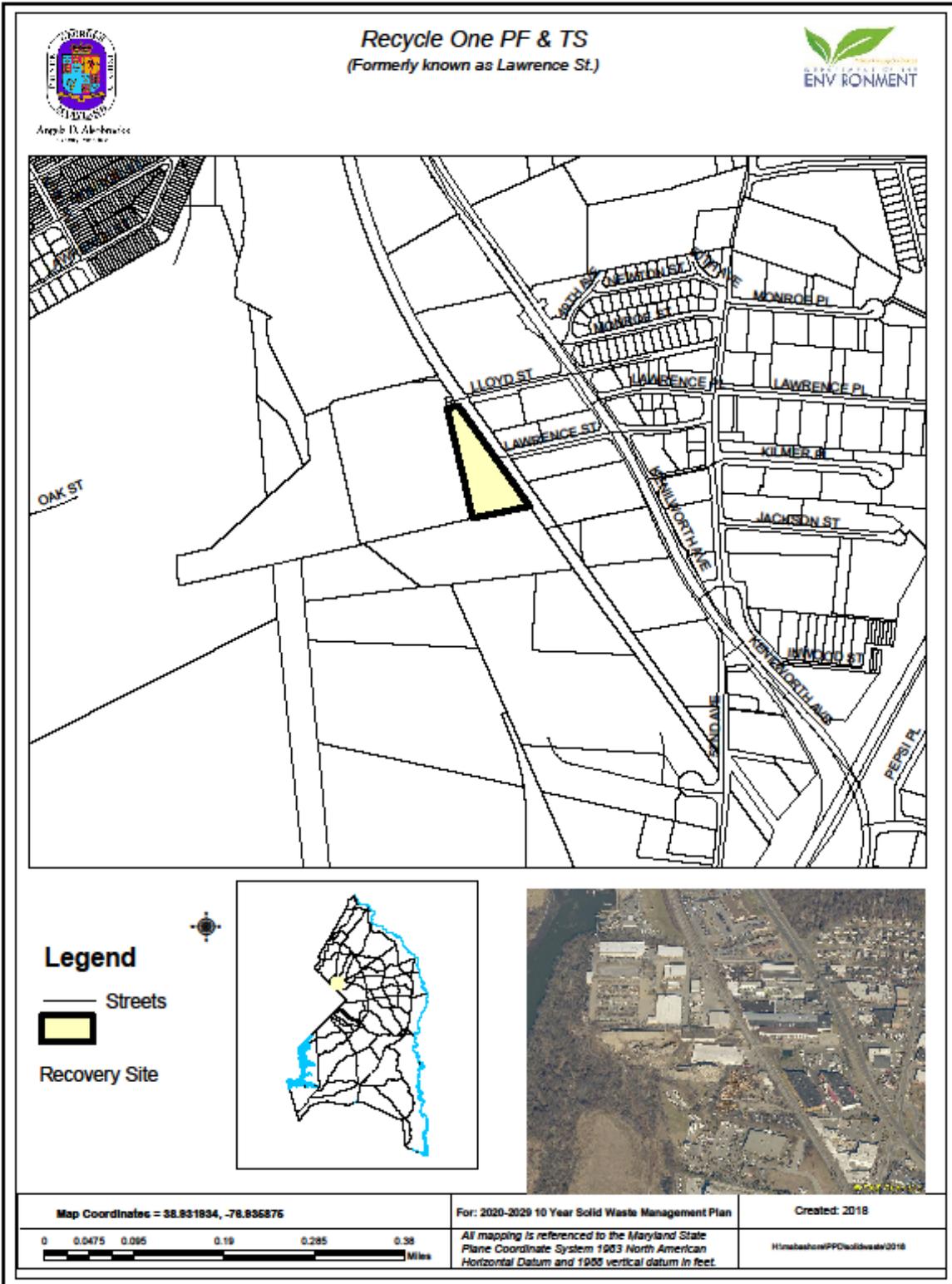
Map 3-8



G. Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station

Another privately owned and operated C&D processing facility and transfer station was constructed in 2010. This facility is located on 2.8 acres (Map 3-9) and is owned and operated by Lawrence Street Industries, LLC d/b/a Recycle One and may accept municipal solid waste generated in Prince George's County and source separated materials from construction or demolition of structures: wood, concrete brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, gypsum wall board, ceiling materials, nonferrous metal and asphalt, land clearing debris, household appliances and white goods, provided that any refrigerant is removed from the appliances before processing and handled in accordance with Section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act, friable asbestos waste, provided that the material that is received is packaged and labeled as specified in Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.11.21.08A and is managed per applicable laws. All incoming loads are weighed and inspected to ensure that only acceptable materials are delivered. The materials are sorted on site and sent to market. Wood is ground on site. In 2017, the facility accepted cumulative total of 251,511 tons of MSW and C&D waste. This facility is operating under State issued Refuse Disposal Permit Number 2019-WPT-0647 with an expiration date on August 22, 2024.

Map 3-9



H. Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility (also known as Western Branch Yard Waste Composting Facility)

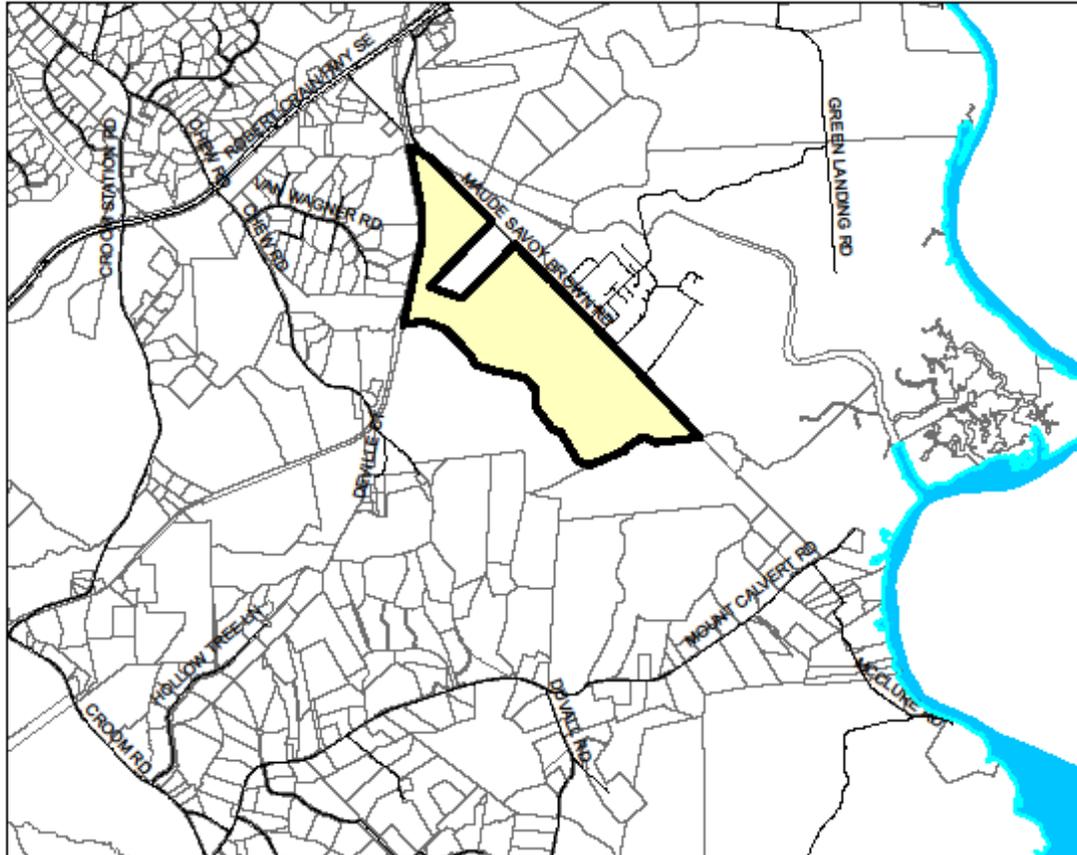
This County-owned facility, with MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2016-GCF-0003, is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland and has been operated by the Maryland Environmental Services (MES) as a yard trim composting facility for over twenty-five year and utilizing GORE cover technology, food scraps composting was added to the operation during 2013 (Map 3-10).

Map 3-10

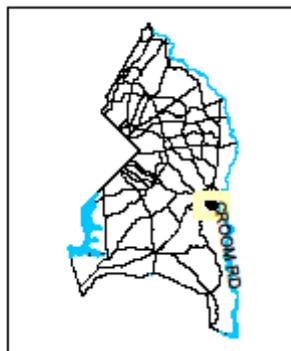


Annapolis, Maryland

Western Branch Yard Waste Composting and Transfer Station Facility



Legend
 — Streets
 Western Branch Transfer Facility



Map Coordinates = 38.791891, -76.736327	For: 2020-2029 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan	Created: 2018
	All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1985 vertical datum in feet.	HinabaskonePPDsolidwaste2018

Currently, approximately 45,000 tons of yard trim including Christmas trees, leaves, brush and grass clippings are mulched or composted at the facility each year. Materials collected curbside from County residents and delivered from private landscapers and contractors are accepted for processing. Some material is also received from local municipalities. These organics are processed and made into a composting material that is marketed to the public.

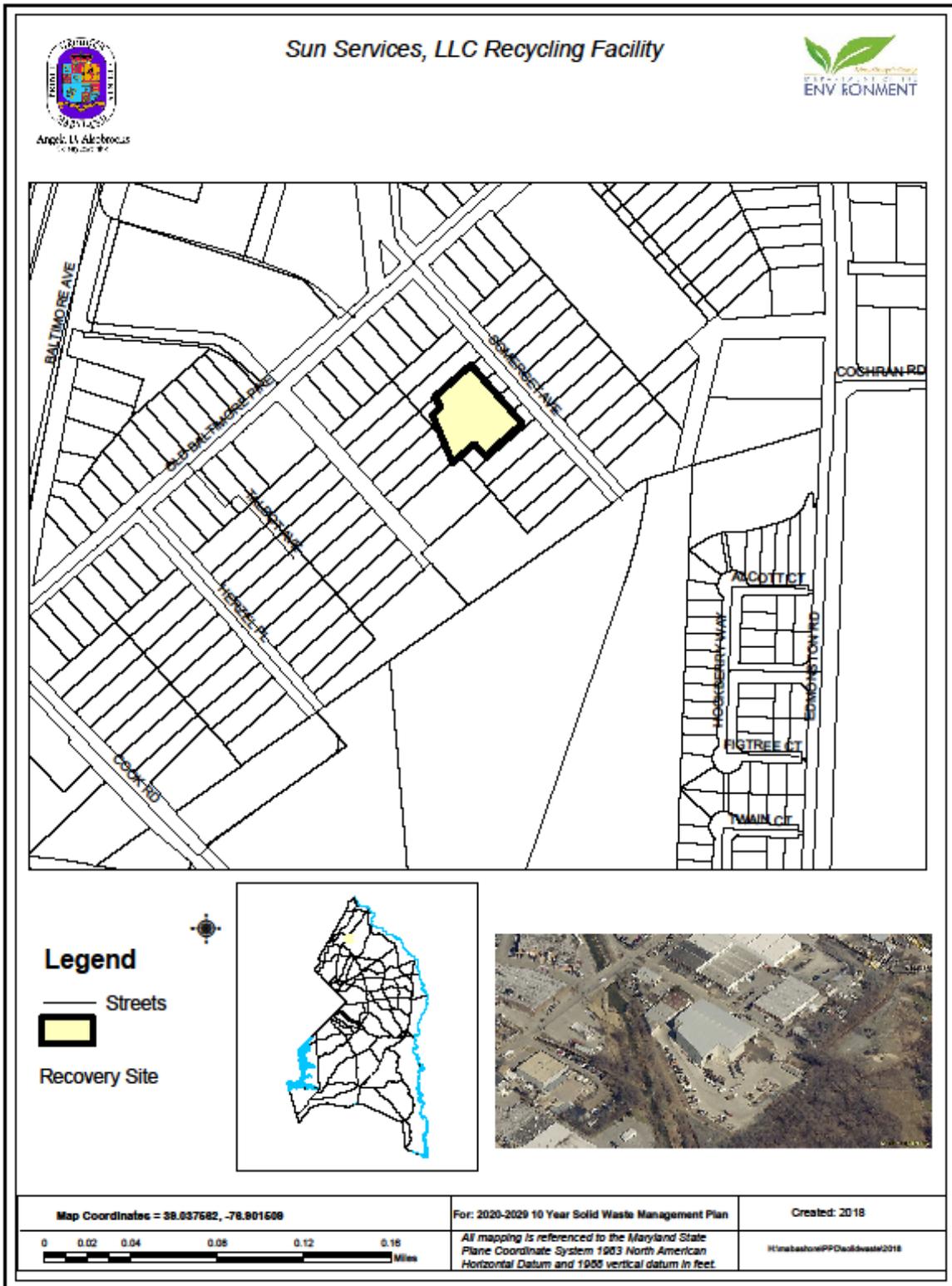
I. Hazardous Substances Storage Facilities in Prince George's County

Two hazardous waste storage facilities are located in the County; one Federal facility, Adelphi Laboratories (Maryland Grid Coordinates 811/435), and a State facility at the University of Maryland (Maryland Grid Coordinates 817/424). These facilities only accept, and store controlled hazardous substances generated by the institution. This material is then collected by State-permitted haulers for disposal and/or treatment outside of the County.

J. Sun Services, LLC Processing Facility

The Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility is a privately owned facility developed on the 4.3024 acre site located at 11210 Somerset Avenue and Old Baltimore Pike in Beltsville (see Map 3-11). This facility operates under State Disposal Permit Number 2016-WPF-0639. Truck traffic to and from the facility is routed through Powder Mill Road during hours of operation. The facility only accepts source separated materials from construction or demolition of structures, including wood, metal, cardboard, shingles, masonry, and drywall. All incoming debris is weighed inspected to ensure that only acceptable materials are delivered and deposited inside of the wholly enclosed building for sorting. Recyclable materials will be separated and shipped off-site for reuse. Up to 85% of the materials are expected to be recycled. A dust suppression system is utilized inside the 20,000 s.f. building. The site includes storm water management water quality controls for 100% of the site impervious area. Storm water management techniques include porous pavement within the parking stall areas and landscaped bio-retention swales within the buffer areas. The facility may not accept MSW, putrescible wastes (other than wood), mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard waste, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinder, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials or explosives. In 2017, the facility accepted 99,612 tons of C&D waste.

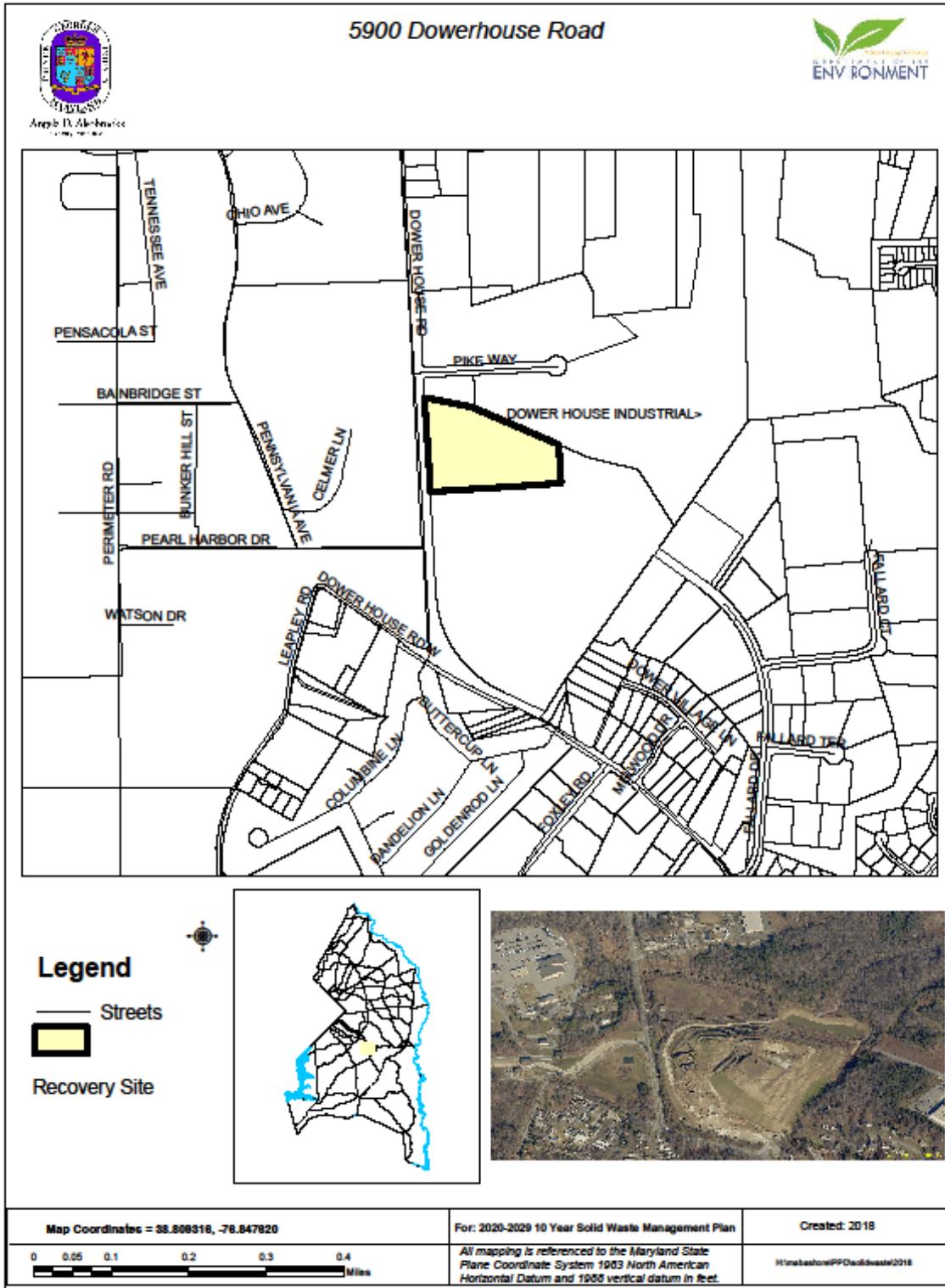
Map 3-11



K. Dower House Processing Facility

The Dower House Processing Facility is a privately-owned, construction and demolition material recycling facility planned to be constructed on a ten-acre parcel located on Dower House Road, south of Pennsylvania Avenue (see Map 3-12). The facility may only accept source-separated materials, such as wood, concrete, brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, and gypsum wallboard, ceiling tiles and nonferrous metal and asphalt, from construction or demolition of structures. The facility may not accept municipal solid waste, putrescible wastes other than wood, mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar, creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard waste, medical waste, asbestos, radioactive material, hazardous waste, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinders, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials and explosives. This facility is permitted by MDE under State Refuse Disposal Number 2015-WPF-0563 as a “Processing Facility.”

Map 3-12

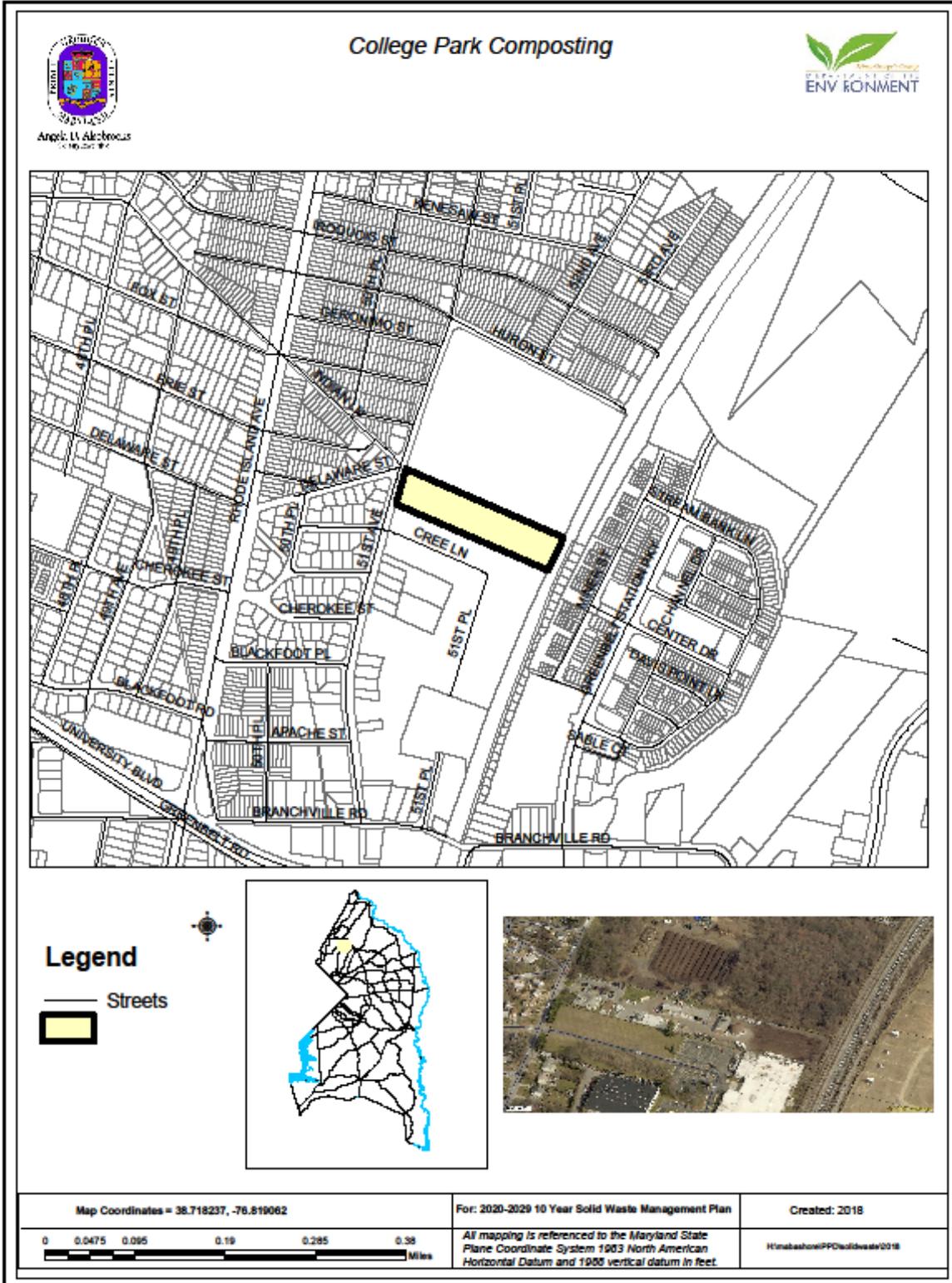


L. City of College Park Composting Facility

The City of College Park compost facility, MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2016-GCF-0005, issued on September 8, 2016, is located at 9217 51st Avenue College Park, consists of 4.5 acres, grid coordinates of 0025/00F3, lot parcel 0134 and has been operated by the City of College Park Department of Public Works (DPW) as a yard waste facility for 20 years (see Map 3-13). The property is owned by Prince George's County Public Schools and the City has leased the property from the County since the mid-1990s. The College Park compost facility accepts leaves and yard waste that are collected curbside by College Park DPW from City of College Park neighborhoods. The facility also accept leaves from about nine other nearby municipalities. During 2018, feed stocks included leaves (1,634 tons) from the City of College Park, leaves from other local municipalities (1,635 tons) and grass clippings and other soft yard trim (394 tons) from the City of College Park only. About 3,665 tons of leaves and yard trim are composted annually, utilizing the windrow method. Compost is available for sale, in bulk only, to the public. At this time, there are no plans to accept additional feed stocks for composting at the College Park facility. The City of College Park compost facility is a Tier 1 facility, accepting yard waste & leaves only. The City expects to continue composting at this facility through the permitted period that expires on 3/27/2021.

In addition to the composting program, the City also collects woody waste from City residents and processes this material into wood mulch, which is available for sale to the public. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of woody brush material is processed annually.

Map 3-13



M. Unauthorized Dumping

A major program in the County's solid waste management efforts concerns the maintenance of clean lots and the abolition of unauthorized dumping practices in the County. At present, there are four methods by which unauthorized dumping complaints are received and acted upon in the County: complaints received from individual citizens, County police officers, Health Department Inspectors and DoE Refuse Collection Inspectors. The County also supports the Strategic-Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART), which evolved out of the need to coordinate efforts of various agencies to resolve illegal dumping and littering issues within our communities in a quick and efficient manner. The group consists of members from the Department of Corrections, DoE, the Department of Health, DPW&T, M-NCPPC, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Office of Community Relations, the Office of Information Technology, the Police, the Sheriff's Office, the Revenue Authority, the States Attorney's Office, and WSSC.

The elimination of unauthorized dumping is implemented through the enforcement of three County Ordinances. The first is the Solid Waste Ordinance that forbids dumping other than at an authorized landfill, defines the term "landfill" and provides for criminal penalties against offenders. The second is the Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance that authorizes issuance of Notices of Violation for litter on both improved and unimproved property in unincorporated areas throughout the County. Used primarily to address residential property, this Ordinance provides for notice to the property owner and then allows County or contractual forces to clean the debris if the owner is not responsive. The property owner is billed for the cleanup effort and a tax lien may be used to collect outstanding debts if the bill is not paid. A similar measure applies to illegal dumping on commercial or industrial property but requires an order of the court before cleanup efforts can take place by the County. The third means is through the Rubblefill Ordinance, which provides for a legal citation and criminal penalties for illegal dumping.

IV. Special Waste

Special waste materials include hazardous, medical, explosive, radioactive and agricultural waste, as well as used motor oils and cooking grease.

A. Hazardous Waste

The State has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing hazardous waste regulatory programs, subject to the approval of the appropriate United States Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office. MDE has developed a plan required under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for the management of solid and hazardous wastes within the State. State-permitted salvage, recovery and hauling companies provide hazardous waste collection and disposal services to the generators of hazardous waste in the County. In the event of a hazardous waste spill, the County Fire Department, with assistance from MDE, is responsible for ensuring the material is removed and disposed of properly. The County Health Officer is responsible for providing advice on the proper disposal of household hazardous waste. In addition, DoE is providing educational services to hazardous waste generators about proper disposal alternatives.

DoE also operates a permanent household hazardous waste collection site at BSRSL. County residents can bring household hazardous waste (e.g., pesticides, solvents, oil-based paints) to this site. The facility is operated by a licensed hazardous waste collector and transporter who packs and transports the acceptable household hazardous wastes to a licensed disposal/treatment facility located outside of Prince George's County. This site is open on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 8:00 am until 3:30 pm and is free of charge to all County residents. It is anticipated the facility will remain open during this planning period.

B. Medical Waste

As a result of the promulgation of regulations dealing with the handling of waste produced by the medical, dental and veterinary community, there are four ways by which special medical waste may be handled prior to disposal. Special medical waste, depending on the form it takes, can be chemically treated and disposed of with regular solid waste; chemically treated and mechanically destroyed prior to disposal in the sanitary sewer or with the regular solid waste; autoclaved (steam-sterilized) and disposed of with regular solid waste; or incinerated.

There are several regional special medical waste disposal facilities serving a multi-state area for use by the medical, dental and veterinary community. Due to the economics of scale of these facilities, waste disposal services can be provided at lower costs than each of the respective waste generators can individually treat or dispose of

their respective waste. Therefore, the majority of special medical waste generated in Prince George's County is handled by private, special medical waste haulers who transport the material to these approved disposal facilities. The majority of the approved disposal facilities are located in Baltimore, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

There are currently 11 crematories in service within Prince George's County. These facilities are for the sole use of their owner/operator. Ash produced from these units may be combined with other refuse and disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

C. Explosive Waste

Potentially explosive materials are the responsibility of the County Fire/EMS Department's Bomb Squad. The Bomb Squad will coordinate any requests for assistance regarding potential military ordnance with the appropriate Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit. Additional requests for assistance may be relayed to emergency facilities, including Chemtrec (representing manufacturing chemists), and several commercial handlers of dangerous materials based in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania that dispatch emergency crews when a serious public health hazard exists. Generally, dangerous explosives are rendered safe on-site or detonated after removal to an appropriate and safe location. Explosive Waste is generally deactivated on site by emergency crews and disposed of properly under the purview of the County's Fire/EMS Department.

D. Radioactive Waste

Radiation control, including regulation of medical and dental X-ray facilities and monitoring usage of radioactive isotopes in Prince George's County, is supervised by MDE (Air and Radiation Management Administration), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Radioactive waste may not be landfilled in Maryland because of the State's geological conditions.

Radioactive waste may be removed by an approved radioactive waste hauler to a United States Environmental Protection Agency-approved facility for storage and disposal, none of which are located in the State of Maryland.

E. Agricultural Waste

Approximately 1,360 farms are presently active in Prince George's County (Prince George's County Farm Bureau, 2019). Agricultural activities conducted on these farms include raising crops, livestock, or a combination of both. Crop residuals, livestock and poultry manure by-products are usually returned to the soil on-site. Small surpluses are sold for fertilizer or compost. Cut wood materials may be sold as fuel or chipped for use as mulch. Dead livestock are usually buried on-site. In the event of disease where contamination hazards exist, dead livestock are incinerated in pathological incinerators by order of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Board of Agriculture.

F. Used Motor Oil

Waste oils from commercial service stations and garages in Prince George's County are collected on site in waste oil reservoir tanks. Most accumulated waste oils are recovered from these reservoirs and taken out of the County for reprocessing and recycling. The oil can be cleaned and used again, or it can be converted into fuel. Some waste oils are stored at local salvage companies for reuse as low grade industrial fuels. The County's Fleet Management Division collects oil and antifreeze at two County garages. After the oil and antifreeze is placed in tanks a private contractor collects this material. The antifreeze is recycled, and new antifreeze products are made. The oil that is recovered is either used to make an industrial fuel or recycled into a usable oil product.

Since the advent of the self-service gasoline stations, more people are changing their own car oil, thereby aggravating the dumping problem. The dumping of millions of gallons of waste oil into the metropolitan region's sewers, storm drains, backyards, trash cans and landfill areas, is posing a serious environmental hazard and is illegal in Washington area jurisdictions.

In 1978, Maryland became the first state in the Union to enact a law requiring that motorists who change their own automobile oil take it to the designated recycling centers. Violations may result in fines up to \$1,000 or 60 days in jail or both. These facilities and sites are now designated by MDE and the Maryland Environmental Service (MES). Prince George's County accepts used oil at the two existing Convenience Centers and at the permanent house-hold hazardous waste site, located at BSRSL. Assistance with locating privately owned service stations that will accept used motor oil for recycling is also available by calling MES toll free at (800) 473-2925. It is estimated that 95,000 gallons of used oil are collected annually in the County.

G. Household and Commercial Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)

FOG is generated through the preparation and cooking of food. It can be generally classified as waste grease.

Waste grease is a term commonly used in sanitary engineering to identify semi-liquid fats, oils and other greasy components of waste foodstuff. They are among the more stable organic compounds and are not, therefore, easily decomposed by bacteria. For the most part, these compounds float on the surface of wastewater and may be removed by gravity separation. A portion of waste grease is carried into biosolids as settled solids.

Waste grease is generally characterized by its tendency to form layers on the surface of the water, to coat particle surfaces, and to exert high biochemical oxygen demand during decomposition. When allowed to discharge freely to sewers, these compounds increase the incidence of sewer blockages. At the treatment plant, waste grease inhibits natural regeneration in biological treatment units.

Waste grease can be further sub-divided into two sub-categories: yellow grease and brown grease.

Yellow grease includes the easily recyclable fats and oils used mostly in the frying of foods and includes all of the vegetable-based oils. Yellow grease can usually be easily separated from the food it comes in contact with (such as fries, chicken, etc.) through simple filtration and collection in cans, jugs (at home) or barrels and larger containers (in food service establishments – FSEs).

Brown grease is the material whose origins include the natural fats, oils and greases from preparing meat products to food wastes cooked in fats, oils and greases. It is not easily separated from the organic food it has contacted or is an integral part of the food. Proper scraping, then dry wiping, of used food preparation and serving dishware and utensils is the best way to keep the material from the home sewer system; adding an efficient grease removal system at the FSE is a common requirement in the County. Grease removal systems rely on gravity separation for capture and removal of waste grease.

It has been estimated that over 108,000 gallons of “yellow” waste grease are annually collected for recycling in Prince George’s County by various contractors. In 2018, WSSC, through the use of a waste hauler grease manifest system, recorded over 7,700,000 gallons of “brown” waste grease collected at area Prince Georges County FSEs from their grease removal systems.

In accordance with its Plumbing Regulations, WSSC:III-47

- * Prohibits the discharge of waste grease to the sewer;
- * Requires the installation, operation and maintenance (cleaning) of indoor grease traps and outside grease interceptors, depending on whichever is more practical for a particular application; and
- * Limits the discharge of wastewater containing more than 100 mg/1 of grease or a character not substantially different from domestic sewage.

Currently, Prince George’s County provides County residents the opportunity to dispose of and recycle their cooking grease. A cooking oil collection area is located at the BSRSL permanent Household Hazardous Acceptance Site. MOPAC, a commercial cooking oil collection vendor, collects and recycles the oil. Commercial establishments are also encouraged to recycle their cooking oil. During 2018, 12.518 tons of grease and cooking oil were recycled in Prince George’s County.

H. Asbestos

Effective on January 31, 1983, friable asbestos was no longer listed as a Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS) as defined in COMAR 26.13 and may be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill. Because friable asbestos presented no health threat if properly landfilled and since it had to be removed from many of the County’s schools and other

facilities, the material was accepted at BSRSL until 1996. The landfill ceased accepting the material because new, burdensome Federal regulations required excessive bookkeeping and operational accommodations. Currently, all friable asbestos must now be collected by licensed asbestos contractors, who provide for proper disposal in approved hazardous waste acceptance facilities located outside of the County. Non-friable asbestos, such as that found in certain building shingles and floor tiles, are accepted at BSRSL.

I. Regional Recycling Activities

Prince George's County is a member of the Washington Council of Governments (COG). COG serves as a regional council for Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. DoE's Resource Recovery Division (RRD) managers attend quarterly Waste Management and Recycling Managers meetings coordinated by COG. These meetings are designed to educate, review and study the feasibility of numerous regional and or national recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion activities. RRD staff is also involved in special committees that are formed to study specific regional needs and interests. Examples of regional recycling efforts include reduction, recycling or elimination of plastic bags to diminish litter in local waterways, efforts for statewide support for Recyclebank or similar recycling rewards programs to increase recycling participation and recycling rates, and an annual regional Recycling and Source Reduction "Go Recycle" Radio Ad Campaign to promote recycling. Previous topics emphasized recycling in the workplace, at home and in public. RRD staff also attends regularly scheduled County Waste and Recycling Manager quarterly meetings coordinated by MDE. These meetings are designed to keep County managers informed of regulations, laws, opportunities, program information sharing, networking, and special committees formed to serve as an advisory board to MDE, all in an effort to increase recycling and to reduce waste before it starts. RRD staff also maintains membership and involvement with the Maryland Recyclers Network (MRN) and SWANA. Additionally, Keep Prince George's County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGC) and DoE's Recycling Section maintain involvement in regional and national recycling activities such as the Great American Clean Up, various litter initiatives, cell phone recycling, and recycling contests to promote recycling and source reduction. Finally, RRD is included and incorporated within both MDE's regional recycling on-line resource and COG's on-line resource for recycling information and listing of recycling vendors/businesses.

V. Public Schools Recycling

In 2004, DoE's Recycling Section and KPGCB worked with a paper recycling company and the Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) and interested private schools to initiate and implement free paper recycling, including collection services, which is still on-going today. Additionally, KPGCB through its Green Team School Program (formally known as Litter Free Schools) has been instrumental in coordinating recycling and clean-up efforts within the public schools, contributing to increasing the number of Maryland Green School Certifications within the county.

In compliance with House Bill 1290 which was enacted in July of 2009, the County submitted and received approval by MDE of the Prince George's County Public School Recycling Plan. The School Recycling Plan, which has been updated since the passing of 2012

House Bill 805 (Appendix F), includes the strategy for collecting, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from County public schools.

In 2011, DoE's Recycling Section spearheaded and chaired a committee to introduce The Dream Machine Recycling Pilot Program to PGCPSS. The committee was comprised of representatives from the Recycling Section, PGCPSS, Prince George's Economic Development Corporation, Pepsi Cola (PepsiCo), Waste Management, Inc. and KPGCB. The Dream Machine was a program that provided the schools with an opportunity to join in a free recycling program. It was primarily a bottle and can recycling program; however, paper was also collected. Coordinators were identified at the participating schools and the schools were outfitted with exterior and interior recycling collection boxes and provided free collection services.

With the passing of the 2012 House Bill 805, the Prince George's County Board of Education was required to develop and implement a recycling program for all facilities under the jurisdiction of the School Board. During the 2014 school year, PGCPSS implemented a comprehensive single-stream recycling program throughout the school system. PGCPSS is currently riding the Prince George's County's Office Recycling Program (CORP) collection contract with services provided by a private vendor. The single-stream recycling program includes all materials that are accepted in the County's recycling program. The materials collected from PGCPSS are delivered and processed at the County's MRF.

Recent legislation was introduced to broaden the collaboration between the County and the public school system. Council Bill CB-12-2018 was passed and pertains to commercial and food scrap composting. One of the stipulations was that the DoE Director shall work closely with the Prince George's County Public School to increase recycling and minimize contribution to the waste stream.

The Prince George's County William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center works with schools within PGCPSS to model best practices for recycling collection in the classroom and lunchroom. In addition, the Center collaborates with KPGCB and meets with teachers to share educational resources on recycling and waste reduction. By educating students and putting recycling into action, more schools are addressing the best practices requirement through the Maryland Green Schools certification process.

VI. Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling (ABCR) Program

In April 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1, Environmental-Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums, requiring recycling in all apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units. The law became effective on October 1, 2012 (amending Section 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland). Section 9-1703 (b) (12) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland required each County and Baltimore City to revise its recycling plan within the Solid Waste Management Plan by October 1, 2013.

A. Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling Program (ABCR)

Prince George's County has had mandatory Apartment Recycling since July 1, 1992. Through the cooperation of DoE's Recycling Section, owners or managers of apartment buildings, Homeowner Association/Condominium Association organizations (Apartment and Condominium Officials), and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of this law, the County has identified three hundred twenty-four (324) apartment buildings and one hundred fourteen (114) condominiums that fall under the scope of the law. The Recycling Section has formally notified the Apartment and Condominium Officials and informed them of the requirements of the law including the materials that must be recycled (i.e., plastic, metal, glass containers, and paper) at the identified locations.

Apartment and Condominium Officials have submitted recycling plans identifying how the materials will be stored, collected, and transported to the recycling markets for the collected materials and a DoE Recycling Inspector has inspected and verified specific ABCR programs. Apartment and Condominium Officials must report to the County on an annual basis details on the required recycling and waste activities. Other program requirements include:

1. **Materials Included in Program**

Recyclables must include: plastic, metal and glass containers, and paper.

2. **Collection of Materials**

Apartment and Condominium Officials, except those condominium properties that are provided with County Recycling Collection services, are responsible for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings. Distinctive colors and/or markings of recycling containers should be provided to avoid cross contamination. The Apartment and Condominium Officials must ensure collection and transportation of recyclable materials from apartment and condominium locations to MRFs. Various sized cubic yard containers or carts are to be used for the collection of a building's recyclable materials depending on property size, type, and uniqueness. Residents will be responsible for placing recyclables in building recycling bins prior to their removal on the scheduled pick up day.

3. Marketing of Materials

Apartment and Condominium Officials, haulers, or MRF representatives/owners/operators are responsible for the marketing of recyclables. The Apartment and Condominium Officials shall submit annual reports detailing the recycling tonnage and waste removed from the apartment and condominium.

B. Stakeholders

Stakeholders involved in implementing the law are:

1. County Council – Responsible for adopting the MDE approved language of the ABCR Program for the Plan amendment.
2. Prince George's County, DoE, Recycling Section – Communicate the requirements of the law to the Apartment and Condominium Officials. Assist Apartment and Condominium Officials in developing a recycling program. Monitor the progress and performance of the ABCR Program. Develop the requirements of an ABCR Program in conjunction with input from Apartment and Condominium Officials. Update County's Recycling Plan to include the ABCR program and amend the County Solid Waste Management Plan. Develop a recycling reporting survey to be used by apartment and condominium officials in reporting recycling activities. Inspect and monitor ABCR Program apartments and condominiums.
3. DoE – Responsible for amending the Solid Waste Management Plan to include ABCR Program.
4. Owner or Manager of the Apartment Building or H.O.A. of the Unit Owners of Condominium – Responsible for providing recycling to the residents of each apartment building or condominium by October 1, 2014. Secure and manage recycling contracts with a hauling company for

providing material collection, collection receptacles (if needed), and recycling services from the building locations. Perform record keeping and report to the County's Recycling Section on annual basis.

C. Participating Apartment Buildings (304) or Condominiums (114) in ABCR Program

Apartments				
Property Name	Address	City	Zip Code	Phone
3350 at Alterra Apartments	3350 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-804-4444
Addison Chapel Apartments	1525 Elkwood Lane	Capitol Heights	20743	301-773-6462
Adelphi Court Apartments	9420 Adelphi Road	Adelphi	20783	301-871-0010
Allentown Apartments	5215 Morris Avenue, #5	Suitland	20746	301-889-8442
Andrews Ridge Apartments	5635 Regency Parkway	Suitland	20746	301-420-7666
Anton House Apartments	2600 Keating Street	Temple Hills	20748	301-456-2000
Arden Pointe Apartments	13301 Arden Way	Laurel	20707	301-776-8779
Arnold Gardens Apartments	2524 Whitehall Street, #624	Suitland	20746	301-420-6630
Henson Creek Apartments	3466 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-2100
Ashford at Henson Creek Apartments Homes	3466 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-2100
Ashton Heights Apartments	3901 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-568-5600
Aspire Apollo Apartments	4451 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746	240-716-3070
Auburn Manor Apartments	6821-D Riverdale Road #2	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7733
Avanti Apartments	6501 Hil-Mar Drive	District Heights	20747	301-420-1117
Avery Park Apartments	1801 Hampshire Green Lane	Silver Spring	20903	301-434-5385
Avondale Overlook Apartments	2400 Queens Chapel Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-779-3555
Avondale Park Apartments	4915 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-7787
Barclay Square Apartments	3598 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-1300
Bedford Station Apartments	1400 E. University Blvd., # 102	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-6611
Belcrest Plaza Apartments	3400 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-5040
Belford Towers Apartments	6733 New Hampshire Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-270-6747
Bellefonte Lane 8204 Apts	8204 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-772-7571
Bellefonte Lane 8208 Apts	8208 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-856-2950
Bellefonte Lane 8212 Apts	8212 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-856-2950
Belnor, The Senior Apartments	3800 St. Barnabas Road	Suitland	20785	301-423-0100
Beltsville Gardens Apartments	4710 St. Marys Street, #10	Beltsville	20705	301-937-0100
Branchwood Towers Apartments	8600 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735	301-856-1620
Briarwood Place Apartments	8800 Hunting Lane	Laurel	20708	301-497-8940
Brinkley House Apartments	3051 Brinkley Road, #T1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-0700

Brinkley Manor Apartments	3022 Brinkley Road, #T1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-8700
Calvert Hall Apartments	3817 64 th Avenue	Landover Hills	20784	301-773-3240
Camden Largo Town Center Apartments	9701 Summit Circle	Largo	20774	301-336-3661
Century Summerfield @ Morgan Metro	8100 Gibbs Way	Landover	20785	301-350-8333
Cameron Pointe Apartments	1113 Nalley Road	Landover	20785	301-322-4422
Campus Gardens Apartments	2200 Phelps Road, #101	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-4983
Canonbury Square Apartments	508 Greenlawn Drive, #102	Hyattsville	20783	301-437-9579
Capital Crossing Apartments	3930 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-420-4800
Capital View Mutual Townhomes	1258 Capital View Drive	Landover	20785	301-322-1226
Capitol House Apartments	5105 Southern Ave #104	Capitol Heights	20743	240-882-7666
Carleton East Apartments	9747-A Good Luck Road	Seabrook	20706	301-577-4188
Carlyle Village Apartments	5301 Hamilton St., Suite A-1	Hyattsville	20781	410-703-2200
Midtown @ Camp Springs Apartments	4400 Telfair Boulevard, Suite A	Camp Springs	20746	301-316-0780
Carriage Hill Apartments	3416 Curtis Drive	Suitland	20746	301-423-1994
Carrollon Manor Apartments	8621 Annapolis Road	New Carrollton	20784	301-577-7063
Cedarville Mobile Home Park	10505 Cedarville Road	Brandywine	20613	301-579-6118
Central Gardens I Apartments	1 Cindy Lane, #102	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-1790
Central Gardens II Apartments	6804 Central Ave, # 102	Capitol Heights	20743	301-336-5270
Cherry Branch Townhomes Apartments	8800 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20708	301-776-5566
Chesapeake Landing Apartments	7509 Buchanan Street	Landover Hills	20784	301-577-6300
Chestnut Hill Apartments	3907 23 rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-485-2450
Chestnut Knolls Apartments	10401 & 10403 46 th Avenue	Beltsville	20705	301-937-1137 or Cell 240-508-8350
Chestnut Ridge Apartments	6872 Riverdale Road	Lanham	20706	301-577-4949
Cheval Court Apartments	2611 Luana Drive	Forestville	20747	301-736-0685
Cheverly Crossing Apartments	3839 64 th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784	202-315-1105
Vue, The (formerly Chevet Manor Apartments)	4545 Wheeler Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-894-1222
Chillum Oaks Adventist Apartments	6305 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-853-2755
Chillum Terrace Apartments	621-631 Sheridan Street	Hyattsville	20783	301-270-8088
Clinton Manor Apartments	8500 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735	301-877-0444
Colebrook Manor Townhomes Apartments	3911 25 th Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1681
Colonial Village Apartments	908 Marcy Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-773-3230

Columbia Park Apartments	2014 E. Marlboro Avenue	Landover	20785	301-484-1007
Gallery on New Hampshire Apartments	9408 Adelphi Road	Adelphi	20783	301-434-4303
Conifer Village @ Oakrest	2011 Brooks Drive	District Heights	20783	301-434-4303
Coral Gardens Apartments	1301 Coral Gardens Court	Capitol Heights	20743	240-286-1660
Coronado Apts Hyattsville	9004 Riggs Road, Suite 7	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-8682
Council House Apartments	3940 Bexley Place	Suitland	20746	301-423-0228
Courts at Walker Mill Apartments	6936 Walker Mill Road	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-5900
Courts of Camp Springs Apartments	5327 Carswell Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-889-8800
Crest Apartments	5225 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20743	202-584-0190
Crestleigh Apartments	9556 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708	301-490-6222
Croom Manor Housing Apts	15488 Mt. Calvert Road	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-807-0873
Landmark Apartments	5603 Cypress Creek Drive	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-0320
Daniels Run Apartments	9228 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783	301-439-8460
Dean Manor Apartments	3400-3404 Dean Drive	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-9111
Deerfield Run Apartments	13300 Deerfield Road	Laurel	20706	301-953-7244
Del Vista Apartments	5618 Whitfield Chapel Rd, T3	Lanham	20706	301-577-8500
Delano Apartments	1811 Metzert Road	Adelphi	20783	301-408-0018
Domain Apartments	3711 Campus Park Drive	College Park	20740	240-542-9954
Dunhill Village Apartments	5815 Marlboro Pike, #202	Forestville	20747	301-736-7870
Dussan Flats Apts	2525 Ewing Avenue	Suitland	20746	443-259-4925
Duvall Westside Apts	14100 West Side Blvd	Laurel	20707	240-360-4423
East Pine Gardens Apartments	6000-6002 67 th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	240-882-5443
East Pines Terrace Apartments	6747 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7917
Eastdale Apartments	6021 67 th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-459-0591
Eaton Square Apartments	7874 Sheriff Road	Landover	20785	301-439-6611
Esplanade at National Harbor	250 American Way	Oxon Hill	20745	301-744-0805
Evergreen at Laurel Apts	11737 South Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708	240-297-9284
Evergreen Terrace Apartments	2016 Oglethorpe Street	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-2315
Fairview Ave 831 Apts	831 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150
Fairview Ave 833 Apts	833 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	240-899-2655
Fairview Ave 835 Apts	835 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-254-3277
Fairview Ave 901 Apts	901 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 903 Apts	903 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 904 Apts	904 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-577-4567
Fairview Ave 905 Apts	905 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 906 Apts	906 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-404-7653
Fernwood Mobile Homes	1901 Fernwood Drive	Capitol Heights	20743	301-336-6627

Finians Court Apartments	7740-7758 Finns Lane	Lanham	20706	202-315-1111
Fleetwood Village Apartments	721 Chillum Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-773-3230
Fletchers Field Apartments	5249 Kenilworth Ave	Hyattsville	20781	301-773-3230
Flower Village Mobile Home Park	9208 Columbine Lane	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-1931
Forest Hills Apartments	1439 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-894-7800
Forest Lake Apartments	9869 Good Luck Road, #T-3	Lanham	20706	301-577-2096
Admiral Place Apartments	4400 Rena Road, #104	Suitland	20746	301-735-0100
Fort Washington Adventist Apartments	11316 Fort Washington Road	Fort Washington	20744	301-203-7726
Fort Washington Manor Senior Apartments	10800 Indian Head Highway	Fort Washington	20744	301-203-7004
Fox Club Apartments	1935 Brooks Drive, #204	Capitol Heights	20743	301-736-3194
Fox Hills North Apartments	1108 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-5525
Fox Rest Apartments	13913 Briarwood Drive	Laurel	20708	301-776-6300
Foxfire Apartments	8737 Contee Road	Laurel	20708	301-953-7755
Gates of Cipriano Apartments	8501 Greenbelt Rd, Suite 101	Greenbelt	20770	301-552-1000
Gateway Gardens Apartments	4203 58 th Avenue	Hyattsville	20720	703-902-9483
Gateway Square Apartments	4855 St. Barnabas Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-485-2499
Glen Willow Apartments	903 Glen Willow Drive	Seat Pleasant	20743	301-925-8075
Glendale Apartments	9971 Good Luck Road	Seabrook	20706	301-794-6565
Glenreed Apartments	3210 Reed Street, #2624	Lanham	20706	301-772-5108
Graduate Hills Apartments	3424 Tulane Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-422-0148
Hamilton Gardens Apts	5301 Hamilton St Ste 1A	Hyattsville	20781	410-703-2200
Hampshire View II Apartments	953 East West Highway (address on next line) 6809,6811,6817,6819,6823,6825 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Hampshire Village Apts	1319 Merrimac Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-4349
Harbor Place Apartments	1101 Palmer Road, #7	Fort Washington	20744	301-248-5700
Harbor Terrace Apartments	1005 & 1007 Marcy Ave.	Oxon Hill	20745	240-427-3601
Harbour Manor Apartments	4513 23 rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-3220
Heather Hill Apartments	5837 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-8524
Henson Creek Manor Apts	5301 Haras Place	Fort Washington	20744	301-505-1064
Heritage Park Apartments	1818 Metzertott Road, Suite 18	Adelphi	20783	301-439-4464
Hickory Hill Apartments	3613 Silver Park Drive, Suite 102	Suitland	20746	301-423-1750
Highland Ridge Apartments	1201 Benning Road	Capitol Heights	20743	301-568-0770
Highview Terrace Apartments	7004 Highview Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-773-6300
Hillcrest Woods Apartments	5360 Quincy Place	Hyattsville	20784	301-927-3721

Hillside Heights Apartments	5237 Marlboro Pike, #201	Capitol Heights	20743	301-420-1010
Holly Spring Meadows Apartments	5521 Marlboro Pike	Forestville	20747	301-736-7100
Home for the Elderly Apartments	1100 Owens Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-9311
Hunters Glen Apartments	14210 Slidell Court	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-627-0941
Huron Ave 4775 Apts	4775 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-440-3888
Huron Ave 4785 Apts	4785 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-440-3888
Huron Ave 4795 Apts	4795 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	240-296-6061
Imperial Gardens II Apts	3904 Regency Parkway	Suitland	20746	301-736-3699
Iverson Towers Apartments	4301 23 rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-456-2000
Ivy Club Apartments	1127 Ivy Club Lane	Landover	20785	301-773-9191
Jericho Residences Apartments	1000 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-841-6711
Kennedy House Apartments	5651 Kennedy Street	Riverdale	20737	240-882-7666
Kent Village Apartments	6707 Hawthorne Street	Landover	20785	301-773-3677
Kimberly Gardens Apartments	9214 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20708	301-839-9311
Kings Park Plaza Apartments	2600 Queens Chapel Road, #A1	Hyattsville	20782	301-864-1237
Kings Square Apartments	3402 Dodge Park Road	Landover	20785	301-773-3240 Ext-134
Lake Arbor Towers Apartments	11411 Lake Arbor Way	Mitchellville	20721	301-499-4940
Red Top Apartments	6821 Red Top Road, #T-1	Takoma Park	20912	301-452-0419
Langley Gardens Apartments	1100 Lebanon Street	Silver Spring	20903	301-431-1901
Langley Terrace Apartments	8007 14 th Avenue, Suite 101	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-8007
Lansdowne Village Apartments	1720 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-484-1000
Largo Landing Fellowship House Apartments	1077 Largo Road	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-249-2100
LaSalle Park Apartments	5443 16 th Avenue, Suite T3	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-5444
Laurel Pines Apartments	14801 Bowie Road	Laurel	20707	240-554-0198
Lexington Apartments	8105-8111 Tahona Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-559-1150
Lexington Court Apartments	5284 Marlboro Pike, Suite 303	Capitol Heights	20743	301-736-5003
Liberty Place Apartments	1352 University Boulevard East	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-3200
Lighthouse at Twinlakes Apartments	11932 Twinlakes Drive	Beltsville	20705	301-572-4600
Lodge at Marlton Apartment	9590 Crain Highway, SW	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-5422
Lofts @ Pinebrook, The	2500-2506 Pinebrook Ave	Landover	20785	202-719-2540
District @ Forestville, The	2740 Lorrington Drive	District Heights	20747	347-492-6925

Madison Gardens Apartments	3220 Swann Road, #101	Suitland	20746	301-736-4656
Manor Apartments	4907 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-7787
Manor at Victory Park Apartments	3420 Rickey Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-0096
Maple Ridge Apartments	2252 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-773-3240 Ext. 134
Marconi Apartments	5908 St. Moritz Drive	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-2828
Mark at Brickyard Apartment	12401 Brickyard Blvd	Beltsville	20705	240-264-1508
Marlboro Pike 5221 Apts	5221 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20721	301-967-0397
Marlborough House Apts	3001 Branch Avenue	Hillcrest Heights	20748	301-505-2220
Marlborough Towne Apartments	1849 Tanow Place	District Heights	20747	301-568-1687
Marlow Gardens/Plaza Apartments	2900 St Clair Drive, Suite 117	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1115
Marlow Heights Apartments	4223 28 th Avenue, #104	Temple Hills	20748	301-899-2644
Marlow Tower/Plaza Apartment	2900 St Clair Drive, Suite 117	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1115
Marwood Senior Apartments	5605 South Marwood Boulevard	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-1700
Maywood Lane 3502 Apts	4301 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	301-899-9330
Maywood Lane 3518 Apts	3518 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-449-3300
Maywood Lane 3519 Apts	3519 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-449-3300
Maywood Lane 3522 Apts	3522 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	202-626-2799
Maywood lane 3523 Apts	3523 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	202-462-6557
Maywood Lane 3526 Apts	3526 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-604-7747
Maywood Lane 3601 Apts	3601 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-464-1988
Melwood Mobile Home Park	9115 Marlboro Pike	Upper Marlboro	20772	202-423-3220
Metro Place at Town Center Apartments	4300 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746	301-423-8180
Milano Apartments	1002 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-4077
Millwood Townhomes	1418 Karen Blvd.	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-6477
Homestead @ Laurel Apartments	9523 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708	301-776-5044
Mosaic At Largo Station Apartments	8831 Lottsford Road	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-333-1280
Mrs Philipppines Home for Senior Citizens	6482 Bock Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-9537
New Carrollton Woods Apartments	6285 Fernwood Terrace	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7370
New Parkway Apartments	4403 23 rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-7799
Newbury Square Apartments	6803 Riggs Road, #001	Hyattsville	20783	301-422-7180
Northampton Apartments	67 Harry S. Truman Blvd.	Largo	20774	484-690-1936
Northwest Park Apartments	475 Northampton Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-439-2121

Oak Ridge Apartments(Riverdale)	5510 Madison Street	Riverdale	20737	301-927-4143
Oakcrest Towers Apartments	2100 Brooks Drive	Forestville	20747	301-736-4800
Oaks at Park South Apartments	5400 Livingston Terrace	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-7700
Old Alexandria Ferry Road 8106 Apts	8106 Old Alexandria Ferry Road	Clinton	20735	703-647-8943
Overland Gardens Apartments	3119 75 th Avenue	Landover	20785	443-259-4900
Overlook Apartments	1507 Ray Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-3800
Oxon Hill Village Apartments	2260 Alice Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	703-902-9483
Harbor Edge Apartments	625 Audrey Lane, #101	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-0700
Park Greene Apartments	2641 Shadyside Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-735-5000
Park View at Laurel I Apartments	9000 Briarcroft Lane	Laurel	20708	301-490-1526
Park View at Laurel II Apartments	9010 Briarcroft Lane	Laurel	20708	301-490-9730
Parke Cheverly Apartments	3400 55 th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784	301-927-0256
Parke Laurel Apartments	13178 Larchdale Road, #3	Laurel	20708	301-776-5100
Parkland Square Apartments	2100 County Road # T2	District Heights	20747	301-736-5655
Parkland Village Apartments	6004 Parkland Court	Forestville	20746	301-735-2322
Parkview Gardens Apartments	6400 64 th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-773-3240 Ext-134
Parkway Terrace Apartments	3415 Parkway Terrace Drive	Suitland	20746	301-735-5200
Avenue, The Apartments	6311 Pennsylvania Avenue	Forestville	20747	301-735-3200
Penn Mar Apartments	3747 Donnell Drive, #102	Forestville	20747	301-735-8645
Penn Southern Apartment Homes	4113 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743	301-735-3535
Pennbrooke Station Apartments	5042 Silver Hill Court	Forestville	20747	301-735-8883
Pickwick Square Mutual Homes	1574 Addison Road South	District Heights	20747	301-336-512
Pinebrook Apartments	2614 Pinebrook Avenue, #H3	Landover	20785	202-659-0700
Plaza Towers Apartments	6700 Belcrest Road, #117	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-9100
Portabello Apartments	6441 Livingston Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-5600
Powder Mill Village Apartments	3625 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-9010
Prince Georges Avenue 4935 Apts	4935 Prince Georges Avenue	Beltsville	20705-2713	240-417-6101
Prince Georgetown Apartments	6306 67 th Court	Riverdale	20737	301-459-0188
Princeton Estates Apartments	4637 Dallas Place	Temple Hills	20748	301-899-1515
Quebec Arms Apartments	8224 -14 th Avenue	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-5000
Queens Park Plaza Apartments	2500 Queens Chapel Rd., #104	Hyattsville	20782	301-927-0990

Cheverly Gardens Apartments	3554 -55 th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784	301-277-6610
Raleigh Court Apartments	4431 23 rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-1777
Remy Apartments	7730 Harkins Road	Lanham	20706	301-577-6302
Red Top Road 6800 Apts	6800 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-674-2628
Red Top Road 6801 Apts	6801 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-655-2010
Red Top Road 6802 Apts	6802 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	240-535-0051
Red Top Road 6803 Apts	6803 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	240-328-6481
Red Top Road 6804 Apts	6804 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-693-5014
Red Top Road 6805 Apts	6805 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	240-602-2295
Red Top Road 6806 Apts	6806 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-693-5014
Red Top Road 6807 Apts	6807 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	703-201-1095
Red Top Road 6808-6816 Apts	6808-6816 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-315-0075
Red Top Road 6809 Apts	6809 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150
Red Top Road 6811 Apts	6811 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Red Top Road 6813 Apts	6813 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	240-286-3482
Red Top Road 6815 Apts	6815 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	888-762-8261
Red Top Road 6817 Apts	6817 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Red Top Road 6819 Apts	6819 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Red Top Road 6823 Apts	6823 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Red Top Road 6825 Apts	6825 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150
Red Top Road 6827 Apts	6827 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-431-4860
Regency Court Apartments	3215 Swann Road, #204	Suitland	20746	301-736-2244
Regency Lane Apartments	6816 Walker Mill Road, Suite 102	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-7754
Regency Pointe Apartments	3253 Walters Lane	Forestville	20747	301-735-0260
Remington Place Apartments	2602 Brinkley Road	Fort Washington	20744	301-630-9500
River Pointe Apartments	8340 Indian Head Highway	Fort Washington	20744	301-839-4690
Lilly Gardens Apts	6828 Riverdale Road	Lanham	20706	301-951-8300
Riverdale Towne Apts/Lilly Gardens Apts, LLC	6828 Riverdale Road	Lanham	20706	301-577-0077
Riverside Plaza Apartments	6253 Oxon Hill Road, #201	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-1515
Roby Avenue 11704 Apts	11704 Roby Avenue	Beltsville	20705	301-937-1707
Rochelle Hall Apartments	1996 Rochell Avenue, Apt. 2	Forestville	20747	301-736-2244

Rollingcrest Commons Apartments	6060 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2225
Rollingcrest Village Apartments	5600 Blk Sargent Road and 1400-1500 Blk Chillum Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2225
Glen Rock Landing Apartments	2428 Corning Avenue	Fort Washington	20744	703-891-2387
Serene Gardens Apartments	1801 Jasmine Terr.	Adelphi	20783	301-434-7900
Seven Springs Apartments	9310 Cherry Hill Road	College Park	20740	301-345-2441
Sheridan Apartments	620-630 Sheridan Street	Hyattsville	20783	301-270-8088
Residences @ Silver Hill	3501 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	703-876-9560
Silver Hill Road 4245 Apts	4245 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	240-296-6061
South Hill Apartments	4105 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743	301-735-3535
South Pointe Apartments	2603 Southern Avenue, # B1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-3030
Southeast Mobile Estates	8601 Temple Hill Road	Camp Springs	20748	410-792-2127
Southern Terrace Apartments	607-613 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-7237
Southview Apartments	1311 Southview Drive	Oxon Hill	20746	301-630-4800
Spanish Village Apartments	Attention: Leasing Office 1922 County Road	Forestville	20747	301-735-3871
St Paul Senior Living Apartments	1207 Addison Road South	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-3721
Steeplechase Apartments	150 Steeplechase Way	Largo	20774	301-350-6232
Stevens Walk Apartments	10407-B 46th Avenue	Beltsville	20705	301-937-8398
Suburban Hill Apartments	8500 New Hampshire Avenue	Silver Spring	20903	240-602-3222
Summer Ridge Apartments	1829 Belle Haven Drive	Landover	20785	301-773-8484
Surrey Square Apartments	6024 Surrey Square Lane	Forestville	20747	301-735-9300 301-735-9300
Sussex Square Apartments	2316 Brooks Drive, #101	Suitland	20746	301-736-2666
Takoma Landing Apartments	790 Fairview Avenue, Suite 213	Takoma Park	20912	301-891-2020
Tapestry Largo Station Apartments	9300 Lottsford Road	Largo	20774	240-765-6190
Terrace Hill Apartments	5411-5433 56th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-773-3230
Plaza, The Apts	3215 Toledo Place, # T1	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2100
Top of the Hill Apartments	3200 Curtis Drive, #2	Temple Hills	20748	301-579-4390
Townley Apartments	11457 Cherry Hill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-5885
Trinity Terrace Senior Apartments	6001 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-7717
Truman Park Apartments	601 Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774	301-333-2032
Tudor Place Apartments	5801 Peabody Street	Hyattsville	20783	240-770-5367
University City Apartment Homes	2213 University Boulevard E.	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-2414

University Gardens Apartments	1501 Kanawha St. & 14th Ave.	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-7900
University Landing Apartments	1017 Merrimac Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-445-3260/240-270-3913
Verona At Landover Hills Apartments	4085 Warner Avenue	Landover Hills	20784	301-772-3500
Verona at Silver Hill Apartments	3506 Silver Park Drive, #4	Suitland	20746	301-423-5882
Verona At Suitland Metro Apartments	3400 Pearl Drive	Suitland	20746	301-735-1300
Victoria Crossing Apartments	8201 New Hampshire Avenue Suite #101	Hyattsville	20783	301-445-4511
Victoria Station Apartments	1401 Merrimac Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-6611
Victory Crest Apartments	6100 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-3891
Victory House of Palmer Park Apartments	7801 Barlowe Road	Landover	20785	301-341-4995
Village Green Mutual Homes	7411 Village Green Terrace	Landover	20785	301-341-2925
Village of Churchills Choice Apartments	4530 Lords Landing Road	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-574-4745
Village Square North Apartments	9017 Contee Road	Laurel	20708	301-953-2653
Villages at Montpelier Apartments	11658 South Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708	301-953-1626
Villages at Morgan Metro Apartments	8251 Ridgefield Blvd.	Landover	20785	301-336-4060
Villas at Langley Apartments	8100 15th Ave, #102	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-2111
Vistas at Lake Largo Apartments	500 N. Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774	301-350-4766
Walker Mill Apartments	1926 Rochelle Avenue	District Heights	20747	301-735-0507
Westchester Tower Apartments	6200 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740	301-345-3880
Westwood Place Apartments	7200 Jaywick Avenue	Fort Washington	20744	301-248-7000
Whitehall Square Apartments	4110 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-456-1199
Wildercroft Terrace Apartments	6815 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737	301-577-0300
Willow Lake Apartments	13010 Old Stagecoach Road	Laurel	20708	301-776-6600
Willows at Victoria Falls Apartments	14001 Belle Chasse Blvd	Laurel	20707	301-317-7701
Wilson Towers Apartments	7911 Indian Head Highway	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-4922
Windham Creek Apartments	5123 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-568-6400
Windsor Crossing Apartments	3000 Victory Lane	Suitland	20746	301-967-0600
Windsor Crossing Senior Community Apartments	5000 Lydianna Lane	Suitland	20746	301-669-6540

Woodhaven Apartments	1407 Doewood Lane, Apt 304	Capitol Heights	20743	301-386-2041
Woodland Grove Apartments	12933 Laurel-Bowie Road	Laurel	20708	301-953-2180
Woodland Landing Apartment Homes	10023 Greenbelt Road	Lanham	20706	301-794-8100
Woods at Addison Apartments	6500 Ronald Road	Capitol Heights	20743	301-336-4404
Woods of Marlton Apartments	8911 Heathermore Blvd.	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-627-0281
Woodside Village Apartments	6801 Bock Road	Fort Washington	20744	301-839-2150

Condominiums				
Property Name	Address	City	Zip Code	Phone
Addison at St. Pauls Condos	1301 - 1341 Karen Boulevard	Capitol Heights	20743	410-997-7767
Adelphi Terrace Condos	9270-9284 Adelphi Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-431-2997
*Andover Heights Condos	8100-8512 Imperial Drive	Laurel	20708	301-725-8776
Andrews Village Condos	5104-5183 Clacton Avenue	Suitland	20747	301-883-3635
Applegate Condos	4202-4348 Applegate Lane	Suitland	20746	301-423-0364
*Applewalk Condos	11277-11498 Laurelwalk Drive	Laurel	20708	301-495-6600
Avenue at Forest Run Condos	2801-2833 Forest Run Drive	District Heights	20747	301-220-1850
Bedford Towne/ The Marylander Condos	7951-7985 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-7270
Beechwood Square Condos	6500-6568 Beechwood Drive	Temple Hills	20748	240-770-5381
Bradbury Park Condos	2310-2312 Ewing Avenue	Suitland	20746	
Breighton Hill Condos	1150-1160 Marcy Avenue	Forest Heights	20745	
Brinkley Overlook Condos	6000-6900 St. Ignatius Drive	Fort Washington	20744	301-567-1025
Brooksquare Condos	1600-1716 Brooksquare Drive	Capitol Heights	20743	301-220-1850
Cameron Grove Condos	100 Cameron Grove Blvd	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-249-7790
Central Park at Victoria Falls Condos	13701 Belle Chasse Boulevard	Laurel	20707	(410) 813-0090
*Central Park Condos	1-210 Daimler Drive	Capitol Heights	20743	301-883-3635
Chelsea West A Condos	4301-4306 Midtown Square	Suitland	20746	
Chelsea Woods Condos	8445 Greenbelt Road, T-1	Greenbelt	20770	301-552-2222
Chelsea Woods Courts Condos	8645-8685 Greenbelt Road	Greenbelt	20770	301-552-1683
Cherry Glen Condos	11200-11290 Cherry Hill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-953-1955
Cherry Hill Condos	3516-3546 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705	240-770-5381

*Cherry View Park Condos	9250-9278 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20708	301-883-3635
Chesnut Oaks Condos	1800 Palmer Road	Fort Washington	20744	240-766-1676
*Choice At Fairwood Condos	5400-5430 Marshalls Choice Drive	Bowie	20720	301-883-3635
*Cinnamon Ridge Condos	101-140 Swiss Gap Road	Largo	20774	301-596-2600
*Cipriano Springs Condos	7100-8651 Cipriano Springs	Lanham	20706	301-883-3635
Coach Home @ The Delight Condos	12900-12910 Libertys Delight Drive	Bowie	20720	301-883-3635
Coronado Condos	9520 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783	301-431-3372
*Delight at Fairwood Condos	12800 Libertys Delight Drive	Bowie	20720	301-809-6172
Devon Hills Condos	8600-8730 Devon Hills Drive	Fort Washington	20744	301-220-1850
Dianna Woods Condos	3727-3745 Dianna Road	Suitland	20746	301-883-3635
Fairmont Condos	1005 Chillum Road, #210	Hyattsville	20782	240-387-4750
Fleet Street Condos	157 Fleet Street	Forest Heights	20745	301-839-1280
Forest Spring Condos	7101-7347 Cross Street	District Heights	20747	301-495-6600
Founders Woods Condos	8328-8355 Founders Woods Way	Fort Washington	20744	301-883-3635
*Four Seasons Condos	8565-8721 Seasons Way	Lanham	20706	301-883-3635
*Glensford Condos	4701-4855 River Valley Way	Bowie	20720	301-464-4577
*Hampshire Hall Condos	14200-14723 Hampshire Hall Court	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-638-0783
Harbour Terrace Condos	1001 & 1003 Marcy Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-390-4090
Highland Condo at Landover Station	2501-2618 Kent Village Drive	Landover	20785	202-546-2053
*Highland Gate Condos	14001-14217 Barenton Drive	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-883-3635
*Hill Oaks Condos	7100-7298 Mahogany Drive	Landover	20785	301-324-0344
Holly Hill Condos	7201 Donnell Place	District Heights	20747	301-736-2103
Huntcrest Condos	3120-3142 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-220-1850
Huntley Square Condos	3301-3360 Huntley Square Drive	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-3330
Iverson Courts Condos	3806-3852 26th Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-883-3635
Iverson Mews Condos	2400-2454 Iverson Street	Temple Hills	20748	
Iverson Square Condos	2754 Iverson Street	Temple Hills	20748	301-459-9350
Iverson Village Condos	2532 Iverson Street	Temple Hills	20748	
*Kettering By The Park I Condos	202-267 Red Jade Drive	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-220-1850
*Kettering By The Park II Condos	11543-11549 Joyceton Drive	Upper Marlboro	20774	410-290-6227
Kettering Overlook Condos	101-143 Kyle Place	Largo	20774	301-883-3635
Kings Crossing Condos	3009-3103 Southern Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-899-7471
Lake Pointe at the Town Center Condos	9601-9816 Lake Pointe Court	Largo	20774	301-324-9118

Largo Town Center Condos	8911-8961 Town Center Circle	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-925-8125
Laurelwood Condos	11577 Laurelwalk Drive	Laurel	20707	301-883-3635
Lords Landing Village Condos	4400-4518 Lord Loudoun Court	Upper Marlboro	20772	410-255-4255 ext. 102
Lynnhill Condos	3103-3107 Good Hope Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-0400
Markham View Condos	2500-2514 Markham Lane	Landover	20785	301-883-3635
Marlborough Condominiums	14620-14656 Governor Sprigg Place	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-883-3635
Marlow Olson Condos	2301-2311 Olson Street	Temple Hills	20748	
Marlow Towers Condos	3815-3863 Saint Barnabas Road	Suitland	20747	301-423-0078 or 0070
Maryland Farms Condos	11384 Cherry Hill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-8167
Monika Courts Condos	2901-3091 Sunset Lane	Suitland	20746	301-883-3635
Montpelier Village Condos	4411 Romlon Street	Beltsville	20705	301-937-5020
Normandy Place Condos	13800-14200 Farnsworth Lane	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-780-8474
*Oaks At Sixty Fifth Condos	3500-3562 65th Avenue	New Carrollton	20784	301-883-3635
Olde Towne Village Condos	c/o 1627 Addison Road South	District Heights	20747	301-336-1033
One National Harbor	155 Potomac Passage	Forest Heights	20745	240-4934673
Pines II Condos	10237-10251 Prince Place	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-649-1115
Pines One Condos	10210 Prince Place, Unit T1	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-336-3850
Pinewood Hill Condos	1301-1596 Potomac Heights Drive	Fort Washington	20744	301-248-5599
Pointe at Regent Park Condos	2000-2007 Connor Court	Bowie	20721	
Potomac Overlook Condos	515-723 Waterfront Street	Forest Heights	20745	703-667-4520
Presidential Park Condos	1828 Metzertott Road, Suite 108	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-7123
Presidential Park II Condos	1800-1806 Metzertott Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-2324
Presidential Towers Condos	1836 Metzertott Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-6200
*Prince Place I Condos	10053-10247 Campus Way South	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-883-3635
*Prince Place III at Northampton Condos	200-374 Harry S. Truman Drive	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-883-3635
Racquet Club Condos	9200 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783	301-431-1313
*Retreat At Fairwood Condos	5223 Maries Retreat Drive	Bowie	20720	301-883-3635
Riggs Hill Condos	1706 Hannon Street	Hyattsville	20783	301-649-1115
*River Park Condos	6001-6083 64th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-883-3635
Rosecroft Commons Condos	2000-2071 Alice Avenue	Forest Heights	20745	301-805-1050
Rosedale Estates Condos	7201-7307 Crafford Place	Fort Washington	20744	301-883-3635
Roseland Gardens Condos	2567-2633 Colebrooke Drive	Temple Hills	20748	301-883-3635
Serene Townhouse Village Condos	7900-7998 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20783	

Seville Condos	3450 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2020
St. James Place Condos	2600-2628 Iverson Street	Temple Hills	20748	301-883-3635
Stonegate Condos	3924-3938 Stonegate Drive	Suitland	20746	
Swann Hill Condos	3801-3817 Swann Road	Suitland	20746	301-516-8016
Towers of Westchester Park Condos	6100 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740	240-616-3937
*Towns At Walker Mill Condos	6721-6851 Milltown Court	District Heights	20747	301-459-9350
Tree Top Condos	10100-10137 Prince Place	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-499-9627
Tribeca at Camp Spring Condos	4701 Old Soper Road	Suitland	20746	301-702-8102
*Village at Collington Condos	10101 Campus Way North	Bowie	20721	301-883-9051
Village Brook Condos	8000-8045 Sandy Spring Road	Laurel	20707	
*Village of Kings Council Condos	13800-13843 King Frederick Way	Upper Marlboro	20772	410-997-7767
*Villages of Marlborough Condos	4700-4754 Colonel Ashton Place	Upper Marlboro	20772	410-715-4275
*Villas at Regent Park Condos	1900 Golden Morning Drive	Bowie	20721	301-883-3635
*Villas at the Delights Condos	12800-12811 Libertys Delight Drive	Bowie	20720	301-924-7355
Vistas at Lake Arbor Condos	10300-10422 Westridge Drive	Bowie	20721	240-770-5381
Vistas at Virginia Landing Condos	5600-5774 Virginia Avenue	Forest Heights	20745	301-883-3635
Waterfront Street Condos	165 Waterfront Street, Suite 300	Forest Heights	20745	301-203-4150
Watkins Place Condos	900 Pine Forest Lane	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-218-0869
Westchester Park Section One Condos	5900-6038 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740	301-779-1800
Westchester Park Two Condos	6212-6216 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740	
Westphalia Woods Condos	3005-3399 Chester Grove Road	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-583-7755
Westwood Park Condos	6300-6310 Hil-Mar Drive	Forestville	20747	301-805-1050
Wilkinson Plaza Condos	3700-3765 Wilkinson Drive	Suitland	20746	301-883-3635
Wilson Bridge Condos	500-584 Wilson Bridge Drive	Forest Heights	20745	301-459-9350
*Windmill Square Condos	1700-1967 Dutch Village Drive	Landover	20785	410-997-7767
Windsor Crossing Condos	3000-3138 Bellamy Way	Suitland	20746	301-967-0600
*Woodview Village West Condos	9911 Greenspire Way	Bowie	20721	301-636-6352

**Serviced by County's Residential Curbside Recycling Collection and Delivery contract.*

The ABCR Program was implemented on October 1, 2014.

2. Program Monitoring

DoE's Recycling Section oversees the progress and performance of the ABCR Program, including recycling program inspections of each apartment and condominium property. Apartment and Condominium Officials conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate reported or unreported pick-up and disposal complaints, meet with residents or recycling contractor staff to educate or review practices, and review contractor compliance with the recycling contract. Any issues which arise from these visits that are deemed deficiencies on the part of the residents or recycling contractor are detailed in writing and reported to the violator. The Apartment and Condominium Officials shall initiate actions to correct all deficiencies within 60 days of being notified.

The Apartment and Condominium Officials will also be available to conduct educational seminars and/or tours regarding new materials, practices, and procedures for residents. Also, the owner, manager or resident council shall be responsible for keeping the residents current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling in the apartment buildings or condominiums.

3. Program Enforcement

DoE's Recycling Section ensures that recycling at apartment and condominiums will be implemented in accordance with the Sections 9-1703 and 9-1711 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland and Prince George's County Code, Subtitle 21, Division 4, Section 21-149. The County's law allows for fines to any person that violates the recycling or reporting requirements of the law including civil penalties. Further, any penalties collected under the law shall be paid to the County.

VII. Special Event Recycling Program

In 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 781, Environment-Recycling-Special Events. The law requires organizers of special events meeting certain criteria to provide a recycling receptacle adjacent to each trash receptacle, ensure recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles, and ensure that recycling materials are collected for recycling. Special event organizers must conduct recycling in accordance with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. The law also requires each county to update its plan by October, 2015, to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from special events. In support of this, the County Council enacted CB-008-2017 for the purpose of providing for more stringent recycling requirements and civil penalties and reporting requirements. The bill became effective on July 1, 2017.

Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program

Environmental Article, section 9-1712 requires Special Events Organizers (SEO) to provide for recycling that meet the following criteria:

1. Include temporary or periodic use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;
2. Serve food or drink; and
3. Are expected to have 200 or more persons in attendance.

Projected attendance may be estimated based on past attendance, number registered to attend, the venue's seating capacity, or other similar methods.

The County has identified public sites within the County that host or may host Special Events meeting the above criteria in the list at the end of this chapter. In addition, Special Events taking place on any Municipal, State, or Federally-owned property are also included in the County's Special Events Recycling Program (SERP).

Materials and Obligations

SEOs are responsible for:

1. Providing and placing recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle at the event;
2. Ensuring that recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles by color of signage;
3. Providing any other labor and equipment necessary to carry out recycling at the event;
4. Ensuring that materials placed in recycling receptacles are collected and transported for recycling; and
5. Paying any costs associated with recycling at the special event.

SEOs may fulfill the requirement to ensure materials are collected and transported for recycling through one or more of the following methods:

1. Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect the materials and transport them to a recycling processor;
2. Receiving prior agreement from the site owner to use an existing recycling collection system available at the site; or
3. If applicable, County personnel may transport collected materials to one of the County's recycling drop off sites.

The SERP must include collection of at least non-contaminated food and drink plastic containers, metal containers, glass containers, and paper. The SEO may assess the availability of food scraps recycling services for the event, including provision of separate containers for organic and non-organic recyclables.

Recycling at a State-owned site must follow the State Agency's recycling plan, if available. Recycling at a federally-owned site must follow any applicable federal recycling plan. If no State or Federal recycling program is available for the site, the SEO may develop a recycling program in accordance with the SERP. Recycling at a municipally-owned site must follow any applicable regulations established by the municipality.

Stakeholders

The following stakeholders will be involved in the SERP:

1. DoE is responsible for overseeing the Recycling Section's activities and assuring that all properties that potentially host events falling under the recycling mandate in S9-1712 are included in the SERP. In cooperation with the County's Health Department, Park and Planning, and Board of Education, DoE is responsible for communicating the requirements of the law to prospective SEOs and owners or operators of publicly-owned sites in the County. The Recycling Section may also assist in providing information to special events organizers on how to set up recycling programs.
2. The Special Events Organizer (SEO) is responsible for providing recycling bins and ensuring collection for recycling in accordance with the requirements outlined in this section, beginning no later than October 2015.

Program Monitoring

The Resource Recovery Division and SEOs will monitor progress and performance of the SERP; however, it is the responsibility of the SEO to implement the program.

Recycling at events subject to the SERP will be ensured by doing the following:

1. Special events held at County owned buildings will include notification by the County's Office of Central Services, Facilities Operations and Management Division to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.
2. Special events held at County owned fire stations will include notification by the County's Fire Department to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.
3. The County will maintain, on the County's website, a fact sheet or other informational document such as a flyer outlining the requirements of the SERP.

The SEO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of recycling at the special event. In addition, the SEO must oversee placement and labeling of recycling receptacles and collection and recycling of recyclables. Performance of any recycling contractor engaged for compliance with the SERP must be monitored by the SEO to ensure proper performance. The SEO must promptly take action to correct any deficiencies in contractor performance.

Program Enforcement

The Resource Recovery Division will monitor the implementation of SERP and may conduct inspections of events from time to time to ensure compliance. If necessary, the County Office of Law will be consulted on any enforcement action.

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS

Facility Name	Location
County Administration Building	Upper Marlboro
Western Branch Composting Site	Upper Marlboro
Inglewood Centre III	Largo
RMS Building	Largo
Motorola Building	Largo
Largo Government Center	Largo
Inglewood Centre I	Largo
Department of the Environment	Largo
Police Training Center	Upper Marlboro
Vehicle Audit Unit	Upper Marlboro
Board of Elections	Largo
Fire Training Academy	Cheltenham
PG TV	Largo
Social Services	Largo
District III Police	Landover
Police Communications	Capitol Heights
Health Department	Capitol Heights
CAP Program	Capitol Heights
Health Department	Cheverly
Hyattsville Library	Hyattsville
District Courthouse	Hyattsville
County Police SOD	Riverdale
Bowie Police Station	Mitchellville
Beltsville Police/Library	Beltsville
Fire Department Administration	Landover Hills
Landover Hills VFD	Landover Hills
Animal Control	Upper Marlboro
Brown Station Road Landfill	Upper Marlboro
Public Works & Transportation	Forestville
Facilities Operation Maintenance	Forestville
District IV Police	Oxon Hill
Dyer Health Clinic	Clinton
Senior Center	Camp Springs
Sheriff's Department	Upper Marlboro
Largo/Kettering Library	Largo
South Bowie Library	Bowie
Clinton VFD	Clinton
Surratts/Clinton Library	Clinton
Allentown Road VFD	Clinton
Oxon Hill Library	Oxon Hill
Oxon Hill VFD	Oxon Hill
Bladensburg Library	Bladensburg

Springdale Fire House
Hillcrest Heights Library
Boulevard Heights VFD
District Heights VFD
Spauldings Library
Morningside VFD
Accokeek Library
Forestville VFD
Oxon Hill Library
Chillum VFD
Kentland VFD
New Carrollton Library
Bowie Library
Capitol Heights VFD
Fairmount Heights Library
Bunker Hill Fire Station
Hyattsville VFD
West Lanham Hills VFD
Beltsville VFD
Calverton VFD
Upper Marlboro Library
Upper Marlboro VFD
Silver Hill VFD
Community Correction Division
County Warehouse
Soil Conservation District
Hyattsville Justice Center
Hyattsville Public Works
Circuit Court Annex
County Courthouse
County Corrections
Police Training Center
Social Services Building 425
Social Services Building 805
Social Services Building 925
Business License Section
County Policy Communications
Revenue Authority
Wayne County Building
Department of Public Works
Para Transit Office
Munson Building
Cooperative Extension/Police Department

Glenarden
Hillcrest Heights
Suitland
District Heights
Suitland
Morningside
Accokeek
Forestville
Oxon Hill
Chillum
Largo
New Carrollton
Bowie
Capitol Heights
Fairmount Heights
Hyattsville
Hyattsville
Lanham
Beltsville
Beltsville
Upper Marlboro
Upper Marlboro
Silver Hill
Upper Marlboro
Hyattsville
Upper Marlboro
Hyattsville
Hyattsville
Bowie
Upper Marlboro
Upper Marlboro
Upper Marlboro
Hyattsville
Hyattsville
Hyattsville
Upper Marlboro
Hyattsville
Largo
Upper Marlboro
District Heights
District Heights
Upper Marlboro
Clinton

PARK & PLANNING (MNCPPC) FACILITIES

Facility	Location
Randall Farm	Upper Marlboro
Peppermill Community Center	Seat Pleasant
Seat Pleasant Activity Center	Seat Pleasant
Cedar Heights Community Center	Cedar Heights
College Park Community Center	College Park
Kentland Community Center	Kentland
Prince George's Ballroom	Landover
Palmer Park Community Center - (under renovation)	Palmer Park
Sports and Learning Complex	Palmer Park
Glenarden Community Center	Glenarden
Glenn Dale Community Center	Glenn Dale
Glenn Dale Splash Park	Glenn Dale
Marietta House	Glenn Dale
Huntington Community Center	Bowie
Visual Media Center (Enterprise GC)	Mitchellville
Enterprise GC Club House	Mitchellville
Newton White Mansion	Mitchellville

Watkins Tennis Bubble	Upper Marlboro
Old Maryland Farm	Upper Marlboro
Watkins Summer Operations	Upper Marlboro
Kettering Largo Perrywood CC	Largo
Chelsea (NHRD)	Lanham
Bowie Community Center	Bowie
South Bowie Community Center	Bowie
Patuxent 4H Center	Bowie
Darnall's Chance	Upper Marlboro
Executive Office Building	Riverdale Park
PRA (Parks & Rec Admin HQ)	Riverdale Park
Prince George's Trap & Skeet	Greenbelt
Lake Arbor Community Center	Largo
Bladensburg Community Center	Bladensburg
Public Playhouse	Cheverly
Bladensburg Waterfront Park	Bladensburg
Riversdale Mansion	Riverdale Park
Prince George's Plaza Community Center	Hyattsville
Berwyn Heights Community Center	Berwyn Heights
College Park Aviation Museum	College Park
Wells-Linson Ice Rink & Pool Complex	College Park
Good Luck Community Center	Lanham
Montpelier Arts Center	Laurel
Montpelier Mansion	Laurel
Deerfield Run Community Center	Laurel
Snow Hill Manor	Laurel
Fairland Regional Sports & Aquatics Center	Laurel
Paint Branch Golf Course	College Park
Langley Park Senior Center	Langley Park
Langley Park Community Center	Langley Park
Rollingcrest-Chillum Community Center	Chillum
Mount Rainier Nature Center	Mt. Rainier
North Brentwood Community Center	Brentwood
Vansville Community Center	Beltsville
Brentwood Arts Center	Brentwood
Laurel Bowie Senior Activity Center	Laurel
Upper Marlboro Community Center	Upper Marlboro
Showplace Arena	Upper Marlboro
Billingsley Mansion	Upper Marlboro
Patuxent River Park Visitor Center	Upper Marlboro
Baden Community Center	Brandywine

Clearwater Nature Center
Cosca Regional Park Admin Offices
Surratt House Museum
Stephen Decatur Community Center
Temple Hills Community Center
Camp Springs Senior Activity Center
Allentown Aquatics Complex
Tucker Road Community Center
Henson Creek Golf Course
Harmony Hall Regional Center
Potomac Landing Community Center
Indian Queen Community Center
Oxon Hill Mansion
Hillcrest Heights Community Center
Glassmanor Community Center
Marlow Heights Community Center
William Beanes Community Center
JE Howard Community Center
Suitland Community Center
Oakcrest Community Center
Patuxent Community Center

Hyattsville
Clinton
Clinton
Bowie
Temple Hills
Camp Springs
Fort Washington
Fort Washington
Fort Washington
Fort Washington
Fort Washington
Fort Washington
Oxon Hill
Hillcrest Heights
Oxon Hill
Marlow Heights
Upper Marlboro
Capitol Heights
Suitland
Suitland
Bowie

CHAPTER IV **ASSESSMENT**

I. Introduction and Assessment of County's Needs to Alter, Extend, Modify or Add to Existing Solid Waste Disposal Systems during the Next Ten Years

An assessment of County needs with respect to extending, altering, or modifying existing solid waste disposal systems beyond the planning period must take into account the County's physical characteristics, water quality and areas of critical concern. Considerations must also be made for County growth patterns, land availability and use, and Federal, State and local laws, which have been addressed previously in Chapters I and II. Based on population and waste generation projections, the systems and facilities described in this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWMP) are adequate for this planning period. There are no constraints imposed upon the establishment of solid waste facilities because the County will not need to alter, extend, modify, or add to existing solid waste disposal systems during the next ten years.

The following information is provided as an inventory of existing conditions and programs in the County that play a role in the assessment.

II. Physical Characteristics of Prince George's County

A. Introduction

The County's physical characteristics play a significant role in the siting of solid waste management facilities. The predominant physical features of the County affecting the siting process include geology, topography, aquifers, surface waters and soils.

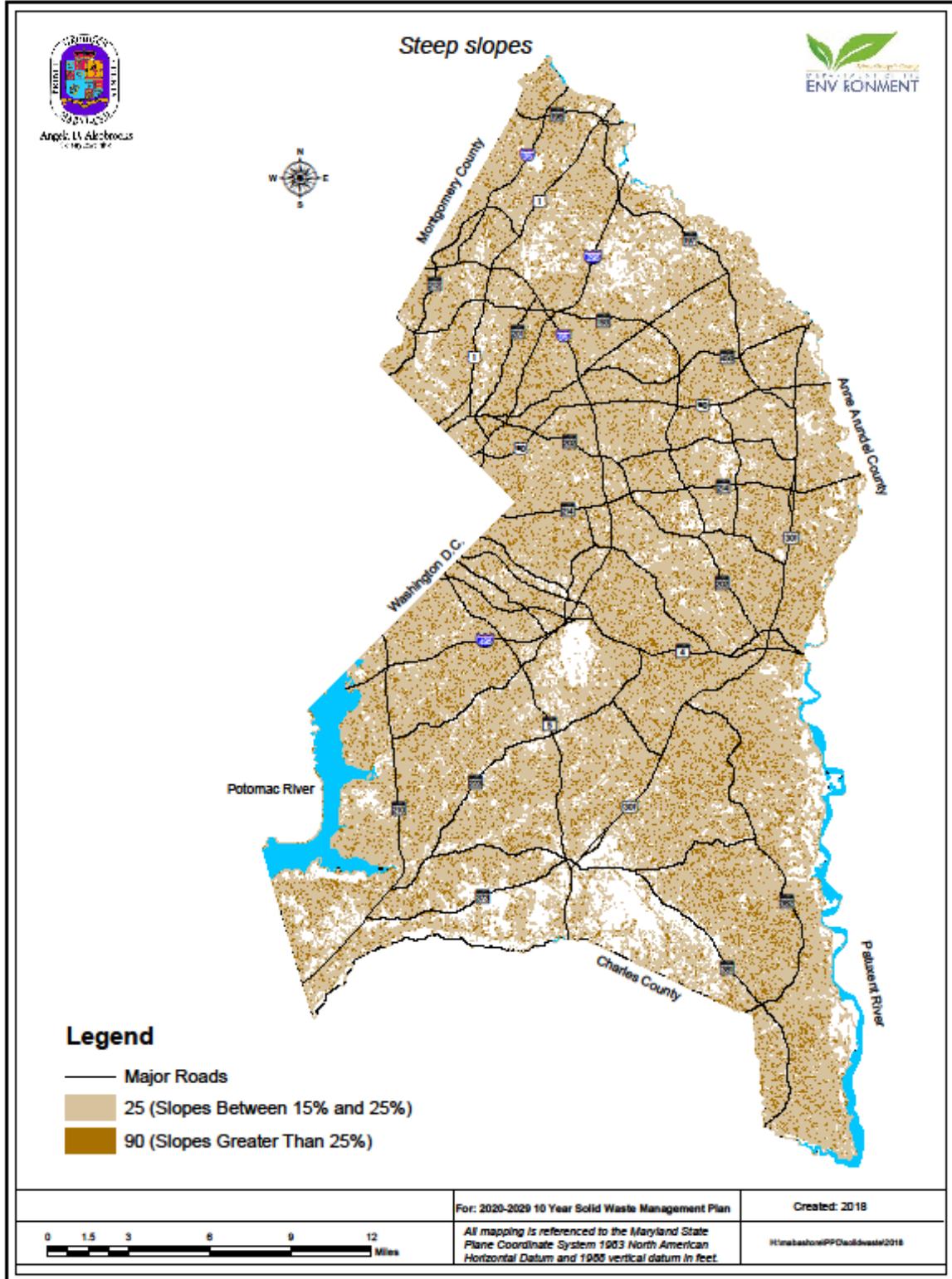
B. Topography

The northern part of the Coastal Plain in Prince George's County is gently rolling and has broad valleys, and the rest is a partly low plateau that extends into Charles County. In the central part of the County, this plateau is nearly level to gently sloping, but near the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, it is cut by V-shaped valleys that have short, steep slopes. Old alluvial terraces border the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. Elevations range from sea level along the lower reaches of the major rivers to 365 feet in the northern part of the County. Slopes of 15 percent or greater comprise almost 43,000 acres or 14 percent of the total area in the County (Map 4-1). Due to the instability and amount of earthwork that would be needed to stabilize these slopes, these areas pose severe constraints for developing a solid waste management system.

C. Soils

A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive proportional pattern of soils. It normally consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil, and it is named for the major soil. The soils in one association may occur in another, but in a different pattern. The soils of Prince George's County are:

Map 4-1



1. Manor-Glenelg Association - Deep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to very steep soils of the Piedmont province.
2. Beltsville-Leonardtown-Chillum Association – Moderately deep, well-drained, dominantly gently sloping soils that have a compact subsoil or substratum.
3. Christiana-Sunnyside-Beltsville Association – Deep, level to steep, well-drained sandy and clay soils and level to sloping, moderately deep, moderately well-drained soils that have compact subsoil.
4. Collington-Adelphi-Monmouth Association – Deep, nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils of the uplands that developed in sediments containing glauconite.
5. Bibb-Tidal Marsh Association – Poorly drained soils of the floodplains and soils in marshes that are subject to tidal flooding.
6. Sassafras-Keyport-Elkton Association – Nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained to poorly drained soils on terraces along the Potomac River.
7. Sassafras-Croom Association – Gently sloping to steep, well-drained, dominantly gravelly soils, some of them with a compact subsoil and substratum.
8. Collington-Matapeake-Galestown Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils on terrace along the Patuxent River.
9. Westphalia-Marr-Howell Association – Deep, well-drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils of the uplands.
10. Westphalia-Evesboro-Sassafras Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained soils of uplands that are mostly moderately sloping to steep.

Important soil factors influencing the location and eventual construction of solid waste acceptance facilities include permeability, drainage characteristics, erodibility, presence of high water tables, and texture. Specifically, these factors will influence potential leachate problems, foundation stability and suitability for earthmoving, landfill cover, and road construction.

D. Geology

Prince George's County is generally situated in the physiographic province called the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but a small area along the Montgomery County line is in the Piedmont province. The Piedmont is underlain by crystalline rocks of pre-Cambrian age. The piedmont is gently rolling to hilly and moderately dissected by broad, shallow valleys. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is underlain by unconsolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay that range in age from Cretaceous in the northern part of the County to Holocene in the floodplains.

The major geologic information in the County includes the Patuxent, Patapsco, Magothy, Aquia, Calvert and Nanjemoy, and Arundel Clay formation. The following information provides a brief description of each formation.

1. Patuxent Formation – Consists of beds of unconsolidated or slightly cemented sand gravel, and large cobbles, and locally, thin lenses or clay cemented with iron oxides.
2. Patapsco Formation – Chiefly clay, but contains thin beds and lenses of sand and gravel. The clay beds are plastic, so that ingress of water along the sand and gravel lenses will promote slippage and instability along the interfaces on moderately steep slopes.
3. Magothy Formation – Mostly medium and fine sand, subordinately sand clay and clay; beds of sand commonly contain lenses and thin beds of gravel; locally lignite and pyrite are present; iron crusts (limonite) is in many places.
4. Aquia Formation – A fine to medium textured sand, maximum thickness of 100 to 120 feet. The formation contains a prominent amount of glauconite (“greensand”), which in some thin beds is the predominant material. The formation contains no gravel but in the lower beds just above the Monmouth formation, nodules of calcium phosphate are found. Some beds of the Aquia contain abundant shell fragments and may therefore be slightly cemented by calcium carbonate; in these beds clay minerals are also abundant.
5. Arundel Clay Formation – Chiefly clay with very minor amounts of sand. The formation characteristically contains organic matter of lignitic character. Locally contains iron concentrations as nodules and irregular discontinuous lenses.
6. Calvert and Nanjemoy Formations – Predominately fine sand and clay sand, including thin beds of diatomaceous earth and medium textured sand, in places cemented to sand stone.

Geologic conditions of the County directly influence land use planning and specifically the siting of new landfills and resources recovery sites. The information obtained from the County's geology aids in determining the ability of a particular soil type to support a proposed building site, and the potential for seepage of ground water pollutants.

E. Aquifers

The major ground water resources of Prince George's County are the aquifers of the Patuxent, Patapsco, Magothy, and the Aquia Formations and the deposits of Pliocene and Pleistocene age. These formations are shown in Map 4-2.

1. The Patuxent Formation constitutes an important source of ground water for the northern, northwestern and the western part of the County, serving such prominent localities as the City of Bowie, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, and the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Yields as high as 1,200 gallons per minute (gpm) are not uncommon with this aquifer. Water quality of the Patuxent aquifer is generally soft, low in total dissolved solids, low in chlorides, and of moderate pH. High iron content is, however, often a problem that can result in extensive treatment for removal.
2. The Patapsco Formation is also an extremely important aquifer, which underlies the entire County. However, since it dips down dramatically in the southern portion of the County and is economically unfeasible for residential and small commercial users, it primarily services the north and north central portions of the County. It serves the City of Bowie and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant as one of their primary water supply sources and can provide yields as high as 1,200 gpm. The chemical quality of the water from this aquifer is generally good, but local treatment for iron removal and deacidification is normally required.
3. The Magothy Formation is one of the predominantly used aquifers within Prince George's County for individual water supplies. It has the potential to yield moderate to large quantities of ground water, especially in the southeastern part of the County. Yields as high as 1,200 gpm can be developed from this formation. Besides serving individual water supplies, this formation also serves the City of Bowie, Marlboro Meadows Subdivision, the Western Branch Sewage Treatment Plant and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant, each of which appropriates over 100,000 gallons per day. However, because of the extensive use of this aquifer in the southern portion of this County and in nearby Charles County, the resulting cone of depression has caused a significant lowering of the water level within this area. In order to guard against further overproduction, the Maryland Department of the Environment has limited future withdrawals to residential and small commercial users in the south and southeastern

portion of the County. For larger appropriations in these areas, applicants will be required to seek withdrawal from other aquifers. The natural quality of the Magothy Formation's water is generally acceptable for most uses; however, localized acidity and undesirable concentrations of iron periodically present a problem.

4. The Aquia Formation yields small to moderate supplies of water to shallow dug wells in the east-central part of the County and potentially as much as 100 gpm for drilled wells in the southeastern part of the County. However, because the aquifer is not as productive as the Magothy Formation, it is often overlooked or bypassed as a water supply even though its water quality is often superior. In many locations of the County, where the Aquia is a confined source, it generally can be used with little or no treatment. However, as an unconfined source, especially in the recharge area, treatment for iron may still be required.
5. The Pliocene and Pleistocene Age deposits, forming irregularly bedded sands, gravel silts and clay, yield small to moderate amounts of water for shallow domestic and farm wells. Because the yield and bacteriological quality of the water are often very unpredictable, the County Health Department does not condone the use of this water source as a potable water supply.

F. Wetland Banking

In 1995, Prince George's County received joint Federal/State approval for its wetland banking project. The project allows the establishment of wetland banks in 11 watersheds of the County. Wetland banks are wetlands designed and constructed by the County and used to compensate for wetlands lost as a result of projects constructed by County agencies, such as the Department of Public Works and Transportation, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and DoE. Wetland banks are beneficial because they establish large managed wetland sites rather than numerous random sites, and because the wetlands are in place and functioning prior to the occurrence of wetland impacts. The wetlands banks are to be used only when wetland impacts are unavoidable. The primary goal of the County continues to be avoidance and minimization of disturbance to existing wetlands.

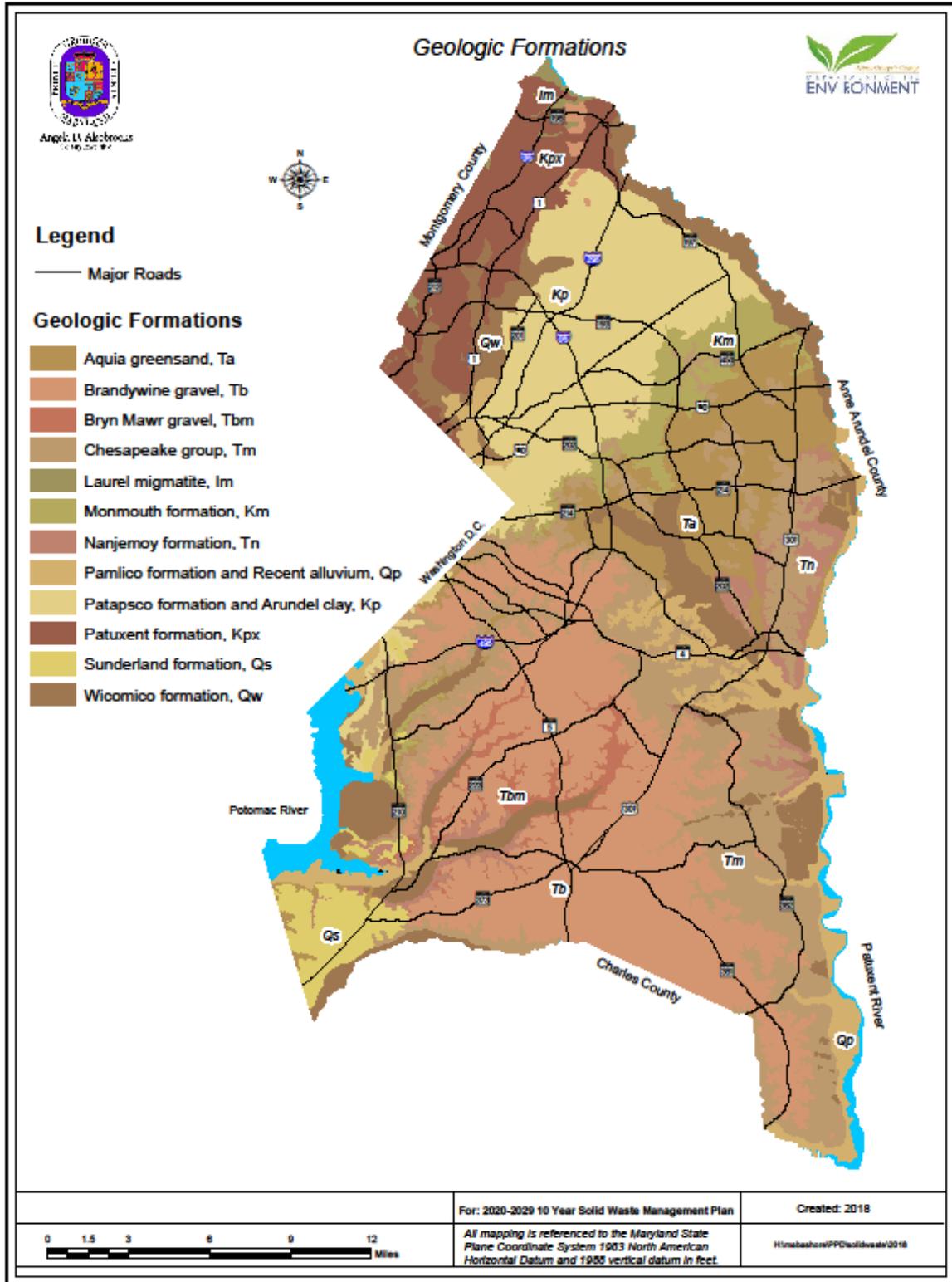
G. Surface Waters of Prince George's County

All surface waters within the County are divided into either the Potomac or Patuxent watersheds. Within these watersheds, the surface waters are further classified by the State Department of the Environment, under Code of Maryland Regulations 26.08.02, according to water quality standards and permissible water usage. The four water use classes established by these Regulations are as follows:

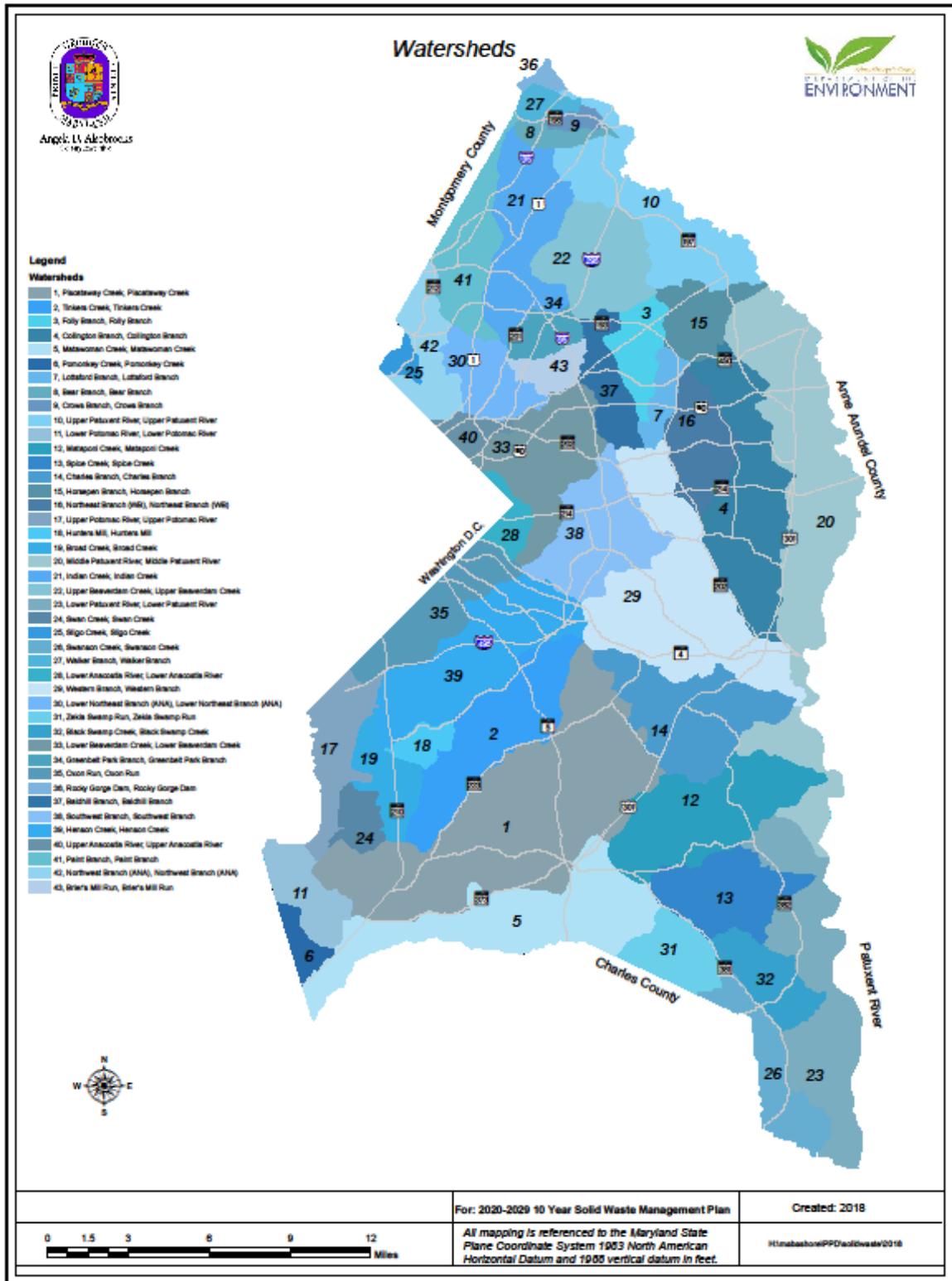
1. Class 1 – Water contact recreation, aquatic life, and water supply;
2. Class 2 – Shellfish harvesting waters;
3. Class 3 – Natural trout waters; and
4. Class 4 – Recreational trout waters.

Nearly all surface waters of the County are classified as Class 1 waters. The exceptions are a small portion of the Paint Branch above the Capital Beltway, which is classified as Class 3, and the Northeast Branch above the East-West Highway, which is classified as Class 4. Although the State has declared the Patuxent River below Ferry's Point as Class 2 waters, that portion of the river within Prince George's County does not currently, and probably never will, support large scale commercial shellfish harvesting. Prince George's County's watershed delineation and generalized floodplains are depicted in Maps 4-3 and 4-4.

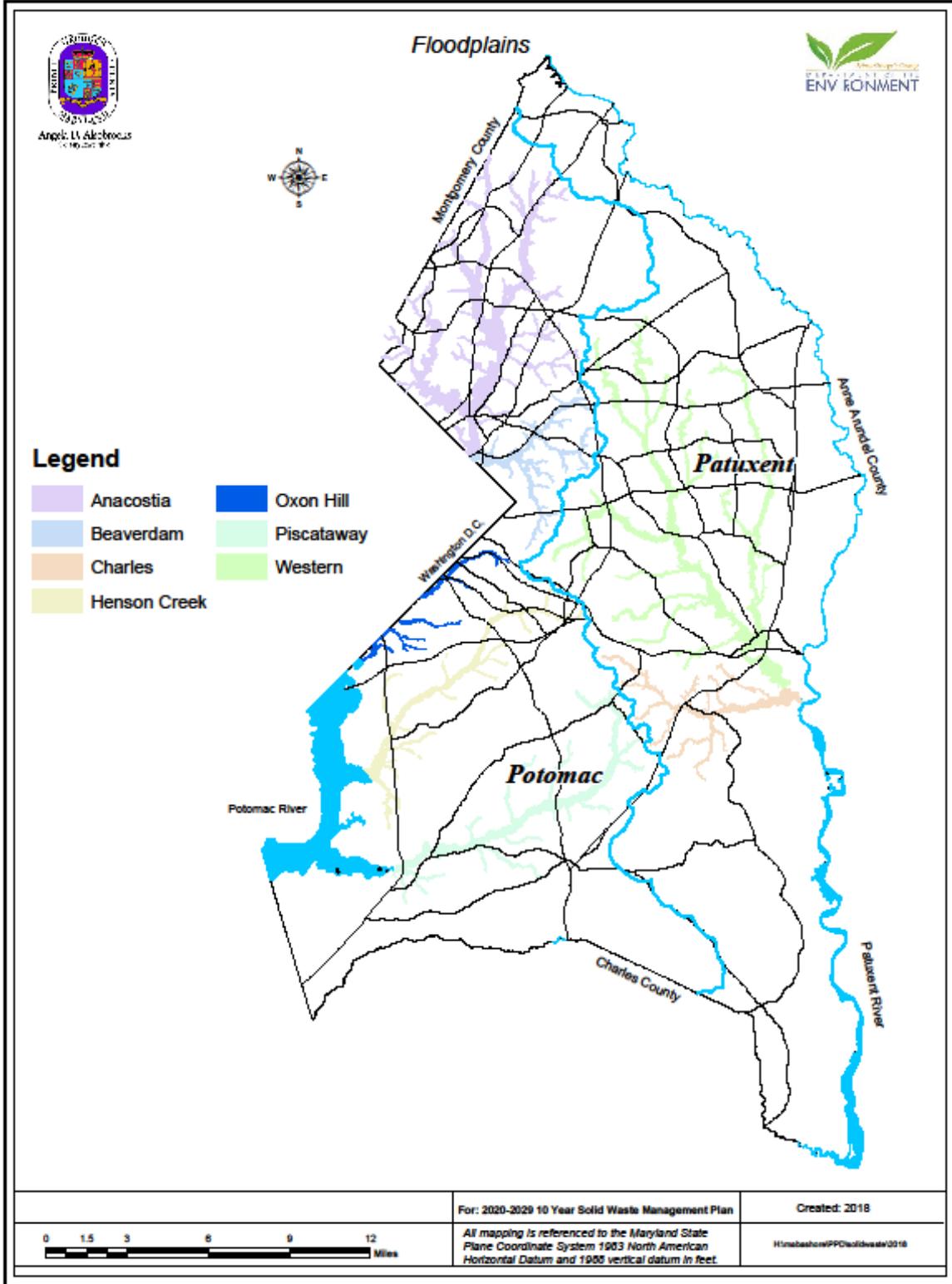
Map 4-2



Map 4-3



Map 4-4



III. Water Quality

A. Introduction

Major concerns for water pollution from solid waste management activities include ground and surface pollution from leachate, runoff, and wastewater discharges. These concerns are leading to more stringent leachate attenuation and water quality monitoring requirements. The ability to conform to these requirements will influence the establishment of any new acceptance facility.

Existing water quality monitoring programs for the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) are described below. Water quality monitoring of these landfills enables early detection of potential environmental impacts if a release of pollutants were to occur.

B. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

Groundwater and surface water monitoring began in 1985 for Area “A” and began in 1989 for Area” B.” As presented in the April 2012 Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Plan, the groundwater and surface water monitoring network is structured as follows. The Area “A” detection monitoring network includes four background monitoring wells and seven compliance monitoring wells. The Area B detection monitoring network includes four background monitoring wells and five compliance monitoring wells. In addition to the aforementioned permitted monitoring wells, 18 additional wells are utilized to help describe groundwater flow. Overall, there are 38 groundwater wells at the site.

The surface waters of Turkey Branch Creek and Western Branch Creek are also sampled as a component of the facility’s monitoring program. Three locations are along Western Branch Creek and one location is along Turkey Branch Creek.

The monitoring wells and streams are sampled on a semi-annual basis (January-March and July-September) and the samples are analyzed as specified in the April 2012 Monitoring Plan, which meets the requirements of RCRA, COMAR, and the facility’s refuse disposal permit. Reports are submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) on a semi-annual basis.

C. Sandy Hill Landfill

The water sampling program at the Sandy Hill Landfill includes approximately 20 groundwater monitoring wells along the perimeter of the fill site and four surface water ponds on-site. Waste Management, Inc. (WMI) operated Sandy Hill Landfill from early 1978 until March of 2007. During this period, WMI was responsible for obtaining quarterly surface water samples and semiannual ground water samples and reporting results to MDE. During the second quarter of 2007, the County took over the sampling

and reporting. The ground water monitoring program at Sandy Hill is in accordance with the Subtitle D program as adopted by the State of Maryland.

In 1992, routine ground water monitoring at Sandy Hill identified volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ground water samples from certain wells. An evaluation conducted in 1992 by WMI indicated the VOCs present in ground water were most likely caused by landfill gas migration. VOCs have been present in the highest concentrations in ground water samples from wells located in the eastern portion of the landfill. To better remove gas potentially impacting ground water, WMI began operation of an eastern expansion of the facility's planned landfill gas extraction and collection system. On December 30, 1992, MDE ratified a Consent Order (1992 CO), which included requirements for investigating the source of VOCs in ground water samples and evaluating whether remediation is necessary.

The Sandy Hill Ground Water Investigation Report was developed by RUST Environment & Infrastructure in response to the 1992 CO. The report summarizes findings from implementing the MDE-approved Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project Ground Water Investigation Plan dated April 1993 (revised June 1993). The objectives of this investigation were to determine the source of VOCs in ground water samples and to determine whether remediation is necessary.

The report concluded that landfill gas migration was the most likely dominant source of VOCs in ground water. It recommended acceleration of the scheduled installation of the remaining 42 gas extraction wells of the facility's gas extraction system. This brought the total to 86 active wells, along with 47 out-of-refuse wells.

In 2002, at the request of MDE, the Groundwater Characterization Sampling Event was initiated by WMI to delineate VOCs in groundwater surrounding the facility. Results of that study indicated that VOCs were present in groundwater on-site but did not migrate beyond the property boundary with one exception north of the northwest boundary. Tetrachloroethene was detected at a concentration of approximately 3ug/L, less than its respective Groundwater Protection Standard of 5ug/L. The report concluded that no impact to human health and the environment due to VOCs in groundwater is occurring.

In 2006, the County commissioned an Independent Groundwater Sampling Event and results indicated that VOCs were present in groundwater at the facility and that it was possible that groundwater containing low concentrations of VOCs had migrated off-site along the south and west facility property boundaries.

Interim results of the on-going Nature and Extent Study surrounding the facility were presented to MDE in May 2008. Specific recommendations of the report included:

1. Continued regular scheduled semi-annual sampling and analysis in accordance with the facility Permit requirement.

2. Continued performance of the Nature and Extent Study, including off-site delineation as necessary followed subsequently by an Assessment of Corrective Measures and Groundwater Corrective Action Plan in accordance with MDE requirements.

On June 24, 2011, a second Consent Order was ratified between WMI, MDE, and the County (2011 CO). The action items outlined in this Consent Order focus on final closure requirements at the facility and the completion of a groundwater investigation. The specific 2011 CO action items related to the potential degradation of groundwater include:

1. Identify the nature and extent of any off-site groundwater quality impacts;
2. Determine whether any off-site impacts present any potential risk to human health and/or the environment; and
3. Determine the appropriate remedial measures necessary to address risks to human health and/or the environment (if necessary).

The County and WMI have been working collaboratively since June 2011 to address each of the CO obligations as required by MDE. A Conceptual Site Model Report (CSM) and subsequent revisions have been submitted to MDE by WMI. The report concluded that the facility has had minimal off-site impacts on groundwater and that adverse impacts to human health and the environment are unlikely. MDE is currently reviewing the document to determine if additional investigations and/or remedial action may be required.

The facility was subsequently closed and entered into post-closure care and monitoring beginning August 6, 2012. Monitoring of the immediate surrounding groundwater and soil-gas will be performed on a regular basis to confirm on-going effectiveness of the various closure systems, pursuant to compliance with the facility's Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) reviewed and approved by MDE.

IV. Areas of Critical Concern

A. Introduction

Areas of critical concern are designated as such for the benefit and protection of the public and natural habitats. These areas may pose constraints on the development of a solid waste management facility, as well as any other type of general development, due to their physical characteristics, susceptibility to pollution, and/or social significance. Hence, these areas must be fully considered during the selection of a site for a solid waste management facility.

B. Chesapeake Bay Critical Area

The Annotated Code of Maryland, Natural Resources Article, Title 8, Subtitle 18 establishes the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area, which includes the Bay and all of its tributaries to the head of tide and all land and water within 1,000 feet of the head of tide. For Prince George's County, this area is delineated on Map 4-5. In 1986, the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission promulgated Criteria to guide local governments in the development of programs to protect the Critical Area.

The following is the Critical Area Criteria applicable to the management of solid or hazardous waste:

Certain new development activities or facilities, or the expansion of certain existing facilities, because of their intrinsic nature, or because of their potential for adversely affecting habitat and water quality, may not be permitted in the Critical Area unless no environmentally acceptable alternative exists outside the Critical Area, and these development activities or facilities are needed in order to correct an existing water quality or wastewater management problem. These include:

1. Solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities; or
2. Sanitary landfills

Existing, permitted facilities of the type noted above shall be subject to the standards and requirements of the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR Title 10. (Source: COMAR Title 14, Subtitle 15.02 Development in the Critical Area).

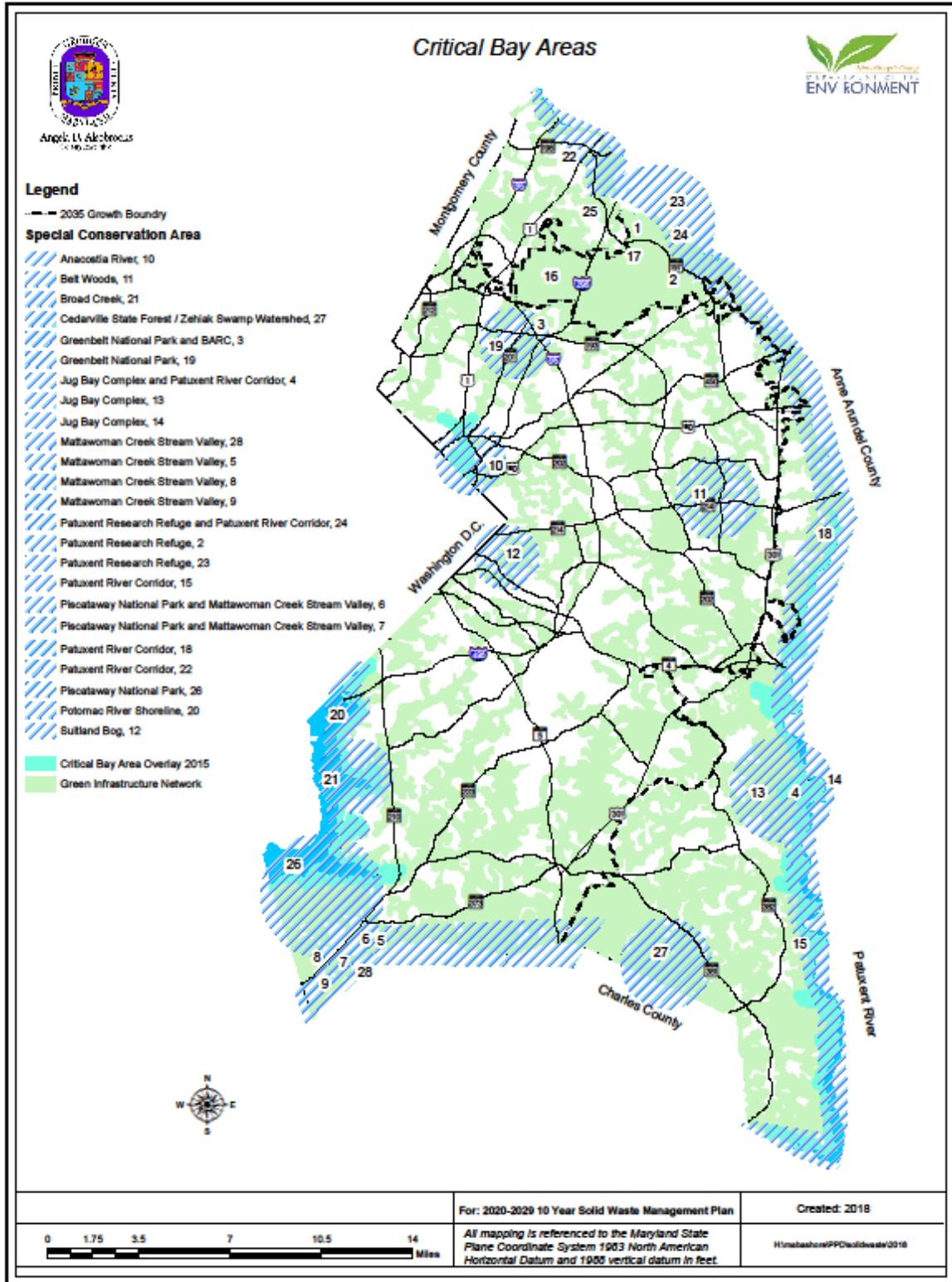
The County has no plans to locate solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities or sanitary landfills in the Critical Area.

C. Areas of Critical State Concern

Pursuant to the Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5-611, the State has also designated a number of specific geographic areas in the County as being of critical State concern. The following areas have been so designated.

1. Suitland Bog: Suitland Bog is a small remnant of Magnolia Virginia Bog, which at one time was considerably more extensive in the region. The Bog provides a habitat for a number of unique species of vegetation. The Bog has a high value for scientific and educational uses because of its proximity to a large urban area and the lack of similar areas nearby.

Map 4-5



2. Zekiah Swamp Drainage Basin: This includes the upper portions of the drainage basin for Zekiah Swamp. Zekiah Swamp itself, which is entirely within Charles County, is the largest natural hardwood swamp in Maryland. It is a valuable habitat for a large variety of plants and animals, including rare species such as the southern bald eagle and the redheaded woodpecker. It also serves as nesting and over-wintering habitat for many species of birds. Although the portion of the drainage basin in Prince George's County does not include any of the swamp itself, some protection is needed. Impacts have already occurred through the discharge or poorly treated sewage in the basin.
3. Mattawoman Creek: This area includes the 100-year floodplain of Mattawoman Creek and its major tributaries. Mattawoman Creek is part of the boundary between Prince George's and Charles Counties. For this reason, development which impacts the Creek is of inter-jurisdictional concern. The Mattawoman Creek floodplain, with its extensive wooded swamps, has been recognized by the scientific community as an important natural area.
4. Piscataway Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Piscataway Creek and its major tributaries. The stream itself has been noted as a significant herring run. In addition, the fresh water marshes and wooded swamps contained within the floodplain provide habitat for numerous plant and animal species. Future development in the basin could increase erosion, runoff, flooding and sedimentation in Piscataway Creek.
5. Broad/Henson Creek Wetlands: The wetlands at the mouth of Broad Creek have been noted by the Smithsonian Institution as a prime wildlife habitat worthy of protection. These wetlands provide significant habitat for muskrat, opossum, fox, rabbit, and deer.
6. Jug Bay: This site embraces several distinctive ecological communities and includes tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetlands, and an impact or buffer area equivalent to the 100-year floodplain. Most notable of the communities are the freshwater marshes, some of the largest in the State. This variety of ecological communities supports abundant and varied animal and plant life. Since the area lies within the Atlantic flyway, Jug Bay is a haven for bird life and is important for waterfowl reproduction and feeding.

Additionally, 1990 marked a milestone in recognition of the national significance of the Patuxent River with the designation of Jug Bay as a component of the National Estuarine Research System. This program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) seeks to

identify and designate model estuarine sites around the nation for long term protection and research.

The Jug Bay site is one of three in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that is managed cooperatively by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) and Anne Arundel County Parks and Recreation, and administered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

7. National Heritage Areas have been designated by COMAR 08.03.08.
8. Wetlands of Special State Concern were delineated in the 1989 Non-tidal Wetlands Guidance Map by the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration.

D. Areas of Critical County Concern

The following Areas of Critical County Concern were designated by and can be found in the Master Plans.

1. Patuxent River: This area includes the main stem of the Patuxent River and its adjacent 100-year floodplain and wetlands, and is a significant wildlife habitat.
2. Belt Woods: This area is a portion of the Seton Belt “Home Farm” and was designated a Registered Natural Landmark by the National Park Service in 1974.
3. Potomac River Shoreline: The Potomac River shoreline is a valuable asset to both Prince George’s County and the State of Maryland for its natural areas, scenic vistas and historical background. Tidal wetlands located at Fox Ferry Point, Broad Creek, and Piscataway Creek are prime wildlife habitats for mink, opossum, otter, and muskrat, nesting areas for wood duck and osprey, and spawning areas for anadromous fish.
4. Patuxent River Reservoirs: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) operates two water supply reservoirs on the Patuxent River: Tridelphia Lake (Brighton Dam) and Rocky Gorge Reservoir (T. Howard Duckett Dam). Each covers approximately 800 acres of water surface. The WSSC also owns approximately 6,000 acres of the surrounding watershed as a protective buffer. Storage behind the two dams at normal levels amounts to approximately 12.5 billion gallons, allowing a daily maximum withdrawal of 67 million gallons. The reservoirs are a vital source of raw water for the WSSC service area, which includes Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties.

5. Beltsville Agriculture Research Center/Patuxent Wildlife Research Center: The Beltsville Agriculture Research Center (BARC) is a 9,800 acre Federal Reserve located in northern Prince George's County. The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (also Federal) comprises an additional 2,800 acres.
6. Beaverdam Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Beaverdam Creek, which flows through the Agricultural Research Center and its major tributaries.

E. General Area Recommendation

In addition to the specific areas designated, Prince George's County has determined that there are a number of general classes or categories of areas which, because of their inherent characteristics, ownership, or control, are of importance to the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the County.

The types of areas identified in Prince George's County as being of general importance are as follows:

1. 100-year floodplain of all major streams;
2. Wetlands;
3. Noise hazard areas;
4. Significant aquifer recharge areas;
5. Prime agricultural lands;
6. Sites of historical significance;
7. Major Federal and District of Columbia installations;
8. Major State installations;
9. Federal and State parkways; and
10. Sites of scientific or archeological merit, or scenic vistas.

V. Source Reduction and Recycling

Over the past twenty years, the management of solid waste has been a subject of national concern. Rates of solid waste generation, ecological and potential health damages from improper disposal, increasing shortages of basic materials and fuels, and other concerns have continued to focus public attention on better ways of conserving raw resources by recovering, reprocessing, recycling, and reusing materials from the waste stream.

A. Source Reduction Efforts and Recyclables Procurement

Prince George's County's recycling programs incorporate and encourage source reduction and reuse. Source reduction has proven economic benefits for consumers and has positive environmental impacts. Source reduction, also known as waste reduction, waste prevention or pollution prevention, is eliminating waste before it is created. It involves the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials and products to reduce the

amount of toxicity that is thrown away. Reducing waste is a rational step in preventing waste before it enters into the solid waste stream. It is quite evident that if there is a reduction in the waste generated, then solid waste management would become less of a burden. There are many benefits of source reduction and these include: conservation of our natural resources, pollution reduction, conservation of landfill capacity and other solid waste management systems, and a significant reduction in waste handling and disposal costs. Source reduction includes practices such as using mesh or cloth reusable shopping bags, double-sided copying, purchasing products with minimal packaging or buying in bulk, using latex paint instead of oil based paint, walking instead of driving when possible, donating unwanted clothing, equipment and furniture to non-profit or charitable organizations or reuse centers, leaving grass clippings on the lawn, purchasing non-toxic items whenever possible, repairing and reusing items, and using recycled materials in LEED buildings. Waste reduction initiatives are money saving, environmentally friendly, and have both short term and long term effects that can benefit the entire County.

DoE's Recycling Section is committed to reducing and eliminating waste before it is ever started. Source Reduction can result in substantial savings through reduced purchasing and disposal costs. Waste prevention also has environmental benefits including reduced energy consumption and pollution, conservation of natural resources, and less dependency on landfilling. The Recycling Section includes source reduction educational information on displays and in all of its public outreach materials including the Resource Recovery Division's webpage and Facebook page, advertisements, and brochures. Additionally, staff offers source reduction presentations. The business sector is also provided assessment, technical assistance, and recommendations on how to reduce waste. The Recycling Section coordinates and partners with the County's procurement office and reuse centers to notify County contractors, residents and businesses where they can donate unwanted building materials for reuse. Partnerships are also formed with non-profit organizations for the donation of excess latex paint and old electronics and televisions. The Recycling Section is committed to working County-wide in incorporating source reduction education and implementing source reduction. The Recycling Section reports annually to MDE in compliance with the Maryland Recycling Act for its Annual Recycling and Source Reduction Credit Reports.

With informed purchasing and office practices throughout the County, a significant impact can be made on reducing waste destined for the landfill. In 2007, Prince George's County introduced a Going Green initiative entitled "Prince George's County Goes Green." Through this program the County established criteria and goals for Green Buildings throughout the County and encourages developers to embrace these initiatives in all new development being planned throughout the County. Through this initiative, the County is striving to have all new County buildings and public schools designed and constructed in accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating, and is encouraging the use of environmentally friendly materials, many of which are made from recycled materials. Procurement of products made from recycled materials closes the recycling loop. Unless there is a demand for the recycled product, the whole effort of collection and processing is wasted.

Another Source Reduction effort was initiated in 2008. The County developed energy strategies and took the first significant step with the development of the County Government Energy Policy. The policy focuses on energy reduction in all County-maintained facilities and adopts several energy reduction goals including identifying both mandatory and voluntary energy reduction measures for County departments and agencies to achieve energy savings of 20% by 2015 as compared to a fiscal year 2007 baseline, reduction of generation of greenhouse gas emissions, and an increase in the County Government’s use of renewable energy by 2% annually to reach a 10% goal by 2013. In 2009, the County reduced paper usage by implementing electronic timesheets. During 2012, DoE established a Sustainability Work Group committee to identify and implement opportunities for a sustainable work place. Such initiatives include energy saving policies, methods for paper reduction, encouragement of reusable bottles, reduction of trash and increase in recycling, and carpooling incentives. In 2014 the Prince George’s County Council passed a resolution, CR-29-2014, implementing an Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Policy in Prince George’s County departments and agencies. Additionally, CB-5-2015 banned the sale and use of expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers and some packaging materials such as Styrofoam peanuts effective July 2016. CB-78-2017 was introduced requiring newly constructed multifamily rental facilities to provide separate trash and recycling chutes and it took effect on January 1, 2018. In 2019, CB-12-2018 took effect, requiring commercial establishments to provide recycling bins along with trash bins. As of July 1, 2020, a ban on single-use straws that are not home-compostable went into effect.

B. Prince George’s County Recycling Plan

The Maryland Recycling Act (Section 9-505 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland) requires the preparation of specific plans to reduce the solid waste stream through recycling. In 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill (HB) 929: Environment – Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals, Chapter 692, Acts of 2012 (the “law”). With an effective date of October 31, 2012, the law revised the MRA and required the County to revise its recycling plan by July 1, 2014. The plan must include a provision that provides for a reduction through recycling of at least 35% for a county with a population greater than 150,000. With a population greater than 150,000, Prince George’s

County must demonstrate a 35 percent reduction in the waste stream by 2014. The County had already surpassed this rate in Fiscal Year 2001 with a 35.12 percent recycling rate. Subsequent reporting periods demonstrate that the County has continued to surpass the State’s mandated rate (Table 4-1). The County’s Recycling Plan 2015, as required by the State, is hereby incorporated by reference into the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

TABLE 4-1	
PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY	
RECYCLING RATES	
Calendar Year	Recycling Rate
2007	43.21%
2008	43.67%
2009	42.57%
2010	45.35%
2011	49.11%
2012	54.44%
2013	59.53%
2014	59.03%
2015	64.59%
2016	60.61%
2017	55.81%

Also, in 2012, the Prince George's County Council passed Council Bill (CB) 87-2012. This Bill includes the most significant updates to the County's Recycling goals since 1990. The Act established updated recycling goals; sets forth the time for compliance; amends the residential recycling program for multifamily facilities and establishes a commercial and industrial recycling program and a pilot food composting program. The goals of the Countywide voluntary recycling program established in Subtitle 21, Division 4 of the County Code are to achieve a recycling rate in the County waste stream of at least 45% by July 1, 2015; at least 55% by July 1, 2018; and at least 60% by July 1, 2020. If the goals of the County-wide voluntary recycling program have not been met, the DoE Director shall develop a Countywide mandatory recycling program, including mandatory source separation, or propose additional policy changes for consideration by the County Council and the Solid Waste, Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission. The addition of food scraps in its Recycling Program complement, and emphasis on multifamily and commercial sector recycling education and enforcement, are being implemented by the Recycling Section to meet the goals set forth in CB-87-2012 and HB 929. The Recycling Section also has dedicated staff specifically for multifamily and business recycling to ensure compliance with recycling requirements. In summary, the Recycling Plan includes the following information:

1. Description of the components of the recycling program including residential curbside collection and processing; multifamily and commercial recycling initiatives; County Office Recycling Program, Source Reduction, Convenience Centers, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Electronics Recycling; yard waste material collection and composting; food scrap composting project, white goods (appliance) and scrap metal recovery; scrap tire recovery; Special Event Recycling, education/public information, and Keep Prince George's County Beautiful.
2. Identification of the materials selected for recycling in each of the programs listed above. For example, in the curbside program, all paper products, wide mouth and narrow neck food and beverage containers made from plastic, glass, aluminum, tin, bimetal, empty aerosol cans, aseptic or gable-top containers such as milk and juice cartons, frozen food packaging including the plastic trays, aluminum pie plate and small rigid plastic items such as small broken toys and small nursery flower pots have been targeted for collection and processing.
3. Description of the collection, processing and marketing for each component identified above.
4. Public information and education efforts for each recycling program.
5. Incentive opportunities to increase recycling participation.

The Recycling Section periodically updates the Recycling Plan with reports to the County Executive and County Council, as well as the State, on activities of the programs

and the rate of source reduction occurring through the recycling efforts. Calendar Year 2018 Recycling Report is presented in Appendix D.

The most commonly recycled materials have been collected in the County for over two decades. Other recycling options have been reviewed and assessed to determine the feasibility of implementing new programs to maximize the County's recycling efforts. Some of the options explored or being explored include the following:

Once Per Week Residential Trash Collection

Studies indicate that once a week trash collection has the potential to reduce truck traffic and emissions and to increase the recycling rate by 13%. During May of 2016, the County moved from twice per week trash collection to once per week trash collection. Nationally, the solid waste management industry has generally moved to a once-a-week collection, which is now considered to be a best practice. Curbside recycling is collected on the same day as trash.

Textile Recycling

The County held several special events in the past several years where residents could drop off old clothes, shoes and handbags for reuse and /or recycling. The Recycling Section maintains a Vendors List (Appendix C) that includes places where residents and the commercial sector can drop-off textiles. Additionally, there are textile drop-off boxes located in many grocery and retail shopping areas throughout the County which are provided by private vendor(s). The County explored the feasibility of accepting textiles at the County's Material Recycling Facility. Findings revealed textiles would jam and ruin the processing equipment and it would be labor intensive and not economically feasible to attempt to pre-sort out textiles from recyclables. Additionally, with numerous textile drop-off collection boxes throughout the County, there has not been an immediate demand on County government to provide textile recycling. However, the improvements of the Brown Station Road Convenience Center will explore the inclusion of textiles as a separate recycling program from that of single-stream collection.

Single-Stream Collection

In 2007, Prince George's County converted the County owned Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to a single-stream processing facility and the curbside recycling program was significantly changed. The Recycling Section embarked upon a program of obtaining new recycling collection contracts and began to phase in 64-gallon wheeled recycling carts for the collection of recyclables. By the end of 2010, over 165,000 new carts were in use. Today, over 172,000 recycling carts are in use by residents. The new MRF sorting equipment, easier method (single-stream collection) of preparing the recyclables and the ability to collect the recyclables with packer trucks coupled with the new containers enabled the County to greatly expand the types of materials now accepted in the curbside program. In addition to what has been collected in the past, County residents may now recycle corrugated containers, paper board,

wrapping paper, junk mail, hard and soft bound books, wide mouth plastic containers to include yogurt and butter containers, rigid plastic such as flower pots, pill bottles, broken plastic toys, plastic cups, plastic shrink wrap, aseptic/gable top food and beverage containers, frozen food containers as well as aluminum foil and food trays. All of these changes have had a very positive effect on the residential curbside recycling program. Since November of 2010, when the changes were fully implemented, there has been an 11% increase in the residential curbside recycling participation rate and a 41% increase in the amount of residential materials collected and recycled. Effective July 1, 2015, the County banned plastic bags, and plastic shrink wrap from the Single-Stream Recycling Program and Materials Recycling Facility and strongly urges the use of reusable bags and the return of plastic bags to grocery stores where recycling collection of the bags is robust. Plastic bags and film within a single-stream collection program where all materials are mixed become too dirty and manufacturers will not buy or use the material. Also, the material clogged the sorting equipment and posed safety concerns. The recent policy implemented by China on the import of certain types of recyclables has impacted globally on recycling and commodity prices including the recyclable materials recovered and processed at the Prince George's Material Recovery Facility (MRF).

The Chinese government has put in place strict quality control guidelines on all imported recycling materials by enforcing contamination rate of less than .05% per bale of material. Exports of mixed paper and plastics to China have stopped and cardboard exports have dropped significantly as well. These have driven the prices for mixed paper down. The County currently sells its paper and cardboard abroad or domestically. Steel, aluminum, and plastics are processed locally. Prince George's County 1-7 mixed plastic bales are sold mainly to local domestic processors and have been unaffected by the international market. As a County policy, plastics #4 or #6 are no longer accepted at the MRF because of their low value and because Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) bags causes sorting machines to be clogged. During this planning period, the County will continue to explore ways to reduce contamination within the single-stream recycling program. The commercial sector also has the ability to tailor their recycling programs to include single-stream recycling collection, making it much more convenient and adding many of the newly accepted materials to their programs.

Food Waste Composting

The County has been successfully composting yard waste for over two decades. Nationally, food waste composting programs are sometimes accomplished in conjunction with successful yard waste composting activities in order to increase overall compost production volumes, and to incorporate additional nutrients into the compost. During the past several years, the Recycling Section has explored options for collecting and composting food scraps. Several private food waste composting facilities in the State of Maryland did emerge over the past several years, but regulatory issues forced the facilities to close. Newly updated 2015 State regulatory requirements outlined permit conditions entities must meet in order to open and operate a facility. After much work and time, application was made to MDE for the Prince George's County's Organic Composting Facility. With the successful receipt of the MDE permit, a food scrap

composting program was implemented during 2013 and expanded in 2015 and in 2018. Composting food scraps will further reduce waste sent to BSRSL, provide for a rich organic soil amendment, and increase the County's recycling rate.

Electronics Recycling

In July of 2000, the County established a residential Electronics Recycling Program. A collection site was added to the household hazardous waste collection facility at BSRSL. A computer recycling contractor accepts the material and virtually all of items collected are either recycled or given to non-profits for reuse. This program has enabled the County to provide a means for the residents to recycle their CPU's, cell phones, fax machines, printers, monitors, televisions, copiers, pagers, telephone systems, and other related electronic equipment. Increasingly changing technology has created a concern as to what impact all of the obsolete electronic devices will have on the municipal solid waste stream. With the conversion from analog to digital broadcasting, the County continues to experience a surge of televisions being delivered to the electronics site. The County urges its residents to recycle these materials. While the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not yet declared that these items should be banned from the landfill, the County continues to promote the recycling and reuse of these materials. In an effort to control escalating costs of recycling these items, the County has also initiated an informational effort to urge citizens and residents to take advantage of manufacturer buy back and return policies. Additionally, an electronics locator link has been added to the Resource Recovery Division's webpage to assist residents and businesses find the nearest location to take their old electronics to be recycled for free. The County will continue to promote recycling and reuse of as much of this waste as is economically feasible.

C. Rubble and Construction & Demolition Material Recycling

There are several privately operated facilities in the County that recycle rubble and construction/demolition debris. These facilities process source separated materials, which would otherwise become solid waste. They collect, separate, and process them and return them to the economic mainstream in the form of valuable raw materials or products. Asphalt, concrete and wood are the primary items recycled, although some operations also recycle paper, plastics and metals. These operations are most frequently located at existing rubblefills or at scrap yards, although some waste haulers are establishing operations of their own. All such operations are subject to proper zoning. Two additional privately owned C & D facilities were constructed and added to the County's Ten Year Solid Waste Plan between 2005 and 2010, Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station, and Lawrence Street Industries, LLC d/b/a Recycle One, respectively. Both facilities are operational and are planned to continue to operate through this planning period. Furthermore, a new C & D processing facility opened in Beltsville, called Sun Systems PF.

The quantities of materials recycled at these facilities are included in the County recycling reports under Non MRA recycling tonnages. The County will continue to gather as much information as possible as these operations provide a

valuable service by conserving space in County rubblefills and reducing consumption of natural resources.

D. Asbestos

Up until 1996 the County accepted asbestos at BSRSL because at that time it was considered that friable asbestos presented no health threat if properly landfilled. Because it had to be removed from many of the County's schools and other facilities, the material was accepted at BSRSL until 1996. The landfill ceased accepting the material because new burdensome Federal regulations required excessive bookkeeping and operational accommodations. Currently, all friable asbestos must now be collected by licensed asbestos contractors, who provide for proper disposal in approved hazardous waste acceptance facilities located outside of the County. Non-friable asbestos, such as that found in certain building shingles and floor tiles are accepted at BSRSL.

VI. Brown Station Road Landfill – Gas Recovery Project

In 1982, the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory completed an assessment of landfill gas recovery at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. Landfill gas (LFG) is a decomposition byproduct of decaying organic waste in the Landfill. The study evaluated quantities and qualities of recoverable gas at the Landfill and the economics of recovery, distribution, and end-use at the proposed New Department of Corrections Campus (DoC). The results of this study were favorable, and the DoC was designed with on-site LFG-to-Energy systems and dual-fuel boilers (primary is LFG and secondary is #2 fuel oil). The generation plant was sized for 2.4 megawatts of electrical power potential, and thus the ability to meet or exceed load requirements of the DoC. Excess generated electrical power is sold to the grid via separate utility agreement.

The Landfill consists of a closed area (Area "A") and an active area (Area "B"). Areas "A" and "B" both have landfill gas collection systems comprised of vertical extraction Wells, horizontal collectors, condensate traps and sumps, and gas collection piping for a current total of 235 wells. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the County expands the landfill gas collection system according to phases.

The County expanded its landfill gas utilization by adding a 4.2-megawatt LFG to Energy facility at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill to include two boilers located with the Landfill Garage and two additional boilers at the DoC (combined total is 6 boilers). With the addition of the new LFG-to-Energy facility located at the Landfill, the County's combined electricity generation capacity increased to 6.6 megawatts. The new facility was commissioned in April 2003 and surplus electricity is sold to the grid. Combined with excess power sales from the DoC, both facilities provide a revenue stream of approximately \$250,000 per year. Avoided costs for purchases of retail fuel oil and electricity provide a value of \$3 million dollars per year.

VII. Sandy Hill Landfill – Gas Recovery Project

The Sandy Hill Landfill gas collection system consists of 74 in-refuse extraction wells, 47 out of refuse extraction wells, 7 trench wells, 5 horizontal collectors, and 5 leachate manholes. In March 2001, Waste Management, Inc. (WMI) and Toro Energy, LLC (Toro) entered into a landfill gas purchase agreement. Under this agreement, which presently has a delivery and purchase term of twenty years (commencing February 2002) with optional successive terms of one year each, Toro is supplied with landfill gas which is delivered through a pipeline to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center located in Greenbelt Maryland. The pipeline and all ancillary improvements were completed in January 2003. When WMI left the landfill site in March of 2007, its involvement in the project was terminated and the County took over responsibility for the gas supply. The landfill gas, a renewable energy source, reduces the amount of natural gas, a fossil fuel, utilized at NASA's Goddard Space Flight campus. Any gas not purchased by NASA is destroyed using an MDE-permitted flare that is located at the Sandy Hill Landfill. This has been a successful collaborative effort and the County expects the project to be viable for several more years.

VIII. Public Involvement Programs

Public involvement programs are essential components of County solid waste management activities. Public information programs assist in improving community awareness of the County's solid waste, litter, and recycling programs, and encourage citizen participation in community cleanup programs. Community involvement contributes to achieving the goal of an environmentally cleaner County.

- A. Solid Waste Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission. Public involvement committees were active during both the permitting and operation of the County facilities. These committees eventually became inactive. The Adopted FY 2002-2011 County Comprehensive Ten Year Solid Waste Plan recommended the formation of a Solid Waste Advisory Commission. In November of 2004, CB-84-2004 was enacted and Subtitle 21, Division 1, Refuse Collection and Disposal of the Prince George's County Code was amended to add Subdivision 2, Section 21-125.01, which established the Prince George's County Solid Waste Advisory Commission. This body was tasked with providing community input, guidance and advice to the County Executive and County Council on matters relating to solid waste management within the County. In 2012, Council Bill CB-87-2012 changed Subtitle 21, Division 1, Subdivision 2, to rename the Solid Waste Advisory Commission to the Solid Waste Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission and added the requirement that at least one member shall be appointed from the communities surrounding BSRSL.
- B. Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County (CCCC), Inc. Now Doing Business As Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB)

CCCC, since its inception, has been involved with educating and informing the public on good solid waste management practices and in encouraging recycling and reuse, litter control, environmental literacy and waste reduction programs.

The adopted FY 1977-1986 County Solid Waste Management Plan recommended the establishment of a task force to formulate and carry out a continuous litter reduction program and to promote “selective recycling” efforts such as the Reynolds Aluminum container collection program, waste oil reclamation, and community newspaper recycling programs. Based on that recommendation, the Prince George’s County Council established by resolution in 1976 a task force, which later became known as The Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County. In 1980, CCCC incorporated as a 501(c)(3) organization.

CCCC was accepted in 1995 as an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful (KAB), the first in Maryland. In 2005, the organization began doing business as Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful. The goal of KPGCB is to provide continuous educational programs on litter reduction and the promotion of recycling and good solid waste management. KPGCB also offers programs to create community awareness and implementation of various methods of proper litter disposal and the eventual elimination of litter. The organization encourages and provides networking and technical assistance to community-based litter reduction and recycling. Since that time, the organization has been recognized nationally and has received the KAB President’s Award for Excellence annually from 2005 – present. In addition, to maintaining all of the programs under CCCC, KPGCB has initiated additional litter prevention programs such as Prince George’s County Public Schools Green Team which promotes school recycling and educates Prince George’s County students about the harmful effects of littering, and also supports a more comprehensive School Green Team Program and the KAB – Cigarette Litter Prevention Program. In addition, KPGCB continues to promote and implement KAB programs such as the Annual Great American Cleanup.

C. Information Mailing

The Department of the Environment shall provide an informational mailing annually to residents residing within specific boundaries of the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and to the members of the County Council. The mailing should include information on the operations of Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, its current capacity for acceptance of waste materials which shall include recyclable materials, applicable contact information for County agencies charged with oversight of the facility, a Property Tax Credit (CB-69-1992) application that is applicable to and approved for certain residential real property located in an area adversely impacted by a sanitary landfill and the future plans for the facility. The Department of the Environment shall also provide an annual report documenting the informational mailing, the information provided, and the number of residents contacted. The annual report shall be transmitted to the County Council within 90 days following the informational mailing date.

IX. Emergency Response Plans

Hazardous Waste emergency response plans within the County are detailed in the County’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP was prepared under Executive Order No. 1-1984 (and subsequent updates, see Appendix E) and delineates the roles and responsibilities of County and non-County supporting agencies for the mitigation,

preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency activities.

The County Fire Department is usually the first agency to respond to a hazardous materials incident. The roles and tasks of the Fire Department in response to an incident are outlined under General Order 09-03, Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response. Additionally, the County's Fire Chief (see Appendix E) describes the procedures for reporting and responding to spills.

MDE's Science Services Administration has prepared a Maryland Hazardous Substance Response Plan which also identifies the roles of the Federal, State and County governments in responding to hazardous substance incidents. Among other information, this plan establishes procedures and roles for five phases of the total cleanup process including notification of the incident, evaluation and initiation of action, containment and mitigation, cleanup and disposal measures, and documentation and cost recovery. The State has also developed a manifest control system which tracks hazardous waste from its point of origin to its disposal site.

X. Landfill Siting Criteria

County Council Bill CB-10-1993 requires siting criteria to be included in the Ten-Year Solid Waste Plan. As the County becomes more urbanized and populated, fewer suitable tracts of land will be available for solid waste disposal facilities. For future landfill siting, and in accordance with Subtitle 21-117 of the Prince George's County Code, siting criteria shall be established. At a minimum, every landfill shall be located in an area at least 500 acres in size and have a maintained buffer of at least 500 feet between neighboring property lines and the outermost perimeter of the landfill cells. The buffer must contain appropriate screening, vegetation, berms and fencing sufficient to substantially shield the landfill from view by surrounding residents. DoE shall develop landfill site selection and screening criteria for the Council's adoption in the County's Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan. These criteria may provide for variances from the strict application of the buffer and acreage requirements when site conditions warrant and with approval from the Prince George's County Board of Appeals. Furthermore, the following methodology may be followed to objectively select a landfill site:

A. Primary Screening

Primary screening is applied to eliminate areas that are unsuitable for hosting a landfill site, including:

1. Existing housing: Established subdivisions can be identified and eliminated using the most recent Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning (M-NCPPC) Census Population and Housing Distribution.
2. Floodplain and wetland areas: Large areas of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands can be eliminated by utilizing the Maryland Non-Tidal Wetland Inventory Maps and FEMA Floodplain Maps.

3. Restricted airport zones: Airport zones include airport property and property within the Federal Aviation Administration's restricted zones. For landfills, under FAA Order Number 5200 the restricted zones are within 10,000 feet of turbojet aircraft runways and within 5,000 feet of piston type aircraft runways.
4. Parklands: Parklands owned and operated by the M-NCPPC, State and Federal Government (see Figure 2-3) are identified by the most recent M-NCPPC "Park and Recreation Inventory – Prince George's County" and the "Prince George's County Street Locator" prepared by the ADC of Alexandria, Inc.
5. Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas: The Critical Area includes the Bay and all of its tributaries to the head of tide, and all land and water within 1,000 feet of heads of tide or within 1,000 feet of wetlands designated under Title 9 of the Natural Resources Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. According to the 1986 criterion promulgated by the Chesapeake Critical Area Commission, solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities are not permitted in the Critical Area, unless no environmentally acceptable alternative exists outside the Area and the facilities are needed to correct an existing water quality or wastewater management problem. Prince George's County has no requirements or plans to site a facility in the Critical Area.
6. Drinking water reservoir watersheds: There is one drinking water reservoir located in Prince George's County in Laurel.
7. Historic Sites, Historic Resources, Historic Districts: These properties are identified in the Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan and in Map 4-6. The Historic Preservation Section should be consulted as the inventory is updated constantly.
8. Sensitive use areas: These areas include schools, churches, cemeteries, nursing homes and hospitals and can be identified by a street locator map and United States Geological Survey topographic maps.
9. Unique plant or animal habitats/Areas of Critical State or County Concern: This criterion includes botanical, zoological, and ornithological habitat areas noted on County Master Plans or State Department of Natural Resources Sensitive Species Project Review Areas. Also, the criterion includes County and State designated Areas of Critical Concern as identified in this Plan.

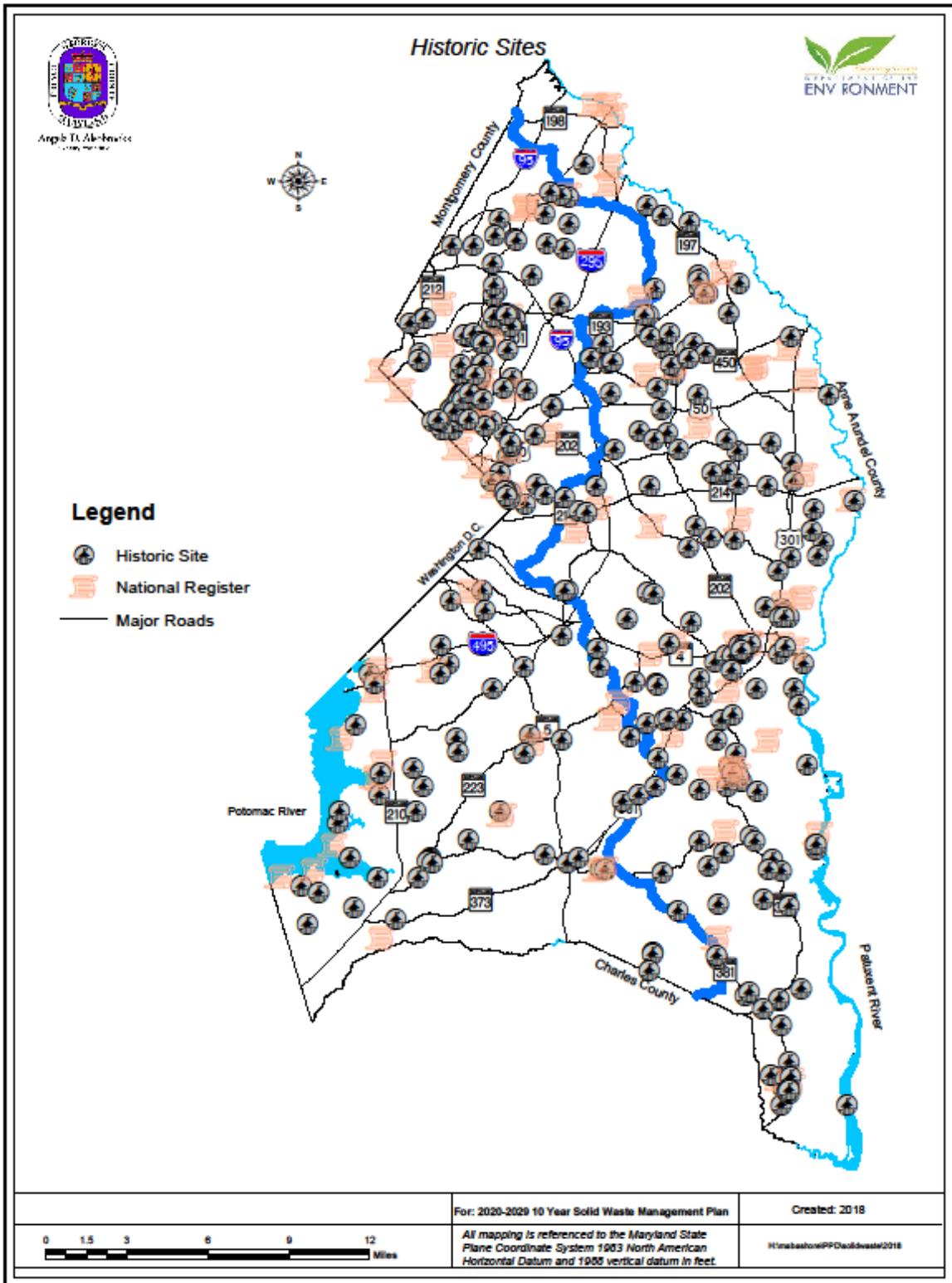
B. Secondary Screening

Secondary Screening allows sites to be compared with respect to the relative costs and impacts associated with developing each. Ten secondary screening criteria apply to landfill sites:

1. Existing/Future Site Land Use – Vacant, undeveloped parcels are considered most favorable for landfill sites, while farmlands are considered acceptable. Areas currently being used for other purposes, such as commercial, industrial and residential use areas are not considered favorable.
2. Existing/Future Adjacent Land Use – The existing land uses within a one mile radius of each site should be considered to establish potential future conflicts.
3. Proximity to Protected Areas or Sensitive Uses – Determine if the site is close enough to these areas of uses to affect them.
4. Ground Water Quality Impacts – Large areas of Prince George’s County have been identified by the Maryland Geological Survey as outcrop areas for major ground water aquifers, which provide drinking water to some residents. These outcrop areas are regions where aquifer recharge might occur. Because aquifers might be used to meet future drinking water demands, sites located outside the outcrop areas are more favorable for landfilling.

In addition to proximity to aquifer recharge zones, sites may be evaluated for proximity to a high water table, as defined by the Maryland Geological Survey. Landfill construction within a water table can be complex and costly.
5. Site Access/Traffic – Landfill development may cause significant changes in traffic patterns. Collection vehicle travel distances and routes will be modified. Traffic volume of some streets will change as old routes are abandoned and new routes developed. These changes may result in problems when increased traffic volumes exceed street capacity or changes in solid waste transportation routes cause collection trucks to travel on primarily residential streets. Landfill sites can be evaluated to determine their effects on existing traffic patterns. Sites that are accessible using existing roadways without requiring significant upgrading and without causing unacceptable traffic impacts are considered most favorable as a landfill site.
6. Site Acquisition – Depending on the current ownership of a site, acquisition may involve no cost or delay as with County-owned property. Conversely, substantial cost or delay is possible if there are numerous private owners, or if parcels have high property values. If a site cannot be acquired without unreasonable cost or delay, it is considered an unfavorable candidate under this criterion.

Map 4-6



7. Site Development Costs – Site development costs are dependent on the presence of structures that must be removed prior to construction, as well as site topography and the availability of on-site access to the disposal area.

Topography determines the amount of grading necessary for landfill construction. Highly variable topography with steep slopes would require extensive grading. Virtually any parcel of land can be developed. Therefore, the degree of complication caused by on-site conditions rather than development feasibility is evaluated. Areas requiring extensive grading are considered unfavorable under this criterion. Several geologic formations in the County consist of clay or silts and clay. While these formations may not be close enough to the surface to serve as an insitu liner, they may be located shallow enough to be economically recovered for use as liner material. Two of the more notable formations are the Nanjemoy and Marlboro Clays. Sites that contain any of these units are considered favorable for landfilling. Conversely, there are large areas of near surface sand and gravel consisting predominantly of Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits. Any site that is located over these deposits is considered unfavorable for landfilling because of the potential for leachate migration and subsequent ground water degradation.

8. Proximity to Utilities – Landfill sites require water, sewer and electrical availability. Specifically, landfill scales use electricity and maintenance buildings require sewer, electrical and water service. Sewers may also be the most economical and feasible method of leachate disposal with or without on-site treatment. Each site can be evaluated for utility connections. Sites with readily available utilities are considered favorable.

9. Waste Transport – As the total distances traveled by waste transport vehicles increase, the associated transport costs also rise. Under this criterion, sites are rated favorably if they are close to the waste generation centroid.

When a siting study is initiated the County will assign relative weights to these criteria or others that may be identified, and the sites will be ranked on the numerical score derived from the weighted criteria.

IX. Feasibility of Solid Waste Composting

With the exception of source-separated yard trim composting and some food scrap composting, no portion of the County's MSW stream is processed through composting. As a developing technology, mixed MSW composting has not been included as a component of the County's solid waste management system. The County is having successful progression with food scrap composting, and it is expected that more of the MSW stream is and will be diverted from being landfilled to composting, creating a natural, high quality, compost product.

CHAPTER V **PLAN OF ACTION**

I. Introduction

The rapid pace of economic development in Prince George's County in the next five to ten years demands for innovative, aggressive and goal-driven solid waste management programs that address the different waste streams. Hence, this Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan tackles local solid waste management from an integrated and holistic approach while maximizing the physical and social resources of the County to achieve a reducing, recycling and composting-oriented society.

II. Waste Collection and Transportation System

Public and private collection at the County, municipal and private levels will remain unchanged as they have proven to be effective, competitive and beneficial to municipalities and individual residents in terms of costs. The County has been tapping the services of private haulers to do institutional and residential trash and recyclable collection. For residential properties, collection will remain at once a week. Bulky waste, appliances or tires can be collected by appointment. Businesses and apartment multifamily dwellings are collected through private contracts. Condominium multifamily properties are either collected by private collection services, or may be included in the County contracted services. The County will offer solid waste collection contract services to emerging and developing areas

III. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

The facility is the only landfill that the County uses for its trash since Sandy Hill landfill has reached its full capacity. Estimates performed by SCS Engineers revealed that as of 2018, the active area (Area B) has a remaining permitted lifespan of about seven (7) years and will reach its final capacity by the end of 2025. It has an area of 134 acres which consist of eleven (11) contiguous disposal cells. The following shows projected disposal capacity:

Total waste landfilled (Feb 2019) = 13,011,000 CY
Airspace utilization factor = 1,384 lb/CY
Total remaining permitted capacity (Feb 2017) = 3,274,000 CY

Remaining lifespan of the permitted Area B airspace = 6.56 years or 6 years
and 7 months from February 2019

To increase landfill capacity, the County will maximize the remaining space by in-filling Area C which sits between existing landfills Areas A and B. The plan projects to accommodate trash for the next 45 years. It is not an expansion but rather a maximization of the airspace without increasing the footprint of the existing landfill. Activities are in progress which concurrently meeting with the Maryland Department of the Environment and providing progressive requirements for their applications processes.

IV. Rubble Disposal

Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership facility is the only private rubble recycling facility in the County which has a permit to operate until 2045.

Cell	Airspace Capacity – cubic yards	Site Life
Cell D	100,000	2020
Cell E 1a	690,000	July 2022
Phase III	7,719,009	January 2045

V. Construction and Demolition and Transfer Facilities

There are three privately owned Construction /Demolition (C&D) and Transfer Facilities in Prince George’s County: Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station located in Hyattsville; Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station located in Fairmount Heights; and, Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center located in Beltsville. Each accept the following materials: C&D debris, asphalt, tires, soil, lumber, concrete, land clearing debris and scrap metal.

Construction and Demolition (C & D) Facilities					
Name	2016 Total Accepted Tons	2017 Total Accepted Tons	2020 Projected Tons	2025 Projected Tons	2030 Projected Tons
Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station	81,595	101,756	80,000	82,000	82,000
Sheriff Rd Processing & Transfer Station	86,599	78,288	120,000	120,000	120,000
Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center	87,700	50,976	170,000	200,000	225,000

VI. Material Recycling Facility

The Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) opened in October of 1993 and is a 65,000-foot facility. Renovations to convert the MRF into a processing facility for single-stream collection was completed September 2007. The County accepts and processes materials from the residential sector, as well as from the commercial and institutional sectors. The County contracts with the Maryland Environmental Service for the operations and maintenance of the facility. A plan is on the table to purchase optical sorter equipment which will further classify plastics and will result additional revenues for the County. It should be noted that there are several smaller privately owned recycling facilities located within Prince George’s County, as well (see Table 3-4).

VII Office Building Recycling

Prince George’s County has been implementing the County Office Recycling Program

(CORP) since 2011 which requires County offices to have trash and recycling bins in the interior and exterior spaces of the properties. Collection is done by a private hauler and is aligned with the single-stream recycling program of the County where materials are brought to the MRF for separation and processing. To date, a total of 89 County office buildings are participating. From FY2016 to FY2019, a total of 4,078.97 tons of recyclable materials were brought to the MRF or an average of 1,018 tons per year. In FY2019, total tonnage collected was 963.21 tons. The Recycling Section is responsible for monitoring the Program including preparation of financial and tonnage reports.

The Maryland General Assembly recently passed Senate Bill 370 which requires office building owners to undertake recycling that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space. The law took effect on October 1, 2019 and a County Recycling Plan is required by October 1, 2020. The law complements CORP and provides an avenue for the County to expand office building recycling beyond County-managed offices and buildings. An Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan has been drafted and tentatively approved by MDE.

In the future, CORP plans to embrace the use of technology such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) that is embedded in recycling and trash bins to facilitate real-time tracking of collection and tonnage. As Prince George's County grows, CORP expansion is expected, and the Department of the Environment will make sure that the Program adapts to the changing needs of County offices in a sustainable manner. It will also work with the Maryland Department of the Environment in meeting up the goals of Senate Bill 370.

VIII. Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility

The County owns the 200+ acre facility located in Upper Marlboro. As of the date, it accepts yard trim and food waste from residential, commercial and institutional facilities. In 2017, an equipment expansion was made to allow more food scraps to be processed into compost by accepting an additional 4,000 tons of food waste per year or a total of 8,000 tons annually. In 2018, twelve (12) new additional bunkers with a capacity of 650 tons/bunker were added with a target of 32,000 tons of food scraps to be processed yearly. Processing time has been reduced from 6-9 months to 6-8 weeks.

IX. Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics

Since 2007, the County has had a Household Hazardous waste (HHW) Collection Facility at Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill to ensure that hazardous materials are separated from the waste stream and do not end up in the County's disposal facilities. Materials delivered by residents are those used by households to clean their homes, control household pests or garden insects and fertilize their yards. A licensed hazardous material contractor is contracted by the County to properly handle and disposal of these materials, as well as lead and mercury batteries, used oil and petroleum products, oil based paint, inoperative smoke detectors, empty propane tanks and other household hazardous. While latex paint is not hazardous, the County continues to receive a large volume of partially used or old latex paint. The Recycling Section works with non-profit organizations for the acceptance of latex paint for reuse which is a best management practice for the environment, helps low income families, and reduces the cost of disposal of the non-hazardous paint, as a hazardous material. County residents may also dispose of their old and or unwanted

electronics at the facility for recycling. The HHW Facility is open three days a week for County residents to properly dispose of their potentially household hazardous materials and electronics. The County also provides front door pickup of hazardous materials to seniors and physically challenged who are unable to deliver their materials to the facility. This site will continue to be managed through the County's hazardous waste contractor.

X. Bulky Waste

Bulky waste includes such items as refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, freezers, (commonly referred to as white goods), discarded furniture, tires, bedding, playground equipment, bicycles and other miscellaneous items too large for normal household collection. DoE's Resource Recovery Division provides bulky trash collection service, totaling about 65,000 individual pickups per year. White good items and televisions from residences are collected at the curb by County forces on a scheduled appointment basis in all areas of the County except incorporated areas. After removal of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant and capacitors, the white goods, as well as other scrap metal wastes, are delivered to a recyclable's processor. Televisions are placed at the County's electronics recycling site for donation to non-profit organization(s) for reuse, or for recycling.

Bulky items are also delivered to solid waste disposal or recyclables acceptance facilities by private citizens and municipalities. In addition, bulky trash items have been collected during various cleanup campaigns initiated by both the County Government and citizens' groups. It is anticipated that the County's bulky trash collection service will be improved within this planning period, by the County's commitment to add additional Equipment Operators and Laborers, by purchasing new collection trucks and developing collection scheduling by zones.

XI. Sewage Sludge, Biosolids and Septage

Sewage, sludge, biosolids and septage is discussed in Chapter III of this Plan. The County, with the assistance of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC), has the overall responsibility for the management of biosolids that are, or will be, generated at wastewater treatment plants within the County, or at regional facilities used by the County. Utilization of sewage sludge is regulated by MDE's Solid Waste Program. Handling of biosolids in the County is addressed in greater detail in the County's Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan.

XII. Special "Other" Wastes

Other waste categories that must be managed include special wastes such as asbestos, dead animals, explosives, radioactive materials, agricultural wastes, as well as motor oils and cooking grease. Information regarding special waste collected in Prince George's County is not substantial, either because data is not available, or the volume of such waste is very small. Nevertheless, the management of these waste materials important to the County from the standpoint of public health and safety. Management practices for these wastes are described in Chapter 3.

XIII. Financial Arrangements

A. Solid Waste Enterprise Fund

Prince George's County finances the operation, maintenance and development of solid waste management systems through a mechanism called Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. Revenues emanate from landfill, composting and recycling tipping fees, sales of recyclables, scrap metal and compost and service fees. The fund receives no County General Fund revenues.

B. System Benefit Charge (Non-residential)

The System Benefit Charge (SBC) is a fee owed by all non-residential property owners in the County. It was instituted to provide an equitable distribution of burden for solid waste management facilities which were previously sourced from residential property owners through the Base Benefit Charge. SBC is based upon waste generation rates for individual types of non-residential properties. Waste generation is categorized in three levels: high, medium, and low with corresponding charges. High generators, for example, include restaurants, auto dealership, and convenient stores. Medium generators cover banks, day care centers, shopping centers and theaters. On the other hand, low generators include post offices, church, hotel and warehouses. These are partial listing only and an exhaustive list is available.

C. Expenditures

1. Disposal Systems: Prince George's County solid waste disposal system's total operating expenditures includes operational costs, debt service, closure, cost reserves and municipal rebates. The municipal rebate was established in order to ensure that residents or incorporated areas pay for only those services which are provided to them by the County. The municipal rebate provides a direct payment to these areas for tipping fee-funded services, including bulky trash pickup and recycling programs, which the County does not provide in municipalities.
2. Solid Waste Collection: Solid waste collection includes the cost of curbside residential trash.
3. Recycling: Recycling costs cover operating contracts including residential recycling, disposal of household hazardous waste and recycling of scrap tires. Also included are costs for staffing and operational expenses such as telephone, utilities, and printing services.

D. Planned Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)

Planned capital improvement projects for the County revolve around the implementation of this plan. For the period 2019-2024, the following projects will be covered:

1. Brown Station Landfill Construction
2. Materials Recycling Facility
3. Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility
4. Sandy Hill Sanitary Landfill

Details on Prince George’s County FY 2019-2024 CIP can be found on the County’s website at <https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21480/Department-of-EnvironmentPDF>

XIV. Stakeholder Engagement

Intensified engagement and with local stakeholders is one of the main thrusts of this plan. The County will innovatively use a mix of traditional and multi-media platforms to promote source reduction and recycling across sectors with the goal of achieving a recycling-oriented society. The Recycling Section will provide technical assistance to schools, businesses, HOAs, and apartments on their recycling plans and educational materials while enforcing recycling legislations. It will continue to engage with the Prince George’s County Public Schools as well as private schools in tandem with KPGCB to improve recycling programs. The County’s MRF, composting facility and landfill is open to the public for tours and interaction with staff at these facilities is provided and encouraged for knowledge generation. The following table elucidates the engagement plan that the Recycling Section plans to implement for the duration of this plan.

Stakeholder/s	Consultation methods	Engagement objectives
Residents	Discussions and distribution of materials through HOA and coffee circle meetings	To engage communities in good solid waste management practices; increase source reduction.
	Events like document shredding events	To encourage residents to dispose of documents; increase source reduction.
	Awards program	To acknowledge individuals, businesses and organizations for outstanding initiatives on solid waste management.
	Flyers, Town Hall meetings	To encourage communities to collectively participate.
	County website, social media	To promote financial transparency and awareness in terms of waste management costs.

<p>Apartments/Multi-dwelling Units</p>	<p>Email mail-out (yearly)</p> <p>Spot Visits for consultations, feedbacking and compliance monitoring</p> <p>Handouts, Flyers</p>	<p>To gather annual reports and to update accounts when necessary.</p> <p>To generate suggestions and recommendations from apartment management and businesses.</p> <p>To encourage businesses to exercise corporate social responsibility in waste management.</p> <p>To provide information concerning proper treatment disposal of waste materials.</p>
<p>Prince George’s County Public School System PGCPS</p>	<p>Meetings & training sessions (Green Team)</p> <p>Presentations</p> <p>School competitions to create a reusable item created from recyclable items. Possibly a recycle-mobile that can go to schools and into communities and spread literature and knowledge on recycling programs.</p>	<p>To provide support in the certification or recertification of the Green School Program requirements directed by the Maryland Association for Environmental and Outdoor Education (MAEOE); increase source reduction.</p> <p>To provide students with and understanding and knowledge of good solid waste management practices; to encourage students to become environmental ambassadors and future leaders in the industry.</p> <p>To recognize schools for most participation and most productive reusable item.</p>
<p>County Government</p>	<p>Sessions & workshops (Green Summit)</p> <p>Outreach, public awareness by way of signage, posters, publications, local media outlets</p>	<p>To engage, promote and empower action for environmental initiatives and sustainability practices in Prince George’s County.</p> <p>To educate general public on the importance of utilizing recycling services and practicing good diversion methods in Prince</p>

		George's County.
Civil Society/NGOs	Participatory meetings and workshops and collaborative activities in community-related programs	To empower NGOs and volunteer groups as partners in promoting reduce, reuse and recycling in Prince George's County.
Businesses/enterprises	Meetings, workshops and County-business partnerships in events and projects. Spot Visits for consultations, feedbacking and compliance monitoring	To encourage businesses to exercise corporate social responsibility in waste management. To elicit suggestions on improving recycling program.

XV. Multi-Jurisdictional Solutions

Prince George's County is a member of the Washington Council of Governments (COG). COG serves as a regional council for Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. DoE's Resource Recovery Division (RRD) managers attend quarterly Waste Management and Recycling Managers meetings coordinated by COG. These meetings are designed to educate, review and study the feasibility of numerous regional and or national recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion activities. RRD staff is also involved in special committees that are formed to study specific regional needs. RRD staff also maintains membership and involvement with the Maryland Recyclers Network (MRN) and SWANA. Additionally, Keep Prince George's County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGC) and DoE's Recycling Section maintain involvement in regional and national recycling activities such as the Great American Clean Up, Litter Free Initiatives, cell phone recycling, and recycling contests to promote recycling and source reduction. Furthermore, RRD is included and incorporated within MDE's regional recycling on-line resource and COG's on-line resource for recycling information and listing of recycling vendors/businesses. Finally, the County assists other counties and cities within the region by accepting recyclables at its MRF and yard trim and food scraps at its' organics composting facility. It also provides a platform for exchange of ideas and best practices through educational tours on its recycling facilities.

APPENDIX A
Glossary

APPENDIX A

Glossary

Construction Debris means structural building materials including cement, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation, shingles, floor, wall and ceiling tile, pipes, glass, wires, carpet, wallpaper, roofing, felt, or other structural fabrics. It includes paper or cardboard packaging, spacing, or building materials, provided that they do not exceed ten percent by volume of the waste. It also includes paint containers, caulk containers, or glaze containers, provided that they are empty, and that any residual material is dry and further provided that this waste category does not exceed one percent by volume of the waste. Construction debris does not include commercial, domestic, or industrial waste or byproducts, paint, tar or tar containers, caulking compounds, glazing compounds, paint thinner or other solvents or their containers, creosote or other preservatives or their containers, tile, paneling, or carpet cement or other adhesives.

Compost means the mixture of various decaying organic substances such as yard trim and food scraps.

Demolition Debris means debris associated with the razing of buildings, road, bridges, and other structures including structural steel, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation material, cement, shingles and roofing material, floor and wall tile, asphalt, pipes and wires, and other items physically attached to the structure, including appliances if they have been or will be compacted to their smallest practical volume. Demolition debris does not include industrial waste or byproducts or any waste materials contained within structure or on the grounds of the structure being demolished that are not physically part of the structure, or which are comprised of or certain materials that pose an undue risk to public health or the environment.

Land Clearing Debris means the following waste materials from land clearing operations: earthen material such as clay, sand, gravel, and silt; topsoil; tree stumps; root mats; brush and limbs; logs; vegetation; and rock.

Processing Facility means a combination of structures, machinery, or devices used to reduce or alter the volume, chemical, or physical characteristics of solid waste. A generator who processes his or her own solid waste at the site of generation and disposes of the processed solid waste off this site of generation at a disposal site permitted by the Department is not considered to be a processing facility.

Recyclable Material means those materials which would otherwise become solid waste, and which can be collected, separated, or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycling means any process by which source-separated materials, which would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of valuable materials or products.

Recycling Facility means any facility designed and operated for the purpose of receiving, storing, processing and transferring valuable source-separated materials that would otherwise become solid waste back into the marketplace in the form of valuable raw materials or products. At least 75% of the materials received at the facility must be demonstrably capable of being returned to the marketplace and shall not be processed and stockpiled without identification of a verifiable market. Materials collected and delivered to a recycling facility may not be contaminated with more than a diminutive amount of putrescible (subject to decay) solid waste, hazardous or toxic waste as defined by State or Federal law.

Rubble is a type of Solid Waste and includes Land Clearing debris, Demolition Debris and Construction Debris as defined herein.

Sanitary Landfill means a planned, systematic method of refuse disposal where waste material is placed in the earth in layers, compacted, and covered with earth or other approved covering material at the end of each day's operation, or any method of in-ground disposal of biosolids other than for fertilization of crops, horticultural products, or floricultural products in connection with an active agricultural operation or home gardening. A "Sanitary Landfill" includes a "Rubblefill" for construction and demolition materials.

Single-use refers to products that are produced and designed to be used once and then disposed or destroyed. It includes items like cups, straw, Styrofoam and other plastic-based materials.

Solid Waste means all discarded material and material stored prior to discard, combustible or noncombustible, from all public and private establishments and residences that is not presorted prior to collection for the purposes of recovery for reuse or recycling. Solid waste includes: ashes, trash, garbage, rubbish, offal, industrial and commercial refuse, and materials used in a manner constituting disposal, but not body parts or ash residuals from coal-fired, electric power generating facilities (pozzolan).

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility means any sanitary landfill or rubblefill, processing facility, transfer station, waste incinerator or any other type of facility that accepts solid waste for disposal, treatment, processing, composting, compacting, or the transfer to another solid waste acceptance facility.

Solid Waste Removal Service means a business involving the dispatching and storage of trucks or dumpsters for the purpose of solid waste removal.

Transfer Station means a place or facility where solid waste is taken from a transportation unit or collection vehicle (for example, compactor trucks) and placed in another transportation unit or collection vehicle (for example, over-the-road tractor-trailers, railroad gondola cars, barges or ships) for transport to other solid waste acceptance facilities. The movement or consolidation of single generator's solid waste at the point of generation is not a Transfer Station.

APPENDIX B
COMAR 26.03.03

Title 26
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

**Subtitle 03 WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, SOLID WASTE AND POLLUTION
CONTROL PLANNING AND FUNDING**

Chapter 03 Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans
Authority: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 85, Annotated Code of Maryland

.1 Definitions.

- A. In this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated.
- B. Terms Defined.
- (1) “County” means any of the 23 Maryland counties or Baltimore City.
 - (2) County Plan.
 - (a) “County plan” means a comprehensive plan for adequately providing throughout the County (including all towns, municipalities, and sanitary districts) the following facilities and services by public or private ownership:
 - (i) Solid waste disposal systems;
 - (ii) Solid waste acceptance facilities; and
 - (iii) Systematic collection and disposal of solid waste, including litter.
 - (b) “County plan” includes all revisions to the plan.
 - (3) “Department” means the Department of the Environment.
 - (4) “Governing body” means the Board of County Commissioners, or the County Executive and Council, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.
 - (5) “Litter” means any waste materials, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded material.
 - (6) “Refuse” means any solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, or from community activities, which:

- (a) Is discarded, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated before being discarded; or
 - (b) Has served its original intended use and sometimes is discarded; or
 - (c) Is a manufacturing or mining by-product and sometimes is discarded.
- (7) “Revision” means either an adopted amendment to, or a periodic update of, a County plan.
- (8) “Solid waste” means any garbage, refuse, sludge, or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or in irrigation return flows.
- (9) “Solid waste acceptance facility” means any sanitary landfill, incinerator, transfer station or plant, whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste.
- (10) Solid Waste Disposal System.
- (a) “Solid waste disposal system” means any publicly or privately owned system that:
 - (i) Provides a scheduled or systematic collection of solid waste;
 - (ii) Transport the solid waste to a solid waste acceptance facility; and
 - (iii) Treats or otherwise disposes of the solid waste at the solid waste acceptance facility.
 - (b) A solid waste disposal system includes each solid waste acceptance facility that is used in connection with it.
- (11) “Solid waste management” means the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste.

.2 General Provisions.

- A. Each county shall maintain a current, comprehensive, solid waste plan which covers at least the succeeding 10-year period. Each plan shall be prepared in accordance with these regulations and shall be arranged with an introduction and five chapters as set forth in Regulation .03.

- B. Each county plan shall include all or part of the subsidiary plans of the towns, municipal corporations, sanitary districts, privately owned facilities, and local, State and federal agencies having existing, planned, or programmed development within the county to the extent that these inclusions shall promote the public health safety, and welfare. These subsidiary plans may be incorporated by reference into the county plan.
- C. The Department may require the installation of a solid waste disposal system, if deemed necessary, after considering the factors listed in Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. The Department may permit the establishment of a solid waste acceptance facility without a collection and transportation system if a solid waste disposal system is either not available or not required to be installed in the area.

.3 Plan Content.

- A. The introduction shall contain:
 - (1) A statement certifying that the plan has been prepared in accordance with these regulations and that it has been officially adopted by the governing body of the county; and
 - (2) The letter of approval from the Department.
- B. Chapter One shall contain a:
 - (1) Statement of the county's goals regarding solid waste management, the objectives and policies necessary to achieve these goals, and a discussion of the conformance of these objectives and policies with those of State, regional, and local comprehensive land use plans and programs;
 - (2) Brief discussion, with charts, of the structure of the county government as it relates to solid waste management; and
 - (3) Brief discussion of State, federal and local agencies, laws, and regulations which affect the planning, establishment, and operation by the county of solid waste disposal systems.
- C. Chapter Two shall contain a:
 - (1) Table which shows the county's present and projected population (if more than one set of projections is shown, the set upon which the plan is based shall be noted);
 - (2) Map which shows the location of municipalities and federal facilities within the county;

- (3) Discussion of current county zoning requirements as they relate to solid waste management activities; and
- (4) Discussion of the current status of the county comprehensive land-use plan, including the date that the plan was adopted and last updated.

D. Chapter Three shall contain:

- (1) A table that shows the existing and projected, for at least the succeeding 10-year period, annual generation (in tons, cubic yards, or gallons, as appropriate) of:
 - (a) Residential (household, domestic) wastes;
 - (b) Commercial wastes;
 - (c) Industrial (nonhazardous) solids, liquids, and sludge;
 - (d) Institutional (schools, hospitals, government buildings) waste;
 - (e) Land clearing and demolition debris (rubble);
 - (f) Controlled hazardous substances (CHS);
 - (g) Dead animals;
 - (h) Bulky or special wastes (automobiles, large appliances, etc.);
 - (i) Vehicle tires;
 - (j) Wastewater treatment plant sludges;
 - (k) Septage; and
 - (l) Other wastes (water treatment plant sludges, residues collected by a pollution control device, agricultural wastes, mining wastes, litter, street sweepings, recreational wastes, etc.) unless they are generated in insignificant quantities. However, the Department may require the county to substantiate any omission.
- (2) A discussion of the bases for the data presented in the table required by D (1).
- (3) A discussion of the types and quantities of solid waste, if significant, which are entering or leaving the county for processing, recovery, or disposal.
- (4) A description of existing solid waste collection systems, including service areas.

- (5) Information concerning each existing public or private solid waste acceptance facility (incinerators, transfer stations, major composting sites, sanitary and rubble landfills, dumps, major resource recovery facilities, CHS facilities, injection wells, and industrial waste liquid holding impoundments) including:
 - (a) Its location on a map;
 - (b) Its Maryland grid coordinates;
 - (c) Its size in acres;
 - (d) The types and quantities of solid wastes accepted;
 - (e) Ownership;
 - (f) Permit status; and
 - (g) Anticipated years of service life remaining.

E. Chapter Four.

- (1) Chapter four shall contain an assessment (using a narrative description, maps, charts, and graphs as appropriate) of the county's needs to alter, extend, modify, or add to existing solid waste disposal systems during the next 10 years.
- (2) The assessment above shall use, when appropriate, the background information contained in chapters one, two, and three.
- (3) The assessment shall consider the constraints imposed upon the establishment of solid waste acceptance facilities by:
 - (a) Topography;
 - (b) Soil types and their characteristics;
 - (c) Geologic conditions;
 - (d) Location;
 - (e) Use and depth of aquifers;
 - (f) Location of wetlands;
 - (g) Location of surface water sources and their flood plains and watersheds;

- (h) Existing water quality conditions;
 - (i) Incompatible land use;
 - (j) Planned long-term growth patterns;
 - (k) Federal, State, and local laws and areas of critical State concern (as designated by the Department of State Planning).
- (4) The assessment shall evaluate:
- (a) The use of source separation and source reduction programs to reduce the quantities of solid wastes which shall be collected for disposal.
 - (b) Resource recovery options to reduce land disposal capacity needs;
 - (c) Consumer education programs, and cooperation with appropriate suppliers for the purchase of recycled products to encourage and help create a market for resource recovery and source separation programs;
 - (d) The need for disposal capacity for asbestos;
 - (e) Programs and procedures needed to respond to the unplanned (emergency) spillage or leaking of hazardous wastes within the county; and
 - (f) Whether existing local master plans and zoning regulations provide for the appropriate siting, operation, or both, or solid waste management systems or facilities.

F. Chapter Five.

- (1) Chapter five shall contain the county's plan of action with respect to all types of solid waste and all phases of solid waste management.
- (2) The plan of action in F (1), above, shall cover at least the succeeding 10-year period and, at a minimum, shall:
 - (a) Discuss the solid waste disposal systems and solid waste acceptance facilities, both public and private, which will be in use during the planning period, including proposed systems and facilities;
 - (b) Provide a mechanism for managing each of the waste streams identified in D (1);

- (c) Demonstrate, through tables, charts and graphs, that the sizing, staging, and capacity of all systems and facilities in F(2)(a) and (b), above, will be adequate for the county's needs during the planning period;
- (d) Establish schedules for placing new public or private solid waste disposal systems or solid waste acceptance facilities into operation, including a description of necessary actions and their timing, to bring the County's solid waste disposal systems into compliance with the mandates of pertinent federal and State laws, and any permits or orders issued under these laws;
- (e) Describe provisions and methods for financing existing and proposed solid waste disposal systems, including planning and implementation;
- (f) Include a projected closure date for each public solid waste acceptance facility which is scheduled to cease operations during the planning period, the projected use of each closed site, and the relationship of that use to the County's comprehensive land use plan; and
- (g) Discuss changes in programs, plans, regulations, and procedures as a result of the assessment conducted under E, above.

.4 Technical Requirements Applicable to County Plans.

- A. Maps in the County plans shall be of sufficient scale and clarity to clearly show the required information.
- B. Projections in the County plans shall be given for at least the succeeding 10-year period at intervals of not more than 5 years.

.5 Plan Revisions.

- A. Except as provided in B, below, each county plan shall be:
 - (1) Revised if deemed necessary by the Department;
 - (2) Reviewed in its entirety at the interval specified by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland; and
 - (3) Revised to include the installation or extension of either a solid waste acceptance facility, or solid waste disposal system, before the issuance of a permit by the Department under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2, Annotated Code of Maryland.
- B. Exceptions. A revision for the sole purpose of including a private facility is not necessary if the:

- (1) Facility accepts only wastes generated by the owner's operations;
 - (2) Facility is in general conformance with the management mechanism described in Regulation .03F(2)(b); and
 - (3) Information listed in Regulation .03D (5) is provided for the facility when the County plan is reviewed and revised in accordance with A (2), above.
- C. Revisions pertaining to County plans shall be adopted and submitted in accordance with the following process:
- (1) The County shall solicit input concerning the proposed revision from each of the entities listed in Regulation .02B, above, and from any other entity likely to be affected by the proposed revision.
 - (2) The County shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a public hearing concerning the proposed revision to the County plan. Prince George's County and Montgomery County are required by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland, to conduct a public hearing. The Department, the public, and the entities listed in Regulation .02B shall receive prior notice of a hearing.
 - (3) Following the public hearing or public meeting, or a decision not to conduct a public hearing or public meeting, the governing body of the County shall adopt the revisions and submit seven copies of it to the Department. This submittal shall be accompanied by a discussion of substantive issues raised at the public hearing or public meeting, and how they were resolved.
- D. The Department shall distribute copies of the adopted revision to the Departments of Natural Resources, State Planning, and Agriculture, for review and comment.
- E. The Department shall, within 90 days after receiving the submission, approve, disapprove, or approve in part, the adopted revision unless the review period has been extended under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. If the submittal is disapproved in whole, or in part, the Department shall, in a written notice to the County, clearly define the inadequacies of the submittal, and provide a suggested outline of the tasks needed to improve the submittal so that it can be approved by the Department.
- F. The governing body shall, for 6 months following the disapproval, have the right to appeal the Department's action by sending a written notice of appeal to the Department's Office of Hearings at 201 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Administrative History

Effective date: January 1, 1971

Regulations .01--.05 repealed and new Regulations .01--.05 adopted effective November 4, 1985
(12:22 Md. R. 2104)

Chapter recodified from COMAR 10.17.08 to COMAR 26.03.03

APPENDIX C
Re-Use and Recycling Processors

Main Category	Company Name	Street Address	City	Phone Number	Types of Recyclables Accepted
Appliances					
	Universal Appliance Recycling, Inc.	8500 Ardwick Ardmore Road	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-773-3400	Recycles used appliances both residential and commercial.
Automotive					
	S.C.C. Environmental	5501 Courtney Avenue	<i>Alexandria, VA</i>	800-673-8521	Accepts used motor oil, antifreeze, heating oil, waste oil, contract out pick up services.
	City of Bowie, Dept. of Public Works	Route 450 (near Rt. 3)	<i>Bowie, MD</i>	301-809-2344	Accepts oil, antifreeze drop off facility, residents of Bowie Maryland curbside program only!
	Town of Cheverly, Dept. of Public Works	6401 Forest Road	<i>Cheverly, MD</i>	301-773-8360	Drop off for residential oil & antifreeze.
	City of College Park	9219 51st Street	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-864-8877	Accepts oil; College Park Residents Only!
	Ft. Washington Marina	13600 Kings Charles Terrace	<i>Ft. Washington, MD</i>	301-292-7700	Accepts oil, antifreeze.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	<i>Greenbelt, MD</i>	301-474-8004	Accepts oil; City of Greenbelt Maryland Residents Only!
	City of Hyattsville	Dept. of Public Works	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-985-5032	Accepts oil; City of Hyattsville, Maryland Residents Only!
	Chesapeake Environmental Services	8464 Ardwick-Ardmore Road	<i>Landover, MD</i>	888-773-2784	Accepts oil filters.
	City of Laurel, Public Works	305-307 First Street	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-725-0088	Accepts oil, antifreeze; City of Laurel, Maryland Residents Only!
	City of New Carrollton	6318 Westbrook Drive	<i>New Carrollton, MD</i>	301-577-1008	Accepts oil, antifreeze; City of New Carrollton, Maryland Residents Only!
	Town of Riverdale, Public Works	5008 Queensbury Road	<i>Riverdale, MD</i>	301-864-1803	Accepts oil; Town of Riverdale, Maryland Residents Only!
	Melwood Charities	5606 Dower House Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-599-8000	Accepts Cars, trucks, and boats.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-1611	Accepts batteries, used oil, tires, antifreeze, non-commercial vehicles only!
Bottles & Cans					

	Missouri Avenue Drop-Off Center	12701 Missouri Avenue	<i>Brandywine, MD</i>	301-372-6152	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, tin cans, #1 & #2 plastics.
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recycling Fac	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles and jars, steel cans, plastic bottles.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	<i>Greenbelt, MD</i>	301-474-8004	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, tin cans, plastic bottles - City of Greenbelt Maryland Residents Only!
	Modern Recycling	15131 Old Marlboro Pike	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-1910	Accepts aluminum cans, non-ferrous scrap, 1 lb. minimum, roll-off service available.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-1611	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, plastic bottles, non-commercial vehicles only!
Cardboard					
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recycling Fac	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Accepts cardboard
	Box Express	9819 Rhode Island Ave.	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-345-9472	Accepts standard moving and packaging boxes; No grocery store or dumpster boxes
	Encore Recycling	13211 Virginia Manor Road	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-419-0180	Accepts Cardboard for recycling.
Clothing/ Textile					
	Purple Heart	www.purpleheart.org			Accepts clothing for recycling and reuse
	Planet Aid	8919 Mcgaw Ct	<i>Columbia, MD</i>	410-309-1002	Accepts clothes, shoes, linen and fabrics.
	Goodwill Industries	12655 Laurel Bowie Rd	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-490-5926	Accepts clothing for recycling and reuse
Concrete, Asphalt, Soil, Wood					
	Patuxent Materials, Inc.	6931 Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	800-628-4942	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal.
	Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership	2001 Ritchie Mobile Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-350-4059	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal
	Valleywood Industries	6600 Landay Ave., P.O. Box 9687	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-488-5500	Wood pallet recycling will collect and buy back, depends on the quantity and quality of product.
	Patuxent Materials, Inc.	1801 South Monroe Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	301-261-3359	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal.

	Aggregate & Dirt Solutions	5900 Sheriff Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-636-6240	Just accepts concrete for proper disposal.
	Global Resource Recyclers, Inc.	2600 Marble Court	<i>Forestville, MD</i>	301-568-2050	Accepts asphalt, concrete, dirt, top soil.
Concrete, Asphalt, Wood					
	Brandywine Enterprises, Inc.	5800 Sheriff Road	<i>Fairmont Heights, MD</i>	301-925-8111	Accepts asphalt roofing shingles.
	Richie Marlboro Road Rubblefill	2001 Richie Marlboro Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-350-4059	\$75 Minimum charge; concrete
	Chaney Enterprises	12130 Acton Ln	<i>Waldorf, MD</i>	301-475-8022	Accepts concrete only
Construction, Carpeting					
	Community Forklift	4671 Tanglewood Drive	<i>Edmonston, MD</i>	301-985-5180	Reuse Center/ accepts Building Materials
	The Loading Dock	2 North Kresson Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-558-3625	Accepts Building Materials
	Brandywine Enterprises	5800 Sheriff Road	<i>Fairmont Heights, MD</i>	301-925-8100	Accepts concrete can collect in roll off dumpsters, contact the sales department.
	Global Resource Recyclers, Inc.	2600 Marble Court	<i>Forestville, MD</i>	301-568-2050	Accepts roofing shingles.
	Foam Recycle Center	8107 Cryden Way	<i>Forestville, MD</i>	800-787-3626	Accepts polyurethane foam, good quality carpet pad, furniture foam, bedding foam, new carpet.
	Newel Post	7600 Jefferson Street	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-627-4499	Building Materials retrieved from deconstruction and Unused Construction Materials
	Design Recycle, Inc.	11103 Brookdale Lane	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-952-9137	consultant for wood pallets, collects and reproduces material from recycled glass, polystyrene, mixed plastic.
Cooking Oil / Grease Disposal					
	Greener Oil Company	11508 East Maple Avenue	<i>Beltsville, MD</i>	301-595-5115	Any type of used cooking oil or grease for disposal.
	America Oil Recovery	P.O. Box 7425	<i>Gaithersburg, MD</i>	240-388-4265	Accepts Cooking Oil

	Moyer Packing Company	PO Box 395	<i>Souderton, PA</i>	800-967-8325	Accepts cooking oil, fat/bone - Prince George's Rep. Bill Myers extension 3118, customer svc. Extension 3206.
Donation Centers					
	Community Forklift	4671 Tanglewood Drive	<i>Edmonston, MD</i>	301-985-5180	Accepts Building Materials
	The Loading Dock	2 North Kresson Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-558-3625	Accepts Donated Building Materials.
	The Newel Post	7600 Jefferson Avenue	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-627-4499	Accepts Deconstruction and used construction materials.
	Mission of Love Charities, Inc.	2708 Enterprise Road	<i>Mitchellville, MD</i>	301-333-4440	Accepts used furniture, clothing, and some electronics.
	Goodwill Industries	15810 Indianola Drive	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	800-466-3345	Accepts clothing, appliances, furniture, and some electronics
Electronics, Appliances					
	Computer Docs			240-395-0915	Computer refurbishing is done here.
	Computer Donation Management, Inc.	3200 James Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-644-9400	Accepts CPUs, monitors, disks, copy machines, audio/visual equipment, typewriters, phone systems.
	Nur Tech	10752 Tucker Street	<i>Beltsville, MD</i>	301-937-0393	Accepts Electronics; Will collect from homes and businesses
	Best Buy	15800 Collington Road	<i>Bowie, MD</i>	301-464-3080	Accepts Ink Cartridges, Rechargeable Batteries, Cell Phones, CDs, DVDs, PDA/ Smart Phones.
	Turtle Wings	1771 Olive Street	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-583-8399	Accepts Computers, Monitors, Printers, Fax Machines, Televisions, Copiers, Power Supplies, UPS Backup Batteries (non alkaline batteries), CDs, DVDs,

					Household Electronics, Telephones, Blackberries, PDAs, Cell Phones
	Mission of Love	6180 Central Avenue	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-333-4440	VCRs in good working condition are accepted here.
	Family Crisis Center	7701 Dunmanway	<i>Dundalk, MD</i>	410-285-4357	Accepts cell phones in working condition.
	E-Structors, Inc.	6660 Santa Barabara Road	<i>Elkridge, MD</i>	410-379-3098	100% recycling of computers and electronics.
	Interstate Batteries	7445 East Furnace Branch Road	<i>Glen Burnie, MD</i>	800-492-4525	Batteries are accepted.
	New Horizons/R3 Services	5711 Tuxedo Road	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-851-5210	Accepts electronics such as computers and other e-Cycling items
	USA Lights	3408 52nd Avenue	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-699-6244	Accepts computers and monitors, batteries. No television monitors
	Man and Machine	3706 West Street	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-341-4900	Only accepts Laptops!
	Unicorn	Pensy Drive	<i>Landover, MD</i>	202-305-3768	Computer recycling contact Janice Aragon.
	Best Buy	14160 Baltimore Avenue	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-497-1890	Accepts Ink Cartridges, Rechargeable Batteries, Cell Phones, CDs, DVDs, PDA/ Smart Phones.
	Call2Recycle	www.call2recycle.org	<i>Maryland</i>	678-218-1086	Free collection of rechargeable batteries, power tools, all types of cell phones, laptop computers, camcorders, digital cameras, and two-way radios
	Kodak	Nationwide	<i>nationwide</i>	704-226-5601	All disposable cameras check website for locations; DPS-Conversions@kodak.com
	Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corp	www.rbrc.org	<i>nationwide</i>		Accepts Batteries, Cell phones, drop off locations throughout County, business can become drop off site; Go to website and click on "find a drop off site near you".

	Prince George's County	11611 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-883-7161	No commercial vehicles. Open Sundays only: 7:30 am to 3:30 pm.
Hazardous Waste Services					
	MXI Environmental Services	26319 Old Trail Road	<i>Abingdon, VA</i>	276-628-6636	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	PSC Environmental Services, LLC	2869 Sandstone Drive	<i>Hatfield, PA</i>	713-985-5333	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	CARE Environmental Corp.	10 Orben Drive	<i>Landing, New Jersey</i>	973-398-5100	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	Safety Kleen Corporation	11520 Ballsford Road	<i>Manassas, VA</i>	703-331-0516	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
Lighting					
	Bulbs.com	On-Line Service		888-455-2800	Accepts Florescent, HID Lamps, ballasts, will send shipping material.
	Home Depot	15410 Chrysler Drive	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-780-6555	Accepts compact fluorescent light bulbs for recycling.
Metals					
	Mid-Atlantic Recycle Center	1994 Moreland Parkway	<i>Annapolis, MD</i>	410-268-2274	Accepts aluminum cans, lead batteries, non-ferrous scrap metal for recycling.
	Clinton Metal Company	7605 Ogden Drive	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	301-297-4696	Accepts Non-ferrous scrap metal, drop off only; No steel; No iron.
	Prince George's Scrap	5408 Branchville Road	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-474-3444	Accepts aluminum cans, tin cans, non-ferrous and ferrous metal scrap, pick-up service available.
	P.G. Scrap	5700 Branchville Road	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-474-3444	Accepts Scrap Metals

	Ultra Recycling, Inc.	8046 Fernham Ln	<i>Forestville, MD</i>	301-967-0652	Accepts Aluminum and Copper Wire Metals
	Metro Re-Uz-It	3401 Kenilworth Avenue	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-699-1616	Accepts tin, steel, non-ferrous metals, and OCC
	Laurel Metals Inc	114 Lafayette Avenue	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-725-4744	Accepts Non ferrous scrap metal, cans, good for plumbers, and electricians.
	Montgomery Scrap	15000 Southlawn Lane	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-424-3000	Accepts non-ferrous and ferrous scrap, roll-off containers available.
Mixed/ Commercial Hauling					
	Capital Sanitation Services	4317 Baltimore Avenue	<i>Bladensburg, MD</i>	301-699-1100	Commercial Contracts, any size business, full service.
	UNEEDA Disposal Service, Inc.	14911 Downey Court	<i>Bowie, MD</i>	301-390-3627	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Allied Waste	300 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-336-1000	Commercial hauling service.
	CWI		<i>Capitol, Heights, MD</i>	301-322-3000	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Goode Trash	8201 Corporate Drive, Suite 770	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-429-5180	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Integrated Waste Analysts, Inc.	Nation Wide	<i>Nation Wide</i>	877-492-4968	Provides solid waste and recycling management programs to commercial, industrial, and residential customers throughout the continental United States of America.
	Calvert Trash Inc.	P.O. Box 9	<i>Owings, MD</i>	301-855-5977	Commercial Contracts, full service, 1-888-MRTRASH.
Organics					
	Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility	6550 SE Crain Hwy	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-6388	Accepts yard trim and limited food scraps (call first).
Other					

	Peanut Hotline	Telephone Hotline		800-828-2214	Helps recyclers find businesses that accept packaging peanuts for reuse.
Pallets					
	Brandywine Enterprises	5800 Sheriff Road	<i>Fairmont Heights, MD</i>	301-925-8100	Accepts pallets
	Design Recycle, Inc.	11103 Brookdale Lane, P O Box 638	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-952-9137	Accepts pallets
Paper					
Paper					
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recovery	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Commercial Contracts all material, good for high generators of corrugated/cardboard, contact Paul W.
	Browning-Ferris Ind./Allied Waste	8401 Truck Way	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-336-1000	Accepts newspaper, corrugated/cardboard, white paper, cans, comingled, contract services available
Document Destruction					
	APMI Group	7700 Old Branch Avenue	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	240-318-0056	Document destruction service provided.
	Safeguard Shredder	2890 Emma Lee Street	<i>Falls Church, VA</i>	703-849-8900	Document destruction, good for events, corporate contracts.
	Office Paper Systems	7650 Airpark Road	<i>Gaithersburg, MD</i>	301-948-6301	Commercial Contracts, good for paper and certified document destruction.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	<i>Greenbelt, MD</i>	301-474-8004	Accepts newspaper, corrugated/cardboard, high grade office paper - City of Greenbelt Maryland Residents Only!
	Encore Recycling	13211 Virginia Manor Road	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-419-0180	Accepts Paper for recycling.
	Abitibi Consolidated Paper Retriever	Baltimore/Washington	<i>Prince George's County, MD</i>	410-361-0659	Accepts white paper, newspaper, magazines, catalogs, envelopes, folders, color paper, fundraising opportunities.
	Georgetown Paper Stock of Rockville	14820 Southlawn Lane	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-762-6990	Accepts Cardboard, newspaper, white paper, mixed paper.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-952-7634	Accepts newspaper, phone books, mixed paper, corrugated/cardboard, white paper, non-commercial vehicles only!

Pharmaceutical Disposal	CWI	1116 W. St., NE	<i>Washington, DC</i>	202-269-3303	Accepts mixed paper, white paper, corrugated/cardboard.
Shredding					
	ECO-Shred, LLC.	5600 Columbia Park Road	<i>Cheverly, MD</i>	301-386-3010	Government, Commercial, & Residential Mobile Document Shredding
	Mid Atlantic Shredding Services	9015 Junction Drive, Suite 4	<i>Annapolis Junction, MD</i>	301-362-7380	Document Destruction Service, Recycled Paper, Miscellaneous Materials.
	APMI Group	7700 Old Branch Avenue #E202	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	240-318-0056	Shredding Services, commercial contracts.
	Safeguard Shredding	2890 Emma Lee Street	<i>Falls Church, VA</i>	703-849-8900	Paper shredding on-site; never transported, sorted, or stored.
	All-Shred, Inc.	4831 Winchester Boulevard	<i>Frederick, MD</i>	301-874-1480	On-Site & Off-Site paper shredding & document destruction service.
	Better Shredder, Inc.	P.O. Box 210	<i>Middletown, MD</i>	866-210-5433	Accepts all paper grades & old corrugated cardboard.
Styrofoam Recycling	Shred-it	850 East Gude Drive	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-315-0070	Document Destruction Service, Recycled Paper, Miscellaneous Materials.
	EPS Industry Alliance	1298 Cronson Blvd. Suite 201	<i>Crofton, MD</i>	410-451-8340	Commercial contracts, document destructions, collection containers.
Toner/Ink Jet Cartridges	2 Pi Shredding & Recycling Services		<i>Washington, D.C.</i>	202-274-1818	Commercial contracts, document destructions, collection containers.
	Lifoam Industries	121 Bata Blvd	<i>Belcamp, Maryland</i>	410-272-8060	Accepts, collects, and recycles styrofoam. Free service, must be in bags and delivered to the Belcamp location

	Litz Office Products	6759 Mid Cities Avenue	<i>Beltsville, MD</i>	240-241-7623	Accepts both Ink and Toner Cartridges for drop-off.
Trash Compactors and Balers					
	Recycle, Inc.		<i>Virginia</i>	703-855-9111	Accepts Toner Cartridges, and Ink Jets.
Waste Mgmt. & Green Solution					
	Energy Audits and Green Solutions	9701 Apollo Drive, Suite #410	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-908-6070	Offers Waste Management Solutions with respect to trash compactors and balers.
Yard Waste					
	Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility	6601 Southeast Crain Highway	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-6388	Leaves, grass, brush, Christmas trees - tip fee.
	Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership	2001 Ritchie Mobile Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-350-4059	Accepts natural wood waste, stump & brush

APPENDIX D
2019 Calendar Year Recycling Report

Prince George's County
Department of the Environment
Resource Recovery Division
2019 Recycling Report

The Department of the Environment Resource Recovery Division's Recycling Section (RS) is the primary team tasked with the various facets of the County's recycling programs and services. Recycling, Source Reduction and Waste Diversion have been vigorously promoted within the County covering government, residential, including single-family homes and multi-family properties, commercial/business and industrial properties. Property owners of multifamily properties and commercial/industrial properties are required to provide tenants with the opportunity to recycling and the County's residential collection program remains voluntary. The County's dedicated County Office Recycling Program or CORP provides a platform for the private sector to mimic to efficiently capture recyclable materials. Like the commercial and business sector, special events held within public spaces are required to provide recycling containers next to each trash receptacle in order to provide the opportunity for the public to recycle. The RS, in conjunction with Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB), also works closely with the County's public schools' Recycling Coordinator in advancing recycling within the school system.

At the State level, Prince George's County has been performing outstandingly in terms of recycling and waste diversion rates. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) reports the County's recycles at a rate at 55.81% which again placed the County as one of the top Counties in Maryland with the highest recycling rates. Prince George's County has also been receiving the maximum of 5% waste diversion credit since 2015 which is a testament to the aggressive, collaborative and inclusive public outreach campaigns that the County has been doing.

SOURCE REDUCTION

Prince George's County recycling programs follows the universal waste hierarchy which places waste prevention and source reduction at the top of the pyramid and residual disposal at the base. It is eliminating waste before it is created. It adheres to sustainable production and consumption principles which is defined by the United Nations Environment as the use of services and related products to enhance quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions from waste over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.

The County has been implementing multi-sectoral initiatives to achieve source reduction goals. Source reduction educational information in all of its public outreach materials including the Division's webpage, advertisements, and brochures includes source reduction tips within special displays, and discusses source reduction in presentations. Annual mulch giveaway events, paper shredding and providing ongoing education in the Prince George's County Public Schools and attendance in public events are some of the venues utilized to inform the community and the children about the need to minimize waste. In addition, County's waste management facilities such as the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Prince George's County Organic Composting Facility (PGCOCF)

accommodate tours to allow visitors firsthand experience on how recycling and composting work and the associated benefits. For example, the RS promotes back-yard composting, leaving grass clippings on the lawn, and adding food scraps to compost piles. The RS also collaborates with KPGCB and the Prince George's County Public Schools in promoting source reduction during Green Team meetings using creative methodologies such as interactive displays, educational tours and hands on activities. The Section also publishes educational information in all of its public outreach materials highlighting the benefits that can be derived such as substantial savings through reduced purchasing, hauling, treatment and disposal costs.

The County's website has also added "Tuesday Tips" as a source of information for County employees through weekly emails on reducing waste. Source reduction is also promoted through television and radio appearance and advertisements. In 2019, the RS held its first Recycling Awards Program which included recognition of programs that integrated Source Reduction into ongoing training and education programs. The business sector is also provided assessment, technical assistance, and recommendations on how to reduce waste. The RS coordinates and partners with the County's Procurement Office and Reuse centers to notify County contractors, residents and businesses where they can donate unwanted building materials for reuse. The RS works County-wide in incorporating source reduction education and implementing Source Reduction. It has increased its social media presence with its infographics which promote waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

A ban on the use and sale of polystyrene is also in effect because of the passage of CB-5-2015. The legislation took effect on July 1, 2016.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Consistent, simple and localized messaging is at the core of the County's public outreach and education campaigns. This entails having easily identifiable themes and logos such as the universal recycling chasing arrows and the Department of the Environment logo. Multi-media platforms are being utilized by the County such newspaper, radio, Facebook and the internet to promote its programs and educate the public about the benefits of recycling and waste minimization. Specially designed post cards and flyers, where appropriate, are utilized to help get the message out. Other methods for dissemination of information include presentations to community, civic and school groups, providing staff at local fairs and special events to talk about recycling and source reduction, and providing tours of the County's recycling facilities.

CURBSIDE SINGLE-STREAM RECYCLING PROGRAM

The County y has a robust residential curbside recycling collection program which started 27 years ago and has collected 1.3 million tons of recycled materials. For FY 2019, a total of 44,015 tons were collected and processed at the County-owned MRF. As of June 2019, the number of single family households availing of the curbside recycling program was 175,634. Dedicated recycling carts and bins are placed at the curbside for once a week collection. The type of materials collected at the curbside include:

- All paper products including paper, newspaper with inserts, paper board, corrugated cardboard, wrapping paper, craft paper and bags, hard and soft bound books, catalogs, magazines, and telephone books
- Food and beverage containers (aluminum and bi-metal cans, glass bottles and jars, all plastic containers #1, #2, #3, #5, and #7. *Note: the county's single-stream recycling program and Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) no longer accepts #4, plastic bags or #6, polystyrene for recycling due to the complete lack of markets for these materials and because plastic bags have a detrimental negative impact to the MRF's sorting equipment*
- Aluminum foil and trays
- Aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons
- Small sized rigid plastics such as nursery flower pots and small toys
- Empty aerosol cans
- Residents are encouraged to return coat hangers to the dry cleaners because hangers jams MRF sorting equipment

Plastic bags and film are no longer allowed within the single-stream recycling program because they diminish the market value of materials, cause significant equipment jams and down-time which result in expensive repair costs and a safety issue for workers at the MRF as they had to tear open the bags manually not knowing what is inside the bags.

There are 16 hauling companies contracted by the County to make weekly collections between the hours of 6:30 am and 8:00 pm., Monday through Friday. Materials collected are hauled to the County's MRF in Capitol Heights, Maryland. The facility is operated under an Intergovernmental Agreement between the County and the Maryland Environmental Service (MES). For FY 2019, a total of 44,015 tons were delivered to the MRF. The facility also accepts single-stream materials from commercial entities and in the same period, 25,937 tons were processed.

In the second half of 2019, monthly waste sorts of incoming materials were conducted at the MRF. The objective was to determine the contamination rate of said materials and to identify the areas with the greatest contamination levels so that measures could be taken to address the issue in the targeted communities. One of the areas identified as having a high contamination rate was Service Area 590 which consists of Adelphi, Hyattsville, Langley Park, Lewisdale and Riverdale Park. To address contamination in this area, the Recycling Section implemented an outreach campaign by mobilizing its staff to do residential inspections, flyer distribution and recycling events at major supermarkets in the area. Activities commenced in October 2019 and continued until March 2020. However, events were cancelled in late March 2020 as result of the Coronavirus crisis. Some 5,104 houses were visited by Recycling Inspectors and 935 recycling carts were tagged as contaminated. Approximately 3,981 flyers were distributed as part of the engagement process to eradicate the contamination issue. Recycling events were held at eight major supermarkets, where 650 reusable bags and flyers, 200 pens and pencils and 139 mouse pads were distributed to promote proper preparation and disposal of recyclable materials. Recycling staff engaged customers to explain the County's single-stream recycling program and the materials which are not accepted at the MRF.

MULTIFAMILY RECYCLING PROGRAM (APARTMENT BUILDING AND CONDOMINIUM RECYCLING)

Prince George's County has had mandatory Apartment Recycling since July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 2014, the Prince George's County Code was revised in accordance with County Council Bill CB-87-2012, County Recycling Program, requiring recycling opportunities to be provided in the same manner as solid waste disposal, including convenient and accessible location with signage, to be provided all single and multifamily rental facilities, commonly referred to as apartments, and all condominium properties, regardless of number of dwelling units, along with reporting requirements. Additionally, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1, Environmental-Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums, requiring recycling in all apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units.

As of 2019, there are over 594 multi-family properties throughout the County. While the DoE, RRD, Recycling Section, has enforcement authority over 365 multifamily properties, staff provide assistance to municipal official and property owners/managers within the 27 municipalities located within Prince George's County for the remaining 198 properties.

The Recycling Section provides education and outreach to multifamily property management companies, resident agents, and owners. Technical assistance is provided to assist with recycling program establishment. Inspections are routinely performed to enforce the mandatory recycling requirements and issuance of violation notices and monetary citations for non-compliance are in effect. In FY 2019, over 93% of the properties that are within the County Governments' purview of enforcement are in compliance. Total tonnage generated in 2019 from multi-family dwellings was 38,896,794 tons.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING PROGRAM

Commercial recycling continues to contribute over two-thirds of all of the recycling tonnages reported to the State throughout the years. Over 408,603.36.84 tons of Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) recyclable material and over 477,460.88 tons of Non-MRA recyclable material were recovered from the commercial waste stream in Prince George's County in calendar year 2018. This includes large portions of MRA materials of white goods, corrugated containers, mixed paper, newspaper, wood, yard trim, office paper, manure, textiles, and lead acid batteries recovered from business, institutional and industrial sources, and non-MRA materials including soils, C & D debris, scrap metal, concrete, scrap automobiles, asphalt and waste oil.

Effective July 1, 2014, County Council Bill CB-87-2012, County Recycling Program, required changes in the County Code requiring the owners of commercial and industrial properties to provide an opportunity at their properties and for tenants, if any, to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials, and designated DoE as the enforcement Agency to oversee mandatory commercial recycling. Furthermore, the Code requires the business, commercial and industrial sectors to provide recycling reporting data to the DoE.

Commercial recycling efforts sponsored by the Recycling Section also includes providing technical assistance to businesses on how to start recycling programs. Staff from the Section visit the business site and assesses the recyclability of the waste stream and provides information concerning materials that can be recycled. Information is also provided concerning local recycling haulers and ways to reduce their overall waste stream through source reduction practices. The most significant change to business recycling has been the promotion of single-stream recycling programs for the commercial sector. The principals for single-stream collections apply to businesses, as well as the residential sector. By allowing all materials to be collected in one container, recycling programs for smaller businesses are easier to plan and more convenient for users. The Recycling Section also provided educational materials and or resources, and offers suggestions concerning procurement of products made from recycled materials. Should a business fail to start a recycling program after measures to assist the business with education and outreach have taken place, it will be assigned to a Recycling Inspector for Code Enforcement.

COUNTY OFFICE RECYCLING PROGRAM

The County Office Recycling Program (CORP) was expanded in October 2011 and is now using a single-stream collection system similar to the County's curbside program. The program now collects from over 89 County and some State facilities located in the County Offices were equipped with new single-stream containers. An educational and awareness global email was distributed electronically to County personnel and a newly designed single-stream CORP program poster was strategically placed within office buildings. In CY2019, 246 tons of recyclables were collected from these facilities. In addition to the single stream program, approximately 1,280 pounds of used toner cartridges were collected in County facilities for reuse and recycling. In 2016, DoE began the roll out of 33 and 23 gallon-sized interior receptacles followed by exterior receptacles in 2018 throughout the County offices. These containers are paired to encourage more recycling and less refuse disposal and are branded, color coded, clearly labeled and provide consistency in identifiable recycling versus trash disposal in an aesthetically pleasing manner. Prior to this planning period, many County buildings lacked exterior recycling collection containers, due to financial constraints. Posters, Town Hall meetings, Tuesday Tips global email, and other forms of outreach will be part of the CORP new receptacles education and awareness campaign to boost recycling participation and the recycling rate and reduce and or eliminate contamination within the recycling program.

CONVENIENCE CENTERS (DROP-OFF CENTERS)

With the expansion of curbside recycling throughout the County, the importance of both private for-profit and non-profit drop-off facilities has diminished. Still, the County operates two drop-off locations for residents at the Brown Station Road and Missouri Avenue Convenience Centers. The County continues developing a business plan to manage municipal solid waste and may include conception for a North County convenience center and a South East County convenience center. An expanded Brown Station Road Convenience Center and an expanded Missouri Avenue Convenience Center are planned. The two existing convenience centers allow for single stream collection of all recyclable materials currently being accepted in the County's curbside program and yard trim that is

accepted within the curbside yard waste collection program. These centers also provide residents with the opportunity to recycle their Christmas trees, car batteries, used oil and antifreeze, and large rigid plastic materials, such as large toys and outdoor furniture. Ultimately, the convenience centers serve to complement the County's curbside collection program. Most of the materials collected at the County sponsored drop-off centers are processed at the County's Materials Recycling Facility or composting facility.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

The Recycling Section's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection program is important in reducing the amount of hazardous materials that might otherwise inadvertently end up in the County's waste disposal facilities. The materials collected at this site are those materials typically used by homeowners to clean their homes, control household pests or garden insects, and fertilize their yards. In addition to cleaning agents, and pesticides, insecticides and herbicides, the County contracts with a licensed hazardous materials contractor to also collect items such as, lead and mercury batteries, used oil and petroleum products, inoperative smoke detectors, empty propane tanks, and other potentially hazardous materials found in and around the home. The materials are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, and those items which can be reused or recycled, such as lead batteries are delivered for recycling. While latex paint is non-hazardous and residents are highly encouraged to donate left-over or unused paint or to allow the paint to dry for disposal with their regular trash, currently latex paint is being accepted at the HHW facility. The Recycling Section works with a non-profit organization, Habitat for Humanity, for the acceptance of latex paint for reuse which assists the financially disadvantaged households. Since 2007, the County has maintained the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility located at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. It is open three days a week for County residents to properly dispose of their potentially household hazardous materials. The County also provides front door pickup of hazardous materials to seniors and physically challenged who are unable to deliver their materials to the facility. This site is managed through the County's hazardous waste contractor. The County removes an average of 200 tons of household hazardous waste per year from the waste stream. HHW traffic which pertains to the number of residents who brought HHW to the facility totaled 6,083 in CY2019.

ELECTRONIC RECYCLING

The County continues to operate an electronics recycling program to deal with the problem of outdated computers, monitors, televisions, and other related electronic equipment. As technology advances, obsolete equipment is being replaced with new devices, increasing the amount of old electronics that are being discarded. Since the television industry changed from analog to digital broadcasting, the impact on the waste stream has been alarming. While the land filling of these items has not been banned, the County continues to help reduce the flow of this waste to the landfill. The electronics drop-off is located inside the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. Electronic materials collected here that include televisions, monitors, CPU's, copiers, fax machines, mice, keyboards etc. are either reused through charitable donations or recycled. County residents may take their obsolete equipment to the site three days per week (Thursday-Saturday). In 2019, over 268 tons of electronics were collected at this location.

YARD WASTE

Composting of leaves and grass, and wood waste recycling contributed 48,531 tons of recyclable materials in 2019. Approximately 75% of this total came from the residential sector. Curbside collection of leaves, grass, small brush, and Christmas trees is accomplished through County contracted waste haulers. Over 165,000 homes receive yard waste curbside collection.

The materials are delivered by County contractors to the County's composting facility located in Upper Marlboro. Once delivered, the material is processed through a grinder and screened to remove contaminants. The clean yard waste is placed in windrows to compost and, within eight to nine months, is available for marketing to landscapers and retail distributors. This material is marketed under the Leafgro trademark and is sold in bulk from this facility. Larger, woody materials such as Christmas trees and tree limbs are also delivered to the site. This material is processed through a large tub grinder. Much of this material is used as a carbon source for the food scrap composting project, or as a bulking agent in the yard waste composting process. Over the past nineteen years, the County has sponsored a mulch giveaway event called Mulch Madness where residents can obtain free mulch derived from their recycled Christmas trees and learn about ways to reduce water usage, lawn chemicals and other source reduction tips. The mulch event is eagerly anticipated and has become one of the County's most popular recycling activities.

Effective January 2014, in accordance with County Council Bill CB 87-2012, the County's composting facility no longer accepts yard waste delivered in plastic bags. The County conducted an outreach campaign in advance of the plastic bag ban to notify the public. Post cards were mailed to all residents within the curbside collection program, notification was mailed with the annual property tax bills, and advertisements were placed in the newspapers. Yard waste container in paper yard bags or loose may be delivered to the facility.

FOOD SCRAP COMPOSTING

Food scraps make up a significant portion of the waste stream. Prince George's County Council Bill CB-87-2012 called for the Director of DoE to implement a pilot food composting program in the County by July 1, 2014. The DoE, Resource Recovery Division, Recycling Section had been working with its composting facility operator, MES, studying various types of food scrap composting systems. A decision was made to test the GORE Cover composting technology and the DoE began implementing a pilot food composting project a year in advance of the mandated 2014 date.

The Food Waste Composting Pilot Project began in May of 2013 and was scheduled to operate for a 12-month period. The objectives of the project were to: test and provide results on the feedstock materials, input material mix ratio, finished product quality, confirmation of the assumptions for full scale system sizing/construction/design, and to validate the 8-week processing cycle using the GORE Cover technology and methodology.

During the 2013 pilot period, 111 tons of food waste was processed through the GORE Cover system. Testing of the final product, now marketed and sold as “Leafgro Gold”, proved that a high quality product was made in 8 weeks, from a combined feedstock of food scraps and yard waste, using the GORE technology. Due to the success and the demand from waste generators and haulers, an extension was requested/granted for another full year in 2014.

Expansion of the existing four heap food scrap composting pilot to an eight-heap project is planned/proposed during this planning period. The demand for food waste processing by a waiting list of customers who would annually bring 10,000 tons of food scraps to Western Branch and Leafgro Gold customers desiring the superior product serve as justification for the transition/expansion. A one year EPA grant funded Curbside Food Scrap Collection pilot project, tested the feasibility of curbside organics collection between December 2017 and January 2018. Nearly two hundred households from north, south and centrally located communities within the County diverted an average of 5 pounds of food and food soiled paper products, per household per week from landfilling. Expansion plans for this program have been placed on indefinite hold. In fiscal year 2019, 10,881.50 tons of food scraps were processed through the system. Consequently, MES sold 30,935 cubic yards of Leafgro Gold. Combined, 50,330 cubic yards of Leafgro and Leafgro were sold in FY2019.

Currently, materials are received as part of the project from institutional, residential and commercial food waste sources. Several municipalities, including the City of Bowie, Hyattsville and University Park have residential curbside collection programs and are delivering food scraps to the County’s composting facility. Likewise, Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County and the City of Annapolis have entered into Intergovernmental Agreements for delivery of source separated food scraps to the Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility. These agreements will add upwards of 4,000 tons of food waste annually for processing at the facility.

WHITE GOODS, SCRAP METAL AND SCRAP TIRES

Additional programs, which contribute to the County's recycling rate, include white goods (appliances) and scrap metal recycling. White goods and scrap metal collected in the County, through the County's bulky trash collections and those delivered by municipalities or by the private sector to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill staging area, are delivered to a metal processing facility where the items are shredded and sold to an end user. The County has a contract with a vendor, which provides the safe removal of CFCs and other potentially hazardous materials from the white goods before they are shipped for processing. This program provided over 978 tons to the recycling rate for 2015. Residents may also deliver scrap metal to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill for recycling. In addition to the County’s facility, there are privately owned scrap metal recycling facilities located throughout the County. During Calendar Year 2019, 1,803.26 tons of scrap metal and over 538.54 tons of tires were collected for recycling or disposal at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. Tires are transferred from the staging area at the landfill to be transported to a waste to energy facility to be used as fuel.

SPECIAL EVENT RECYCLING

In 2009, the County Council passed Resolution CR-67-2009 encouraging recycling at County sponsored events and activities with the objective and goal for recycling to reduce waste and extend the life of the landfill capacity, and thereby protecting the County's environment and meeting its goal for recycling. Departments within the County typically contact the Recycling Section for technical assistance. The Recycling Section may also provide additional recycling collection boxes and special pick-up services to accommodate specific "Clean Your Files Day" events at County offices, when requested in advance.

Over the past couple of years, there have been an increasing number of requests made to the County to provide recycling services at special events hosted by community organizations and/or non-profit organization for events such as community clean ups, Earth Day celebrations, and festivals. Most of the requests are directed to the Resource Recovery Division's Waste Recycling Section and Collections Section to coordinate containers and collection for recyclables. These requests have been very popular and typically roll-off containers for recycling are now reserved a year in advance. The Recycling Section has tested separate food scrap collection in some events and will aim to do so in future events with the goal of mainstreaming separate food scrap collection in the County.

MUNICIPALITIES

Some municipalities in Prince George's County participate in the curbside recycling program as follows:

Bladensburg	Capital Heights
Cottage City	Fairmount Heights
Forest Heights	Hyattsville
Landover Hills	Riverdale Park

The following municipalities do not participate in the County's Curbside Single-Stream Recycling Program:

Berwyn Heights	Bowie
Brentwood	Cheverly
Colmar Manor	College Park
District Heights	Eagle Harbor
Edmonston	Glenarden
Greenbelt	Laurel
Morningside	Mount Rainier
New Carrollton	North Brentwood
Seat Pleasant	
University Park	
Upper Marlboro	

All of the listed non-participating municipalities, except for Eagle Harbor, provide recycling collections for their residents. Nearly all of the municipalities deliver their materials to the County's Materials Recycling Facility. Eagle Harbor residents may now recycle by taking their materials to the County's Missouri Avenue Convenience Center.

It is anticipated that an additional drop off facility may be sited in the southern portion of the County, which has experienced significant housing development growth during recent years.

KEEP PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY BEAUTIFUL

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) is a community driven, non-profit, volunteer base organization affiliated with the national Keep America Beautiful (KAB). The KAB affiliate offers the citizens of Prince George's County a means to improve their environment through its educational and outreach programs. KPGCB coordinates and participates in the Keep America Beautiful Great American Cleanup on a County-wide basis. The annual event is held over a period of time in the spring. KPGCB is also instrumental in the Green Team School Program (formally Litter Free Schools) in partnership with Prince George's County Public School and the system's William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center, an environmental education training facility located in Brandywine, Maryland. Additionally, KPGCB is in partnership with the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission - Bladensburg Park, the City of District Heights and Riverdale Park, in the KAB Cigarette Litter Prevention Program (CLPP) to reduce cigarette litter. Through the organizations' membership with the Prince George's Chamber of Commerce and Maryland Recycling Network. KPGCB serves as a liaison between various county departments and the Prince George's community, while promoting waste diversion and other initiatives within the Department. In partnership with the Prince George's County Department of the Environment (DoE), it hosted the first Waste Diversion and Recycling Awards in November 2019 to give recognition to commercial businesses, schools and individuals that have significantly contributed in advancing the mission of KPGCB and DoE. The Recycling Section staffs the coordinator for KPGCB and works very closely in efforts to assist in achieving success and viability of the organization.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM RECYCLING PROGRAM

House Bill 805 passed in 2012 requires the Prince George's County Board of Education to develop and implement a recycling program for all its facilities under the jurisdiction of the School Board. Hence, the Prince George's County Public School System (PGCPS) is implementing a single-stream recycling program throughout the school system. The program piggybacks on the Prince George's County Office Recycling Program (CORP) collection contract which is being provided by a private hauler. As part of its plan to utilize the County's organic composting facility, PGCPS intends to pilot four (4) public schools to undertake a food scrap collection program in Fall of 2019, which will contribute to increasing feedstock at the Organics Composting Facility, (OCF). It also aims to institutionalize food scrap collection and composting in public schools.

In line with this, the Maryland Environmental Service (MES), the County's partner in managing the OCF, has submitted a proposal to the School Board to facilitate food scrap collection program. This collaboration will go a long way in terms of capturing valuable organic waste from the public education sector.

AWARDS

RRD's initiatives in promoting waste reduction, reuse and recycling have resulted in the following national and regional awards in 2019:

1. The US Composting Council had chosen the Prince George's County as the recipient of the 2019 **Compost Manufacturer of the Year, Large Scale Award** in recognition of the operation of the Prince George's County Organic Composting Facility (PGCOCF) as a successful and well-run facility in the Region.
2. The National Association of Counties (NACo) granted the Prince George's an achievement award for its program entitled "Piloting Food Scrap Collection to Improve Organic Waste Recovery at the County Level" in the category of **County Resiliency: Infrastructure, Energy and Sustainability**.
3. The Metropolitan Council of Government (MWCOCG) selected DoE as the Government Sector recipient for the **2019 Climate and Energy Leadership Award** in recognition of the County's aggressive effort to promote food waste recovery as one of the solutions in combating climate change.

APPENDIX E
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and Procedure



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER**

General Order Number: 09-03	Effective Date: January 2010
Division: Special Operations	
Chapter: Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response	
By Order of the Fire Chief: Marc S. Bashoor	Revision Date: N/A

POLICY

This General Order establishes the Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department's comprehensive preparedness and response program for Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).

DEFINITIONS

Definitions are from the National Incident Management System (NIMS) glossary.

Biological Agent – Living organisms or the materials derived from them (such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and toxins) that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material.

Bomb Squad/Explosives Teams – A public safety agency specializing in the investigation and disarming of suspected explosive devices.

Chemical/Biological (C/B) Protective Ensemble – A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for protection against C/B warfare agents such as vapors, gases, liquids, and particulate.

Chemical Warfare Agent – A chemical substance (such as a nerve agent, blister agent, blood agent, choking agent, or irritating agent) used to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects.

Decontamination – The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) – Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination thereof, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Any hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act, or any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any toxic pollutant listed under pretreatment provisions of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; or any imminent hazardous chemical substance for which the administrator has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 7. (Section 101[14] CERCLA)



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Hazardous Material Response Team – An organized group of individuals that is trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of HAZMAT, requiring possible close approach to the material. The team/equipment may include external or contracted resources.

Hazardous Materials Company – Any piece of equipment having the capabilities, personal protective equipment (PPE), equipment, and complement of personnel as specified in the Hazardous Materials Company types and minimum capabilities. The personnel complement will include one member who is trained to a minimum level of assistant safety officer - HAZMAT.

Hazardous Materials Incident – Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of HAZMAT during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact public health, safety, and/or the environment.

HAZMAT Task Force – A group of resources with common communications and a leader. A HAZMAT Task Force may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at the incident.

HAZMAT Trained and Equipped - To the level of training and equipment defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from the chemical, physical, thermal, and biological hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident.

Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discharging of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant). (Section 101[22] CERCLA)

Vapor Protective Ensemble – A vapor protective ensemble or garment that is intended for use in an unknown threat atmosphere or for known high health risk atmospheres is vapor tight, and is in compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1991.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – (1) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title ("destructive device" defined as any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, mine or device similar to the above); (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (United States Code, Title 18-Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I-Crimes, Chapter 113B-Terrorism, Sec. 2332a)



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Zone, Contamination Reduction (Warm Zone) – The area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the "clean" area. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Exclusion (Hot Zone) – The area immediately around a spill or release and where contamination does or could occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazardous substances/material incident. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Support (Cold Zone) – The "clean" area outside of the contamination control line. In this area, equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated. Special protective clothing is not required. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous substances/materials release operations. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

PROCEDURES / RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General Information

Hazardous materials pose a significant and potentially disastrous threat to Prince George's County. Hazardous materials incidents may include, but are not limited to, responses involving fires, spills, transportation accidents, chemical reactions, or explosions.⁽¹⁾ The hazards associated with these incidents could be thermal, radiological, asphyxiant, chemical, etiological, mechanical, or any combination of thereof.

The threat of weapons of mass destruction is important throughout the Washington Metropolitan Region. A comprehensive and coordinated response to these incidents has been undertaken by Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department and the other members of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG). Even though weapons of mass destruction preparedness and response are considered a subset of the hazardous materials response process, they are covered in General Order XXXX.

Under Prince George's County Executive Order 25-1987, the Fire/EMS Department is designated as the primary County agency for Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations, as it is the most likely first arriving and organized agency with the personnel and resources to contain, control, and/or resolve hazardous materials incidents. The hazardous materials incident management process utilized by the Fire/EMS Department shall include procedures for all of the following:

¹ Responses to explosive incidents (i.e., improvised explosive devices – IEDs, munitions, etc.) are covered under Bureau of Fire Investigations Operational Order #3. This operational order may be implemented at the same time due to the nature of the incident.



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1. Scene Management and Control
2. Identifying the Problem
3. Hazard and Risk Evaluation
4. Selecting Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
5. Information Management and Resource Coordination
1. Implementing Response Objectives
2. Decontamination
3. Termination and Documentation

2. HAZMAT Coordinator

The HAZMAT Coordinator manages the Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response program. The HAZMAT Coordinator ensures the HAZMAT Team metrics are satisfied. The HAZMAT Coordinator is the senior HAZMAT Team Leader during HAZMAT Responses.

3. HAZMAT Team Metrics

The Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response Program is designed to maintain this department's HAZMAT Team as a Type I HAZMAT Entry Team⁽²⁾ under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 within the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A Type I HAZMAT Team must be able to perform the following metrics (as minimum capabilities):

- a. Field Testing for Known Chemicals; Unknown Chemicals; and Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances
 - The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources.
- b. Air Monitoring for Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring; and WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas
 - The use of devices to detect the presence of known gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide).
 - The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor.

² See FEMA Document 508-4, *Typed Resource Definitions – Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources*.



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- Advanced detection and monitoring includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments.
- c. Sampling (Capturing, Labeling, Evidence Collection) for Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals; and WMD Chem/Bio
- Known industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis.
 - Consistent with established chain of custody protocols.
 - Known and unknown industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols.
 - Ability to sample liquid and solids.
 - Special resources may be required for air sample collection.
- d. Radiation Monitoring/ Detection for Alpha, Beta; and Gamma Detection
- The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread.
 - Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma.
 - Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclides).
 - Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey.
 - Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters).
- e. Protective Clothing Ensembles for Liquid Splash-Protective CPC; Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor- Protective CPC; and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC)
- Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed.
 - Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).



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- Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).
- f. Technical Reference (Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays, and WMD Chem/Bio)
- Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures.
 - At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability.
- g. Special Capabilities. Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team. This includes:
- Gloves and other specialized equipment based on local risk assessment;
 - Heat sensing capability; light amplification capability; and
 - Digital imaging documentation capability.
- h. Intervention. Ability to implement the following techniques:
- Diking, Damming, Absorption. Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization. Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms.
 - Liquid Leak Intervention, Neutralization, Plugging, Patching, and Vapor Leak Intervention. Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems.
 - Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances.
- i. Decontamination of Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants; and WMD Chem/Bio
- Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team.



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- Must be capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.
- j. Communications (In-Suit, Wireless Voice; Wireless Data; and Secure Communications)
- Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders
- k. Staffing (5 Personnel)
- l. Training
- All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, and NFPA 473, Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, as is appropriate for the specific team type.
- m. Sustainability
- Capability to perform three (3) entries in a 24-hour period.

This general order is divided into three sections (Preparedness, Response, and Recovery).

4. Preparedness

The Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response Preparedness Program is designed to and involves the following:

Training – Comprehensive training program to ensure that responders are prepared to respond to hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction emergencies incidents safely and effectively. See Addendum 1 for training requirements.

Equipment/Techniques – Provide specialized equipment and techniques to effectively manage and control hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction emergencies.

All response units in the Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department may be called upon to respond to an incident involving hazardous materials. As such, the following minimum equipment standards are established in Addendum 2 to this General Order. Equipment requirements should meet minimum capabilities of a Type I HAZMAT Team.



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Planning – Pre-Incident Planning, Inspection, and Enforcement program designed to anticipate and reduce the probabilities, risks, and impact of hazardous materials or weapons of mass destruction emergencies.

The HAZMAT Coordinator is responsible to maintain a list of facilities and locations that use, store, or manufacture hazardous materials in quantities that exceed the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) as defined by the EPCRA regulations.⁽³⁾ A list of these facilities (within each first-due) is sent to each fire station. Each first-due company is responsible for developing a pre-plan using departmental format.

The HAZMAT Coordinator will identify designated facilities that could be considered high-risk targets for terrorism and require pre-incident plans. The Primary Hazardous Materials Company will pre-plan these facilities for typical fire emergencies and for mass decontamination, mass casualty care, and hazardous materials response.

These pre-plans will be updated and forwarded on an annual basis to the HAZMAT Coordinator and the Primary Hazardous Materials Company. Each of these pre-plans will be made available on the computer systems on the primary hazardous materials response unit and PSC-1. Printed copies will be made available to first due companies and Battalion Chiefs.

Inspection and Enforcement – Fire Inspectors from the Fire Prevention Office will accompany first due station personnel during the pre-planning and inspection process, upon request. Fire code concerns will be addressed using normal fire code enforcement procedures.

5. Response – Dispatch Procedures

Dispatch procedures will follow the guidance set forth in Addendum 3 to this general order.

6. Operational Procedures

All hazardous materials responses will use the National Incident Command System to safely, effectively, and efficiently address all of the following steps of the Hazardous Materials Incident Management Process (Noll, Hildebrand, Yvorra, 2005):

1. Scene Management
2. Recognition and Identification
3. Hazard and Risk Assessment
4. Selection of Protective Clothing
5. Information and Resource Coordination
6. Execute Response Objectives
7. Decontamination
8. Termination and Documentation

³ List is developed from submitted Tier II facility documents to comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).



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Note: This procedure is written for general response to hazardous materials incidents. Although this guidance is relevant and effective, specific procedures have been developed for those incidents that are most common, such as Natural Gas Emergencies, Fuel Spills, and Carbon Monoxide incidents.

First Arriving Unit and Initial Command Officer

The initial units are responsible to initiate the Hazardous Materials Incident Management Process as described in this General Order.

ALL Other Operations Level Companies

All other responding units are to report to the staging area designated by the initial and subsequent incident commander and await further assignment and instructions. The operational procedures set forth by General Order 3-1 are not appropriate for an initial hazardous materials response.

Hazardous Materials Technician Level Companies

Hazardous Materials Companies are responsible to support the initial operations on the scene prior to their arrival with technical advice. Upon arrival they will provide guidance and specialized tactics necessary to address the hazards found.

Operations Level Companies

The first arriving unit and resulting command should consider the following response priorities during any hazardous materials response. Operations Level Companies concentrate their efforts on the first three steps of the Hazardous Material Incident Management Process. These steps are most critical to the life safety of responders, the public in general, and any victims present on the scene. The Incident Commander assigns units to specific tasks and roles. The incident commander must consider responder safety and the limitations of protective equipment and training when making these assignments.

Scene Management and Control

- Approach the scene cautiously from an upwind and uphill direction
- Establish Incident Command System (ICS)
- Establish safe staging area for other responding units
- Request additional resources, as necessary
- Isolate an initial Hot Zone and deny entry
- Establish emergency decontamination procedures for affected victims
- Initiate public protective actions (Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place)
- Establish triage, treatment, and transportation groups and areas.
- Establish other hazard control zones (Warm and Cold)
- Maintain responder safety and accountability



Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

- Attempt to identify Material(s) involved using:
 - Occupancy, Location, and Pre-Incident Plans
 - Container Shapes
 - Markings and Colors
 - Placards and Labels
 - Shipping Papers/Facility Documents/MSDS
 - Drivers/Subject Matter Experts
 - Monitoring and Detection Devices
 - Senses of Victims/Signs and Symptoms
- Assess container(s) involved
 - Size(s)
 - Pressure
 - Materials of construction
 - Relief devices
 - Breaches, Leaks, or Openings
- Conduct Defensive Reconnaissance

Hazard and Risk Assessment

- Assess potential hazards
 - Thermal
 - Radiological
 - Asphyxiant
 - Corrosive
 - Etiological (Biological)
 - Mechanical
 - Poisonous
- Anticipate potential course and harm of the incident
- Develop initial Incident Action Plan
 - Defensive
 - Non-Intervention

Selection of Protective Clothing

- Evaluate proper Protective clothing for the material and potential hazards
 - Understand the limitations and capabilities of Structural Fire Fighter Protective Clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - Understand the appropriateness of higher levels of chemical protective clothing
- Ensure proper application of protective clothing prior to incident operations



Information and Resource Coordination

- **Incident Command**
 - Unified Command
 - Expanded to address operational needs (HAZMAT Group, Protection Group, Suppression Group, etc.)
- **Notifications**

Execute Response Objectives

- **Life Safety**
 - **Offensive** — Assess the viability of victims versus the limitations of PPE available; conduct emergent rescue of victims, only if reasonable to do so.
 - **Defensive** — Remove ambulatory victims from Release area, conduct emergency decontamination, and perform Triage, Treatment, and Transport.
 - **Non-Intervention** — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- **Incident Stabilization**
 - **Defensive Product Control** — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - **Non-Intervention** — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- **Property Conservation**
 - **Defensive Product Control** — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - **Non-Intervention** — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- **Environmental Protection**
 - **Defensive Product Control** — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - **Non-Intervention** — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- **Atmospheric Monitoring**
 - **Defensive** — Area Monitoring
- **Decontamination**
 - Continue Emergency Mass Casualty Decontamination
- **Termination**
 - Personnel Accountability
 - Incident Scene Debriefing
 - Documentation
 - Equipment replacement and servicing
 - Critique

Technician Level Companies/Hazardous Materials Response Team

The first arriving technician level unit will be responsible to provide technical advice and incident action planning to the Incident Commander. Technician level companies are trained and equipped to perform offensive tactics to address all response objectives: Life Safety, Incident Stabilization,



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Property Conservation, and Environmental Preservation. Technician level companies will create a Hazardous Materials Branch or Group within the existing Incident Command Structure. The Hazardous Materials Group will provide adequate information and updates to the Incident Commander.

Scene Management and Control

- Approach the scene cautiously from an upwind and uphill direction
- Coordinate with Incident Command
 - Establish a Hazardous Materials Branch or Group with the Incident Command Structure
 - Determine a safe staging an operational location for hazardous materials branch/group personnel in the Warm Zone
 - Exchange Information
- Request appropriate resources to address hazardous materials tactical objectives
 - Engine Company to support technical decontamination
 - Special Service Company for support operations
 - Hazardous Materials Technician personnel for offensive measures
 - Medic Unit for medical monitoring
- Verify safe staging area and unit positioning
- Verify safe staging area
- Verify initial Hot Zone and control measures
- Enhance/Support emergency decontamination procedures on affected victims
- Verify public protective actions (Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place)
- Verify other hazard control zones (Warm and Cold)
- Maintain responder safety and accountability

Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

- Attempt to Identify Material(s) Involved
 - Occupancy, Location, and Pre-Incident Plans
 - Container Shapes
 - Markings and Colors
 - Placards and Labels
 - Shipping Papers, Facility Documents, and MSDSs
 - Drivers/Subject Matter Experts
 - Monitoring and Detection Devices (Including for potential Weapons of Mass Destruction)
 - Senses of Victims/Signs and Symptoms
- Assess container(s) involved
 - Size(s)
 - Pressure
 - Materials of construction
 - Relief devices
 - Breaches, Leaks, or Openings
- Conduct Offensive or Defensive Reconnaissance



Hazard and Risk Assessment

- Assess potential hazards
 - Thermal
 - Radiological
 - Asphyxiant
 - Corrosive
 - Etiological (Biological)
 - Mechanical
 - Poisonous
- Anticipate potential course and harm of the incident
- Develop initial Incident Action Plan
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - Non-Intervention

Selection of Protective Clothing

- Evaluate proper protective clothing for the material and potential hazards
 - Select Proper Chemical Protective Clothing Level
 - Select Proper Chemical Protective Clothing Ensemble
- Ensure proper application of protective clothing prior to incident operations

Information and Resource Coordination

- Incident Command
 - Unified Command
 - Expanded to address operational needs (i.e., HAZMAT Group, Protection Group, Suppression Group, etc.)
- Notifications

Execute Response Objectives

- Life Safety
 - Offensive — Assess the viability of victims vs. the limitations of PPE available; conduct emergent rescue of victims, only if reasonable to do so.
 - Defensive — Remove ambulatory victims from release area, conduct emergency decontamination, and perform Triage, Treatment, and Transport.
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Incident Stabilization
 - Offensive — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing



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- Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Property Conservation
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Environmental Protection
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Ensure proper Rapid Intervention Team
 - Properly Protected and Equipped
- Ensure Preparation for Entry Team(s)
 - Briefing
 - Objectives
 - Safety Procedures
 - Decontamination
- Atmospheric Monitoring

Decontamination

- Initiate Emergency Mass Casualty Decontamination
- Ensure technical decontamination is available prior to Entry Operations
- Monitoring
- Disposal

Termination

- Personnel Accountability
- Incident Scene Debriefing
- Documentation
- Equipment replacement and servicing
- Critique

REFERENCES

All Hazardous Materials response operations coordinated by the Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations for operations in such situations, as established in the OSHA and national consensus standards listed in the reference section.

1. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
2. 29 CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection
3. NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents



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4. NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents
5. NFPA 473, Standard for Professional Competence of EMS Personnel to Hazardous Materials Incidents
6. NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program
7. NFPA 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies
8. NFPA 1993, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies
9. NFPA 1994, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Chemical/Biological Terrorism Incidents
10. FEMA Document 508-4, Typed Resource Definitions – Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources.

FORMS / ATTACHMENTS

Addendum 1- Training

Addendum 2- Minimum Equipment Requirements

Addendum 3- Dispatch Procedures



Addendum 1 - Training

All hazardous materials training is provided through formal curriculum programs and regular drills and exercises designed to maintain competence with all related equipment and procedures. All hazardous materials training is intended to meet the requirements of OSHA Part 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472 and 473.

All Fire/EMS Department personnel must be trained to one of the following levels:

First Responder at the Operational Level (HAZMAT Operations)

First responders at the operational level are those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous materials as part of the initial response to the incident for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release. They should be trained to respond in a **defensive** fashion to control the release from a safe distance and keep it from spreading. (NFPA 472)

Personnel:

- All personnel (career and volunteer) that may discover, investigate, or respond to a hazardous materials incident must maintain Hazardous Materials Operations level training.

Initial Training Requirements:

- Approximately 24 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472.
- WMD Awareness/Operations Level Training

Certification Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAAC)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

Hazardous Materials Technician (HAZMAT Tech)

Hazardous materials technicians are those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous materials for the purpose of controlling the release. Hazardous materials technicians are expected to use specialized chemical protective clothing and specialized control equipment. (NFPA 472)

Personnel:

- Hazardous Materials Technician Level personnel and response equipment are maintained at the stations assigned with the Hazardous Materials Support Units.



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER**

Initial Training Requirements:

- First Responder Operations Level training, plus approximately 40 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472 at the Hazardous Materials Technician Level.
- WMD HAZMAT Technician Enhancement Training (need to define what training is required and from where)

Certifications Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 16 hours
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per quarter
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Exercise per year.

Credentialing: All Technician Level personnel are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Primary Hazardous Material Company and Response Team

Personnel:

- These personnel are either assigned to the Primary Hazardous Materials Response Unit or otherwise selected to participate as a HAZMAT Response Team Member through a competitive selection process.

Pre-requisite Training Requirements:

- Completion of Technician Level training as specified above.

Certifications Required:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)

Initial Training Requirements:

- HAZMAT Response Team Indoctrination Training – Approximately 80 hours
- WMD HAZMAT Technician Enhancement Training

Initial Training Recommendations:

- NFA – Chemistry of Hazardous Materials or Chemistry for Emergency Response
- NFA – Hazardous Materials Operating Site Practices (or similar training from a recognized training program)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 32 hours

*Division 09 – Special Operations
Chapter 03- Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response
Revision Date – N/A*



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER**

- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per month
- Participation in at least two Hazardous Materials Exercises per year.

Credentialing: All Technician Level personnel are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders

Designated Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders are responsible to supervise and control of hazardous materials personnel and equipment. They are specially trained to interface with Incident Command and other agencies to ensure safe and effective incident solution is achieved.

Personnel:

- Senior members of Hazardous Materials Response Team with at least 5 years hazardous materials response experience.

Training:

- Same as above, for Hazardous Materials Response Team Members
- Hazardous Materials Incident Commander Certification

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 42 hours
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per month
- Participation in at least two Hazardous Materials Exercises per year.

Credentialing: All Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Hazardous Materials Incident Commanders

Incident Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level must receive specific HAZMAT Incident Commander training.

Initial Training Requirements:

- Approximately 24 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472.
- WMD Awareness/Operations Level Training

Certification Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER**

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

Credentialing: All Hazardous Materials Incident Commanders are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief.

Refresher Training

All refresher training must be approved by the HAZMAT Coordinator and meet 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6) and NFPA 472/473 requirements.

APPENDIX F
Public School Recycling Plan

Prince George's County Public School Recycling Program

1. (a) Program

In July 2009, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1290, Environmental-Recycling – Public School Plans requiring recycling in all publicly-funded schools with the exception of State Universities. The law required each county's recycling plan to implement a strategy for collecting, processing, marketing, and disposing of recyclable materials from its public schools. Three years later, with the passage of the 2012 House Bill 805, the Prince George's County Board of Education was required to develop and implement a recycling program for all facilities under the jurisdiction of the School Board. The Prince George's County Public School System (PGCPS) has implemented a comprehensive single-stream recycling program throughout the school system. The PGCPS is currently riding the Prince George's County's Office Recycling Program (CORP) collection contract with services provided by a private vendor. The single-stream recycling program includes all materials that are accepted in the County's recycling program. The materials collected from the PGCPS are delivered and processed at the County's Materials Recycling Facility.

The PGCPS Recycling Program started approximately April 2014. At the program's beginning, the System was faced with an approximate 55% contamination percentage. After providing a series of trainings and educational sessions at each school, the program showed marked improvement by the end of the school year in June. The average monthly tonnage was 65 tons. The private supplier conducted a recycle kickoff at the beginning of the following school year in August 2015. The contamination rate has been reduced to 20% and continues to trend downward. The collection averages are currently 105 tons per month. This represents a 38% increase. Additionally, there are twice a year paper shred day held for individual schools as well as those items sent to the central warehouse. These recycling numbers will continue to enhance the overall recycling program.

1. (b) Materials Included in Program

Recyclables include paper, corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons, catalogs, frozen food packaging, hard and soft-covered books, kraft paper bags and wrapping paper, magazines, newspapers with inserts, paper board, food and beverage containers made from aluminum, bimetal, ferrous, and steel, aluminum foil, glass bottles and jars, plastics with resin identification numbers 1 – 7, such as narrow neck and wide neck plastic food and beverage containers and empty aerosol cans.

1. (c) Collection of Materials

Recycled materials are placed in the same recycling container as single-stream recycling materials. The contractor is responsible for providing all containers, labor and equipment necessary to fulfill necessary recycling container removal services for PGCPS on a scheduled basis (non-emergency), throughout the County's school system. Distinctive colors and markings recycling containers shall be provided to avoid cross contamination. The recycling can is to be clearly marked as recycled in plain text 100 font or greater and have at a minimum the universal

recycling emblem. The work shall consist of collecting, transporting and disposing recyclable materials from schools, office and learning locations considered as property of the Prince George's County Public School System. All material that is set out in designated recycling areas for each of these facilities shall be collected. Eight cubic yard containers are to be used for recyclable materials.

1. (d) Marketing of Materials

The contractor submits quarterly reports and a route schedule on all recycling tonnage removed from the PGCPSS to the PGCPSS contract manager. Materials delivered to the Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) are marketed by the County's MRF operating contractor in accordance with the contract between Prince George's County and the Maryland Environmental Service.

2. Stakeholders

Stakeholders include the Prince George's County Public School System (PGCPSS); the PGCPSS Director of School Facilities; the PGCPSS Contract Manager; the William Schmidt Outdoor Education Center; the Board of Education, Prince George's County; the Department of the Environmental Resource Recovery Division Recycling Section, - and the Prince George's County Council.

The PGCPSS stakeholders are responsible for ensuring all publicly-funded schools are participating in the School Recycling Program. The Director of School Facilities will ensure the contractor is providing the recycling services to each facility including collection boxes and regularly scheduled pick-up service. The PGCPSS Contract Manager will provide the contract management to ensure the contractor is meeting the contract specifications. The William Schmidt Outdoor Education Center will ensure each school has a recycling coordinator to ensure participation. The Board of Education will submit every three years to the Prince George's County, Department of the Environment, Resource Recovery Division, Recycling Section Manager at 9200 Basil Court, Suite 300, Largo, Maryland 20774 any changes and updates to the School Recycling Program to be included in the Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Resource Recovery Division Recycling Section and Keep Prince George's County Beautiful will assist and monitor the Public School Recycling Program to ensure its success. The Prince George's County Council is responsible for adopting the School Recycling Plan for inclusion into the Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

3. Schools in Program

Elementary Schools

Adelphi
Allenwood
Andrew Jackson Academy (K-8)
Apple Grove
Ardmore

8820 Riggs Road, Adelphi 20783
6300 Harley Lane, Temple Hills 20748
3500 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
7400 Bellefield Avenue, Fort Washington 20744
9301 Ardwick-Ardmore Road, Springdale 20774

Arrowhead	2300 Sansbury Road, Upper Marlboro 20774
Avalon	7302 Webster Lane, Fort Washington 20744
Baden	13601 Baden-Westwood Road, Brandywine 20613
Barack Obama	12700 Brooke Lane
Barnaby Manor	2411 Owens Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Beacon Heights	6929 Furman Parkway, Riverdale 20737
Beltsville Academy (K-8)	4300 Wicomico Avenue, Beltsville 20705
Benjamin Foulois Performing Arts	4601 Beauford Road, Morningside 20746
Berwyn Heights	6200 Pontiac Street, Berwyn Heights 20740
Bladensburg	4915 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
Bond Mill	16001 Sherwood Avenue, Laurel 20707
Bradbury Heights	1401 Glacier Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Brandywine	14101 Brandywine Road, Brandywine 20613
Calverton	3400 Beltsville Road, Beltsville 20705
Capitol Heights	601 Suffolk Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Carmody Hills	401 Jadeleaf Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Carole Highlands	1610 Hannon Street, Takoma Park 20912
Carrollton	8300 Quintana Street, New Carrollton 20784
Catherine T. Reed	9501 Greenbelt Road, Lanham 20706
Cesar Chavez	6609 Riggs Road, Hyattsville 20782
Cherokee Lane	9000 25th Avenue, Adelphi 20783
Chillum	1420 Chillum Road, Hyattsville 20782
Clinton Grove	9420 Temple Hill Road, Clinton 20735
Columbia Park	1901 Kent Village Drive, Landover 20785
Concord	2004 Concord Lane, District Heights 20747
Cool Spring	8910 Riggs Road, Adelphi 20783
Cooper Lane	3817 Cooper Lane, Landover Hills 20784
Cora L. Rice	950 Nalley Road, Landover 20785
Deerfield Run	13000 Laurel-Bowie Road, Laurel 20708
District Heights	2200 County Road, District Heights 20747
Dodge Park	3401 Hubbard Road, Landover 20785
Doswell E. Brooks	1301 Brooke Road, Capitol Heights 20743
Accokeek Academy (K-8)	14600 Berry Road, Accokeek 20607
Flintstone	800 Comanche Drive, Oxon Hill 20745
Forest Heights	200 Talbert Drive, Oxon Hill 20745
Fort Foote	8300 Oxon Hill Road, Fort Washington 20744
Fort Washington Forest	1300 Fillmore Road, Fort Washington 20744
Francis Scott Key	2301 Scott Key Drive, District Heights 20747
Francis T. Evans	6720 Old Alexandria Ferry Road, Clinton 20735
Gaywood	6701 97th Avenue, Seabrook 20706
Gladys Noon Spellman	3324 64th Avenue, Cheverly 20785
Glassmanor	1011 Marcy Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
Glenarden Woods	7801 Glenarden Parkway, Glenarden 20706
Glenn Dale	6700 Glenn Dale Road, Glenn Dale 20769
Glenridge	7200 Gallatin Street, Landover Hills 20784
Greenbelt	66 Ridge Road, Greenbelt 20770
Heather Hills	12605 Heming Lane, Bowie 20716
High Bridge	7011 High Bridge Road, Bowie 20720
Highland Park	6501 Lowland Drive, Landover 20785
Hillcrest Heights	4305 22nd Place, Temple Hills 20748
Hollywood	9811 49th Avenue, College Park 20740
Hyattsville	5311 43rd Avenue, Hyattsville 20781
Indian Queen	9551 Fort Foote Road, Fort Washington 20744
J. Frank Dent	2700 Corning Avenue, Fort Washington 20744
James H. Harrison	13200 Larchdale Road, Laurel 20708
James McHenry	8909 McHenry Lane, Lanham 20706

James Ryder Randall	5410 Kirby Road, Clinton 20735
John H. Bayne	7010 Walker Mill Road, Capitol Heights 20743
Maya Angelou French Immersion	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
John Hanson Montessori	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Judge Sylvania W. Woods	3000 Church Street, Glenarden 20706
Judith P. Hoyer Montessori	2300 Belleview Avenue, Cheverly 20785
Kenilworth	12520 Kembridge Drive, Bowie 20715
Kettering	11000 Layton Street, Upper Marlboro 20774
Kingsford	1401 Enterprise Road, Mitchellville 20721
Lake Arbor	10205 Lake Arbor Way, Mitchellville 20721
Lamont	7101 Good Luck Road, New Carrollton 20784
Langley Park-McCormick	8201 15th Avenue, Hyattsville 20783
Laurel	516 Montgomery Street, Laurel 20707
Lewisdale	2400 Banning Place, Hyattsville 20783
Longfields	3300 Newkirk Avenue, Forestville 20747
Magnolia	8400 Nightingale Drive, Lanham 20706
Marlton	8506 Old Colony Drive South, Upper Marlboro 20772
Mary Harris "Mother" Jones	2405 Tecumseh Street, Adelphi 20783
Mattaponi	11701 Duley Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Melwood	7100 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Montpelier	9200 Muirkirk Road, Laurel 20708
Mount Rainier	4011 32nd Street, Mt. Rainier 20712
North Forestville	2311 Ritchie Road, Forestville 20747
Northview	3700 Northview Drive, Bowie 20716
Oakcrest	929 Hill Road, Landover 20786
Oaklands	13710 Laurel-Bowie Road, Laurel 20708
Overlook	3298 Curtis Drive, Temple Hills 20748
Oxon Hill	7701 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Paint Branch	5101 Pierce Avenue, College Park 20740
Panorama	2002 Callaway Street, Temple Hills 20748
Patuxent	4410 Bishopmill Drive, Upper Marlboro 20772
Perrywood	501 Watkins Park Drive, Largo 20774
Phyllis E. Williams	9601 Prince Place, Upper Marlboro 20774
Pointer Ridge	1110 Parkington Lane, Bowie 20716
Port Towns	4351 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Potomac Landing	12500 Ft. Washington Road, Fort Washington 20744
Princeton	6101 Baxter Drive, Suitland 20746
Ridgecrest	6120 Riggs Road, Hyattsville 20783
Riverdale	5006 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park 20737
Robert Frost	6419 85th Avenue, New Carrollton 20784
Dora Kennedy French Immersion	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706
Robert Goddard Montessori	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706
Robert R. Gray	4949 Addison Road, District Heights 20743
Rockledge	7701 Laurel-Bowie Road, Bowie 20715
Rogers Heights	4301 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Rosa L. Parks	6111 Ager Road, Hyattsville 20782
Rosaryville	9925 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Rose Valley	9800 Jacqueline Drive, Fort Washington 20744
Samuel Chase	5700 Fisher Road, Temple Hills 20748
Samuel P. Massie Academy (K-8)	3301 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
Scotchtown Hills	15950 Dorset Road, Laurel 20707
Seabrook	6001 Seabrook Road, Seabrook 20706
Seat Pleasant	6411 G Street, Seat Pleasant 20743
Skyline	6311 Randolph Road, Suitland 20746
Springhill Lake	6060 Springhill Drive, Greenbelt 20770

Suitland	4650 Homer Avenue, Suitland 20746
Tayac	8600 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
Templeton	6001 Carters Lane, Riverdale 20737
Thomas Claggett	2001 Addison Road, District Heights 20747
Thomas G. Pullen Performing Arts	700 Brightseat Road, Landover 20785
Thomas S. Stone	4500 34th Street, Mt. Rainier 20712
Tulip Grove	2909 Trainor Lane, Bowie 20715
University Park	4315 Underwood Street, Hyattsville 20782
Valley View	5500 Danby Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
VANSVILLE	6813 Ammendale Road, Beltsville 20705
Waldon Woods	10301 Thrift Road, Clinton 20735
Whitehall	3901 Woodhaven Lane, Bowie 20715
William Beanes	5108 Dianna Drive, Suitland 20746
William Paca	7801 Sheriff Road, Landover 20785
William W. Hall Academy (K-8)	5200 Marlboro Pike, Capitol Heights 20743
Woodmore	12500 Woodmore Road, Mitchellville 20721
Woodridge	5001 Flintridge Drive, Hyattsville 20784
Yorktown	7301 Race Track Road, Bowie 20715

Middle Schools

Benjamin Stoddert	2501 Olson Street, Temple Hills 20748
Benjamin Tasker	4901 Collington Road, Bowie 20715
Buck Lodge	2611 Buck Lodge Road, Adelphi 20783
Charles Carroll	6130 Lamont Drive, New Carrollton 20784
Drew-Freeman	2600 Brooks Drive, Suitland 20746
Dwight D. Eisenhower	13725 Briarwood Drive, Laurel 20708
Ernest Everett Just	1300 Campus Way North, Mitchellville 20721
G. James Gholson	900 Nalley Road, Landover 20785
Greenbelt	8950 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt 20770
Gwynn Park	8000 Dyson Road, Brandywine 20613
Hyattsville	6001 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville 20781
Isaac J. Gourdine	8700 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
James Madison	7300 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Kenmoor	2500 Kenmoor Drive, Landover 20785
Kettering	65 Herrington Drive, Upper Marlboro 20772
Martin Luther King, Jr.	4545 Ammendale Road, Beltsville 20705
Nicholas Orem	6100 Editors Park Drive, Hyattsville 20782
Oxon Hill	9570 Fort Foote Road, Ft. Washington 20744
Samuel Ogle	4111 Chelmont Lane, Bowie 20715
Stephen Decatur	8200 Pinewood Drive, Clinton 20735
Thomas Johnson	5401 Barker Place, Lanham 20706
Thurgood Marshall	4909 Brinkley Road, Temple Hills 20748
Walker Mill	800 Karen Boulevard, Capitol Heights 20743
William Wirt	62nd Place & Tuckerman Street, Riverdale 20782

High Schools

Bladensburg	4200 57th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Bowie	15200 Annapolis Road, Bowie 20715
Central	200 Cabin Branch Road, Capitol Heights 20743
Charles Herbert Flowers	10001 Ardwick-Ardmore Road, Springdale 20774
Crossland	6901 Temple Hills Road, Temple Hills 20748
Dr. Henry A. Wise, Jr.	12650 Brooke Lane, Upper Marlboro 20772
DuVal	9880 Good Luck Road, Lanham 20706
Eleanor Roosevelt	7601 Hanover Parkway, Greenbelt, MD 20770

Fairmont Heights
Frederick Douglass
Friendly
Gwynn Park
High Point
Largo
Laurel
Northwestern
Oxon Hill
Parkdale
Potomac
Suitland
Surrattsville

6501 Columbia Park Road, Landover 20785
8000 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
10000 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
13800 Brandywine Road, Brandywine 20613
3601 Powder Mill Road, Beltsville 20705
505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
8000 Cherry Lane, Laurel 20707
7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
6701 Leyte Drive, Oxon Hill MD 20745
6001 Good Luck Road, Riverdale 20737
5211 Boydell Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
5200 Silver Hill Road, Forestville 20747
6101 Garden Drive, Clinton 20735

Alternative Schools

Community-Based Classroom
Annapolis Road Academy (Alternative HS)
Green Valley Academy (Alternative MS/HS)
Edgar Allan Poe Academy (Alternative ES)

5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
2215 Chadwick Street, Temple Hills 20748
2001 Shadyside Avenue, Suitland 20746

Charter Schools

EXCEL Academy
Imagine Foundations Public Charter
Turning Point Academy
Lincoln Public Charter School
Possibility Prep Public Charter School

5811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale 20737
4605 Brown Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
7800 Good Luck Road, Greenbelt 20706
3120 Branch Avenue, Marlow Heights 20748
610 Largo Road, Largo 20774

Early Childhood Centers

Chapel Forge ECC
Frances Fuchs ECC
H. Winship Wheatley ECC

12711 Milan Way, Bowie 20715
11011 Cherry Hill Road, Beltsville 20705
8801 Ritchie Drive, Capitol Heights 20743

Kenmoor ECC

3211 82nd Road, Landover 20785

Environmental/Science

Howard B. Owens Science Ctr.
William S. Schmidt Environmental Ed. Ctr.

9601 Greenbelt Road, Lanham 20706
18501 Aquasco Road, Brandywine 20613

Evening High Schools

Crossland Evening HS
Northwestern Evening HS
Largo Evening HS

6901 Temple Hills Road, Temple Hills 20748
7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20774

Special Schools

C. Elizabeth Rieg School
Jessie B. Mason School
James E. Duckworth School
Margaret Brent School
Tanglewood School

15542 Peach Walker Drive, Mitchellville 20716
2710 Iverson Street, Temple Hills 20748
11201 Evans Trail, Beltsville 20705
5816 Lamont Terrace, New Carrollton 20784
8333 Woodyard Road, Clinton 20735

Vocational

Croom Vocational
Tall Oaks Vocational

9400 Surratts Road, Cheltenham 20623
2112 Church Road, Bowie 20721

All new school facilities will be included in the School Recycling Program within three months of opening.

4. Program Monitoring

The school system shall conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate reported or unreported pick-up and disposal complaints, meet with PGCPSS and Contractor staff to educate or review practices, and review Contractor compliance with the school recycling contract. Any issues which arise from these visits that are deemed deficiencies on the part of the Contractor will be detailed in writing and reported to the contractor. The Contractor shall promptly initiate actions to correct all deficiencies found. If deficiencies are not being satisfactorily corrected, the PGCPSS may take over the service and pursue it to completion, by contract or otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable to PGCPSS for all costs incurred.

The Contractor will also be available to conduct educational seminars and/or tours on new products, practices, and procedures for PGCPSS employees and/or students. The contractor is also responsible for keeping PGCPSS current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling in the State of Maryland and is required to work with the school system to further develop, implement and expand the system's existing recycling program.

The Prince George's County Public School System, Plant Operations Department, PGCPSS Director of School Facilities, Board of Education, PGCPSS Contract Manager, and the PGCPSS William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center will monitor the Public School Recycling Program to ensure participation.

The Prince George's Community College

From the launch of its campus-wide program in 1997 to present, Prince George's Community College (PGCC), located in Largo, Maryland has been and remains a leader in the County in the areas of waste management and recycling. The program primarily ensures adherence to the tenets of recycling from determining intended purchases and packaging, manner and location of required recovery, transportation and disposal, and the impact of packaging on the environment. The College, a recognized and leading member of the Maryland Green Registry since November of 2009, continues to work on reducing its carbon footprint by recycling paper such as office paper, colored office paper, computer paper, cardboard, newspaper, books, phone books, periodicals, magazines and more. It also recycles most aluminums, plastics and more. With the exception of lighting materials, glass products, in general, are not recycled for safety reason. Hence, glass vending products are discouraged and severely limited on the College campus. Previously implemented using only in-house resources and labor, the program is now partnering with local, certified and bonded professional recyclers due to the large number of recyclable materials that it is handling. Secured recyclable materials management (paper with sensitive or confidential information) continuous to be successful through a vendor-supported service.

Service includes collection, containment, secured destruction conducted on the College campus and subsequently taken off the College and completely destroyed.

The College had to increase the number and size of recycling containers around the campus by approximately 6% in 2018. The recycling program resulted in the reduction of about 167 tons of 19% of solid waste being sent to the County's landfill. Some recent figures are as follows:

Unsecured paper – 29.11 tons per year

Information-protected or “full secured” paper recycled – 19.39 tons per year

Aluminum and plastics recycled – 10 tons per year

PGCC, via its Facilities Management and Planning Department, uses only Green Seal Certified paper products in its restroom facilities made of 100% recovered paper fiber which meets or exceeds government guidelines for “post-consumer” materials. It has also installed high quality external and internal entrance matting and “trapping system” of matting made of 100% post-consumer recycled tires. It also uses HEPA filtration vacuum cleaners which are capable of trapping and removing 99.97% of airborne particles down to 0.3 microns, thereby, reducing vacuum dust emissions escaping back out into the environment. The College has completely eliminated the use of refrigerants with hydrochlorofluorocarbons (better known as “HCFCs”) which damage the ozone layer, in sustaining its chiller systems. Within the past five (5) years, PGCC has received several awards, namely: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), “Standard Certification” for its building renovation and or/construction in 2014 for its Center for Advanced Technology, and “Gold Certification” for its Culinary Arts Building in 2018. Soon, the Queen Anne Performing Arts Center, a LEED-certified facility will be launched.

The program is under the direction and oversight of the College's Facilities Management and Planning Executive Director and monitored by the Department's leadership group composed of the Director of Facilities Planning, Design and Construction, the Director of Facility Operations (Trades) and the Manager of Facility Operations. The County will continue to monitor this program thorough frequent contact with the Facility Manager.

APPENDIX G
Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan

Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan

Background

The Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 370 (the “law”) which amends Section 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and added a new Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland to address the requirements of office building recycling. The law took effect on October 1, 2019 and requires the County Recycling Plan to address by October 1, 2020, the collection and recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space. Further, Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article requires each owner of an office building to provide recycling containers for the collection of recyclable materials by October 1, 2021. Specifically, paper, cardboard, metal and plastic materials are to be included in the recycling program.

Currently, Prince George’s County government agencies participate in the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) which organizes recyclable and trash collection at all County government buildings, noting that government offices are the largest generators of waste papers, cardboard, etc. The first bid for the collection and hauling of recyclable materials from County offices occurred in 2011 via single-stream collection scheme. It resulted in a recycling increase of 46.5%. Since FY2016, CORP tonnage has been averaging 240 tons a year with 245.28 tons in FY2016, 133.79 tons in FY2017, 233 tons in FY2018 and 252 tons in FY2019. Prior to 2011, the County maintained a dual stream collection service for recyclables. Materials are brought to the County’s MRF for processing and marketing. Collection is being done by a County-contracted hauler. To date, there are 89 CORP-established locations throughout the County and continues to expand. Recycling rate at County offices has significantly increased with the installation of new exterior and interior recycling and trash bins. Offices outside of the government center have made requests to be included in the program.

The County has an expansive legislation requiring commercial and industrial properties to undertake recycling and the requirements of the “law” is already embedded in the current legislation. The number of offices in Prince George’s County, specific to the space requirements of the Bill, is yet to be determined. However, per the US Census Bureau, there were 15,300 employer establishments in the County in 2017. An employer establishment is referred to as a “single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.”

Existing Legislations

County Council Bill CB-87-2012, which was enacted on January 22, 2013, requires the owners of all commercial and industrial properties and businesses to provide an opportunity at their properties and for tenants, if any, to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials. County Council Bill 12-2018, which was enacted on September 24, 2018, strengthened CB-87-2012 by requiring all commercial and industrial properties to provide tenants, patrons and customers access to exterior and interior recycling for not only its employees, but to the public/customer base, as well.

The law took effect on July 1, 2019 and is being enforced and monitored by the Prince George's County Department of the Environment. Effectively on the said date, owners, tenants or operators should provide at least equally-sized and equally convenient recycling containers to accompany each trash container both on the exterior and interior of stores and offices. Appropriate and visible recycling and trash signages must accompany the containers. An annual report is required to be submitted to the County indicating recyclable materials collected and volume including collection and disposal methods.

The law provides an overarching framework for Prince George's County recycling program involving County facilities, single-family residences, multi-family and commercial facilities. It also directs County offices and agencies to participate in the CORP. The Department of the Environment (DoE) provides technical assistance with respect to preparing recycling plans and reports, if needed. Although the County's recycling laws are more stringent than the State requirements, as the County's requirement is for all businesses and is not based on square footage or number of employees, the "law" complements and supports CB 12-2018 in terms of objectives and goals and affirms what the County currently does to promote County-wide recycling.

Materials included in the Program

The County is implementing a single-stream recycling program which covers a range of recyclable materials collected altogether. Recyclables include paper, corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons, catalogs, frozen food packaging, hard and soft-covered books, kraft paper bags and wrapping paper, magazines, newspapers with inserts, paper board, food and beverage containers made from aluminum, bimetal, ferrous, and steel, aluminum foil, glass bottles and jars, plastics with resin identification numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 & 7, such as narrow neck and wide neck plastic food and beverage containers and empty aerosol cans. Excluded are numbers 4 (LDPE) and 6 (Polystyrene) since the County's MRF does not accept or process the material due to the lack of viable end-markets and such material as plastic bags causes major equipment jams and failures resulting in expensive MRF downtime for repairs.

Collection, Transportation and Treatment of Materials

All recyclable items are placed in one container and collected single-stream. In the case of the CORP, collection is done by a County contracted hauler and materials are brought to the County's MRF. Private offices, owners and operators are responsible for hiring haulers to collect and transport their materials. They have the option to bring materials to the County's MRF for a fee (tipping fee) or to recycling facilities that their haulers choose, provided they have an accounting of materials collected and they are included in the recycling report that they or their designated haulers submit to the County.

Marketing of Materials

For CORP, collected materials are brought to the County-owned MRF for separation, processing, baling and marketing. Maryland Environmental Service (MES) operates the MRF on behalf of the County and they are also responsible for marketing the materials. Currently, commercial property and office building owners and tenants make their own arrangements for collecting and hauling their materials to recycling facilities.

They are then required to submit an annual recycling report to the County. For new office buildings and properties, DoE will ensure CB-12-2018 and the “law” compliance including reporting requirements.

List of Offices

A database of private offices will be established as the implementation of Senate Bill 370 progresses.

Program Dissemination and Monitoring

CB-12-2018 meets the requirements of the “law” and necessary outreach had been conducted with the business sector. The Department of the Environment has been providing technical assistance as well to guide businesses on implementing recycling programs. Specifically, recycling inspectors have been mobilized on this as part of their enforcement and monitoring tasks. Cases of non-compliance are being documented and reported. Office building owners and tenants are required to explain in writing the reasons for non-compliance and corresponding actions to be taken to address implementation issues. The Recycling Section will continue to do its task of ensuring that CB-12-2018 and the “law” are complied with by businesses.