2024

Annual NPDES MS4 Report

Prepared for:

Maryland Department of the Environment

Water Management Administration

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Baltimore, Maryland 21230

Prince George's County,
Department of the Environment

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12/31/2024

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

2024 Annual Report

Prepared for

Maryland Department of the Environment
Water Management Administration
1800 Washington Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21230

Prepared by

Prince George's County Government
Department of the Environment
Stormwater Management Division
1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500
Largo, Maryland 20774

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Effective December 2, 2022, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) renewed the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit with the increased responsibilities. In the permit history this was the fifth (5th) permit issued to the County (also referred as fifth generation permit). This report summarizes the activities carried out by various departments and agencies within Prince George's County in accordance with fourth (4th) and (5th) generation permit during fiscal year (FY) 2024, the period of July 2023 through June 2024. This year's report is revised to include updates per the 5th generation permit requirements.

In FY 2024, the County vigorously continued its efforts to reduce pollutants entering its waterways in accordance with the objectives of the MS4 permit. These efforts cut across a wide swath of agencies and programs. In FY 2024, the County's notable accomplishments toward meeting the MS4 goals included:

Restoration Accomplishments

- To date, a total of 6,547 acres of impervious area, of which 428 acres towards the 5th generation permit, have been treated and about 1,709 acres are in active planning or construction. The treated impervious acres exceed the second-year restoration requirement of 214 acres for the fifth-generation permit.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Inspections (MS4 Regulated Land)

- County inspectors evaluated 151 outfalls in spring/summer 2024 to ascertain the presence of illicit discharges. Of these outfalls, 43 received chemical testing with four (4) sites recording parameters above pollutant thresholds. Property owners were notified of non-compliance and issued corrective action notices to resolve these discharge problems ensuring that all issues were resolved satisfactorily by the end of the reporting period.

- The County conducted inspections of 89 commercial and industrial complexes and identified 21 water quality concerns which the County staff then investigated and worked with property owners to satisfactorily resolve.

Litter Control

- Trash reduction in the Anacostia watershed included approximately 392.850 pounds of litter.

- The County conducted several countywide trash reductions, litter reduction, and recycling programs. In FY 2024, a total of 1,234 tons of litter and illegal dumping was collected and disposed.

Outreach and Education

- The County hosted over 500 environmental education and outreach events that promoted environmental awareness, green initiatives, and community involvement in reducing pollutants in its waterways. With printed materials such as brochures or newsletters; electronic materials such as website pages; mass media such as newspaper articles or public service announcements (radio or television); and conducting targeted workshops on stormwater management for the public, the total outreach efforts by the County were over 500.

- In FY 2024, about 7,323 trees were planted in Prince George's County; 4,028 of those were native species. Prince George's County also received the Tree City Awards it has every year since 1983.

Monitoring and Assessment

- The County continued its chemical, physical, and biological monitoring and assessment of the Bear Branch watershed. Slight improvements in water quality were noted. This information can be found in Prince George's County, Maryland—Long-Term Stormwater Monitoring Program —Bear Branch Annual Report 2024, included in the flash memory drive. To address BMP effectiveness, The County has joined the Pooled Monitoring Program administered by The Chesapeake Bay Trust for FY 2025 and beyond.

- The County developed a draft plan for watershed assessment and trend monitoring related to stream biology, bacteria, and chloride. The final plan was submitted to MDE on March 27, 2024.

Land Development and Storm Water Management Controls

- In FY 2024, 153 concept plans for stormwater control were approved.

Land Development Inspection Enforcement

- The County staff performed 8,312 stormwater construction inspections and 9,925 sediment control inspections.

These achievements are further described in this report, with supporting details provided in the MS4 geodatabase and the additional documents on the accompanying flash memory drive to this report.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	Alternative Compliance Program
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
ARP	Anacostia Restoration Plan
ASD	Animal Services Division, DoE
AWCAC	Anacostia Watershed Citizens Advisory Committee
AWS	Anacostia Watershed Society
B-IBI	Benthic-index of biotic integrity
BMP	Best management practices
BOD_5	5-day biochemical oxygen demand
C	Celsius
CA	Community association/civic association/condominium association
CBLP	Chesapeake Bay Landscape Professional
CBT	Chesapeake Bay Trust
CAB	County Administrative Building
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
CKAR	Central Kenilworth Avenue Revitalization Community Development Corporation
CO	Carbon monoxide
COMAR	Code of Maryland Regulations
COPE	Community Outreach Promoting Empowerment, DoE
CPCS	Capital Projects Construction Section, DoE
CPDS	Capital Projects Design Section, DoE
CRI	Community Referenced Instructional Program
Cu	Total copper
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWP	Clean Water Partnership
DC	District of Columbia
DIR	Director's Office, Department of the Environment
DoE	Prince George's County Department of the Environment
DO	Director's Office
DPIE	Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement
DPW	Department of Public Works
DPW&T	Prince George's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
E. coli	*Escherichia coli*
ECO	ECO City Farm
EED	Environmental Engineering Division, Health Department
EFC	Environmental Finance Center
EHDC	Environmental Health/Disease Control Division
EMC	Event mean concentration
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPS	Environmental Programs Section
EPIC	Empowering People with Intellectual Challenges
ESD	Environmental site design
ESS	Engineering Services Section, DoE
ETHM	End Time Harvest Ministries
FD	Fire Department
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Ft	Feet
FY	Fiscal year (the period from July 1 to June 30)
GIS	Geographic information system
HAZMAT	Prince George's County Hazardous Materials Team
HD	Prince George's County Health Department
HMD	Prince George's County Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department, Hazardous Materials Division
HOA	Homeowner association
I	Interstate
ICS	Inspection and Compliance Section
ID	Inspections Division, DPIE; also identification number
IDDE	Illicit discharge detection and elimination
IPM	Integrated pest management
KPGCB	Keep Prince George's County Beautiful
LED	Light-emitting diode
LID	Low impact development
LLC	Limited Liability Corporation
MAEOE	Maryland Association for Environmental and Outdoor Education
MBSS	Maryland Biological Stream Survey
MD	Maryland
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MES	Maryland Environmental Service
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
MDNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
M-NCPPC	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
MPN B/100 mL	Most probable number of Bacteria per 100 milliliters
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MWCOG	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
NACA	Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America
NDC	Neighborhood Design Center
NOI	Notice of intent
NO3+NO2	Total nitrate + nitrite
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

OCS	Prince George's County Office of Central Services
OEPM	Office of Engineering and Project Management, DPW&T
OHM	Office of Highway Maintenance, DPW&T
OSDM	Office of Storm Drain Maintenance, DPW&T
Pb	Total lead
P_E	Precipitation estimated for target rainfall
PE	Professional Engineer
PFCC	People for Change Coalition
PGCLitterTRAK	Prince George's County litter reporting smartphone application
PG	Prince George's
PGCPS	Prince George's County Public Schools
pH	A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution (comes from potential of hydrogen)
POI	Point of investigation
ppm	Parts per million
PSS	Program Support Section, DoE
R&DS	Research and Development Section, DoE
RBP	Rapid bioassessment protocols
RRD	Resource Recovery Division, DoE (formerly known as Waste Management Division)
SIC	Standard industrial classification
SD	Sustainability Division, DoE (formerly known as Sustainable Initiatives Division)
SMD	Stormwater Management Division, DoE
SSD	Strategic Services Division
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
SRRD	Site/Road Plan Review Division, DPIE
SSG	Stormwater Stewardship Grant
STEM	Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
SWANA	Solid Waste Association of North America
SWM	Stormwater management
SWMF	Stormwater management facility
SWMP	Stormwater management program
SWPPP	Stormwater pollution prevention plan
TBD	To be determined
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TNI	Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative
TP	Total phosphorus
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TSS	Total suspended solids
UM	University of Maryland
UMES	University of Maryland Extension Service
USC	United States Code
WIP	Watershed implementation plan
WLA	Waste load allocation
WMATA	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WSSC	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
Zn	Total zinc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Prince George's County Department of the Environment, Stormwater Management Division, has prepared this 2024 NPDES MS4 Annual Report on behalf of Prince George's County. The status of the County's NPDES programs is based upon information solicited from County agencies that administer jurisdiction-wide stormwater programs and accomplishments achieved in partnership with State and Federal agencies and non-profit organizations providing grant and SRF funding and general support. Primary administrative and technical personnel responsible for compliance with the NPDES MS4 Permit are referenced in the "Permit Administration" section, beginning on page 9 of this report. The following groups also provide the County with programmatic assistance, information and/or ancillary funding to assist the County's efforts in protecting and improving water resources:

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
- Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Planning

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Maryland Department of the Environment
Neighborhood Design Center
Prince George's County Agencies
- Environment:
  - Director's Office: Communications and Community Engagement Section
  - Strategic Services Division: Budget and Procurement Section
  - Stormwater Management Division: Capital Projects Construction Section, Capital Projects Design Section, Environmental Programs Section, Inspection and Compliance Section
  - Resource Recovery Division: Disposal Section, Recycling Section, Project Management Section, Collections Section
  - Sustainability Division: Community Outreach Promoting Empowerment Section
- Public Safety: Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department's Hazardous Materials Division
- Health and Human Services Department: Health Department's Environmental Engineering Program
- Office of Information Technology
- Public Works and Transportation:
  - Office of Engineering and Project Management: Engineering Services Division
  - Office of Engineering and Project Management: Highway and Bridge Design Division
  - Office of Highway Maintenance: Special Services Division
  - Office of Storm Drain Maintenance: Storm Drainage Maintenance Division
  - Office of Transportation: Transit Planning Section
- Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement: Site/Road Plan Review Division, Inspections Division, Enforcement Division, Building Plan Review Division

Prince George's County Beautification Committee
Prince George's County Public Schools
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
United States Army Corps of Engineers
Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the activities carried out by various departments and agencies within Prince George's County in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit during fiscal year (FY) 2024, the period of July 2023 through June 2024.

Following this chapter, each section of the permit is spelled out and the County's compliance activities related to that permit condition are described, with an emphasis on those actions taken in FY 2024. These chapters are organized by the four parts of the permit: (1) identification, (2) definitions, (3) water quality, and (4) standard permit conditions. However, the substance of the report is in the fourth part where the County's compliance activities related to numerous permit conditions are described extensively. Where necessary, the reader is directed to follow-up information in this report or in the accompanying flash memory drive that includes MS4 geodatabase and other supporting documents.

Dated June 28, 2024, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) provided its comments on the FY 2023 NPDES MS4 annual report and other associated reports. County's response to MDE's comments is included in Appendix A of the report. Where important, the reader is directed to follow-up information in this report or MS4 geodatabase in the accompanying flash memory drive.

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PART I: IDENTIFICATION

Permit Condition Part I: Prince George's County's NPDES MS4 Discharge Permit 20-DP-3314 MD0068284 covers stormwater discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system in Prince George's County, Maryland, except for the City of Bowie. This permit was issued on December 2, 2022 and will remain in effect through December 1, 2027.

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PART II: DEFINITIONS

Permit Condition Part II: As required by MDE, terms used in this permit are defined in relevant chapters of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122-124 or the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.08.01, 26.17.01, and 26.17.02. Terms not defined in CFR or COMAR shall have the meanings attributed by common use.

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PART III: WATER QUALITY

Permit Condition Part III: As required by MDE, the Prince George's County must manage, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program (SWMP) in accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and corresponding stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations, 40 CFR Part 122-124, to meet the following requirements:

1. *Effectively prohibit pollutants in stormwater discharges or other unauthorized discharges into the MS4 as necessary to comply with Maryland's receiving water quality standards;*
2. *Attain applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for each established or approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for each receiving water body, consistent with Title 33 of the U.S. Code (USC) §1342(p)(3)(B)(iii); 40 CFR §122.44(k)(2) and (3); and*
3. *Comply with all other provisions and requirements contained in this permit, and in plans and schedules developed in fulfillment of this permit.*

Compliance with all the conditions contained in PARTs IV through VII of this permit shall constitute compliance with §402(p)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA and adequate progress toward compliance with Maryland's receiving water quality standards and any EPA approved stormwater WLAs for this permit term.

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PART IV: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

Permit Condition Part IV. A: Prince George's County shall designate an individual to act as a liaison with the Maryland Department of the Environment (Department) for the implementation of this permit. The County shall provide the coordinator's name, title, address, phone number, and email address. Additionally, the County shall submit in its annual reports to the Department an organizational chart detailing personnel and groups responsible for major NPDES program tasks in this permit. The Department shall be notified in annual reports of any changes in personnel or organization relative to NPDES program tasks.

Jeff DeHan, Associate Director, Stormwater Management Division, Department of the Environment, Prince George's County, is the current liaison for the implementation of this permit. Table A-1 below identifies the lead program management and current technical personnel. Table A-2 provides addresses of the coordinating agencies and Figure A-1 through Figure A-13 provides organization charts detailing personnel and groups responsible for major NPDES program tasks.

Table A-1. Key Prince George's County Staff.

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
Permit Administration	DoE/SMD	Jeff DeHan, Associate Director Stormwater Management Division jmdehan@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5838	Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906
Legal Authority	Office of Law	County Attorney 301-952-5225	N/A
Source Identification	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chambal Pandey, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section cpandey@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5175
Storm Drain System (Permitting)	DoE/DPIE	Yonas Tesfai, Engineer IV Site/Road Plan Review Division YSTesfai@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5725	Tony Newsome, Engineer II Site/Road Plan Review Division, DPIE acnewsome@co.pg.md.us 301-883-7647
Storm Drain System (Maintenance)	DoE/DPW&T	Joanna Smith, Associate Director Office of Storm Drain Maintenance jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8533	Mary C. Sherrill, Chief of Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements Office of Storm Drain Maintenance mcsherrill@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2710
Industrial Commercial Sources	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection Programs Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us	Paul DeSousa, Code Enforcement Officer, Inspection and Compliance Section

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
		301-883-5976	pddesousa@co.pg.md.us (301) 883-5871
Urban Best Management Practices (BMP)	DoE/SMD	Jeff DeHan, Associate Director Stormwater Management Division jmdehan@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5838 Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906	Frank Galosi, Section Head Capital Projects Design Section flgalosi@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5876 James M. Lyons, Administrator Clean Water Partnership jmlyons@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3634
Impervious Surfaces	DoE/SMD	Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906	Charles Walsh, IT Project Coordinator IV Environmental Programs Section cwalsh@co.pg.md.us
Water Quality Monitoring	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chris Clark, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section ckclark@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5824
Water Quality Improvement Projects	DoE/SMD	Jeff DeHan, Associate Director Stormwater Management Division jmdehan@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5838 Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906	Frank Galosi, Section Head Capital Projects Design Section flgalosi@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5876 James M. Lyons, Administrator Clean Water Partnership jmlyons@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3634
Management Programs			
Stormwater Management			
Implementing SWM Design Policies and Principles	DPIE/SRRD	Rey de Guzman, P.E. Associate Director Site/Road Plan Review Division rsdeguzman@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060	Mariwan Abdullah, P.E. Chief Site/Road Plan Review Division Mabdullah@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060
SWM Programmatic Information	DPIE/SRRD	Mariwan Abdullah, P.E. Chief Site/Road Plan Review Division Mabdullah@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060	Yonas Tesfai, Engineer IV Site/Road Plan Review Division YSTesfai@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060
SWM Design Manual	DPIE/SRRD	Rey de Guzman, P.E., Associate Director Site/Road Plan Review Division	Mariwan Abdullah, P.E., Chief Site/Road Plan Review Division

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
		mcgiles@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060	rsdeguzman@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060
Erosion and Sediment Control and SWM Construction Inspections	DPIE/ID	Scottie Mauney, Code Enforcement Officer, Inspections Division RSPatel@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3820	See program manager
Private BMP Inspection and Enforcement	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection and Compliance Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5976	Paul DeSousa, Code Enforcement Officer, Inspection and Compliance Section pgdesousa@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5871
Public BMP Inspection and Maintenance	DPW&T/OSDM	Joanna Smith, Associate Director Office of Storm Drain Maintenance jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8533	Mary C. Sherrill, Chief of Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements Office of Storm Drain Maintenance mcsherrill@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2710
Erosion and Sediment Control			
Erosion and Sediment Control	DPIE/ID	Ramesh Patel, Code Enforcement Officer, Inspections Division RSPatel@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3820	See program manager
Quarterly Grading	DPIE/SRDD	Yonas Tesfai, P.E. Site Road Plan Review Division ystesfai@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5725	Claudel Passo, Engineer III Site/Road Plan Review Division CPNguefack@co.pg.md.us 301-636-2060
Illicit Connection and Enforcement Program			
Field Screening and Outfall Sampling	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection and Compliance Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5976	Paul DeSousa, Code Enforcement Officer Inspection and Compliance Section pddesousa@co.pg.md.us (301) 883-5871
Commercial Industrial Area Surveys	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection and Compliance Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5976	Paul DeSousa, Code Enforcement Officer Inspection and Compliance Section pddesousa@co.pg.md.us (301) 883-5871
Investigation and Enforcement	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection and Compliance Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5976	Paul DeSousa, Code Enforcement Officer, Inspection and Compliance Section pddesousa@co.pg.md.us

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
			(301) 883-5871
	HD/EED	Susan W. Thweatt, Program Chief Environmental Engineering/Policy Program swthweatt@co.pg.md.us 301-883-7682	See program manager
	FD/EMS	Jonathan W. Bender, Chief Fire/EMS Department jwbender@co.pg.md.us 301-262-6325	Matthew McCloskey, Captain Fire/EMS Department mwmccloskey@co.pg.md.us 301-262-6325
Trash and Litter			
Program Assessment and Public Education and Outreach	DoE/SD	Dawn Hawkins-Nixon, Associate Director Sustainability Division dhnixon@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5839	See program manager
Trash and Litter Control – Private Property	DPIE	Valerie Carey, Associate Director Enforcement Division vcarey@co.pg.md.us 301-883-6067	See program manager
Street Sweeping	DPW&T/OHMD	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Michael O. Brown, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM mobrown@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520
Recycling, Trash and Garbage Collection, Public Education	DoE/RRD	Marilyn Naumann, Associate Director Resource Recovery Division merybak@co.pg.md.us 240-508-9635	See program manager
Property Management and Maintenance			
SWPPP	DoE/SMD	George Nicol, Section Head Inspection and Compliance Section gsnicol@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5976	Ken Krantz Inspection and Compliance Section kekrantz@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5958
Street Sweeping	DPW&T/OHMD	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Michael O. Brown, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM mobrown@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520
Storm Drain Maintenance	DPW&T/OSDM	Joanna Smith, Associate Director Office of Storm Drain Maintenance jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8533	Mary C. Sherrill, Chief of Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements Office of Storm Drain Maintenance mcsherrill@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2710

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
Vegetation Management	DPW&T/OHM/ OSDM	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520 Joanna Smith, Associate Director Office of Storm Drain Maintenance jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8533	Michael O. Brown, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM mobrown@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520 Mary C. Sherrill, Chief of Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements Office of Storm Drain Maintenance mcsherrill@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2710
Roadside Litter Control	DPW&T/OHM	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Michael O. Brown, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM mobrown@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520
Snow and Ice Control	DPW&T/OHM	Michael Brown, Acting Associate Director, OHM mobrown@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Mary L. Holden, Planning Chief Office of Highway Maintenance mlholden@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2705
Public Education			
Community Outreach and Education	DoE/SD	Mary Abe, Deputy Associate Director, Sustainability Division Natural Resources and Climate Resilience Programs mabe@co.pg.md.us 240-539-0511	Carole Barth, Planner IV Manager, Tree Conservation and Conservation Landscaping Programs cabarth@co.pg.md.us 240-532-1299
	DoE/Director Office	Linda Lowe, Public Information Specialist Communications and Community Engagement Section lmlowe@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5952	See program manager
Restoration Plans and TMDL			
Watershed Assessments	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	See program manager
Restoration Plans	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Consultant Services
Public Participation	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	See program manager

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
TMDL Compliance			
Water Quality Retrofits	DoE/SMD	Frank Galosi, Section Head Capital Projects Design Section flgalosi@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5876 James M. Lyons, Administrator Clean Water Partnership jmlyons@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3634	See program manager
Construction of SWM Retrofits	DoE/SMD	Joanna Smith, Section Head Capital Projects Construction Section jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5991	See program manager
Local and Bay TMDL Load Reduction and Tracking Program	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chambal Pandey, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section cpandey@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5175
Program Evaluation	DoE/SMD	Jeff DeHan, Associate Director Stormwater Management Division jmdehan@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5838	Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906
Assessment of Controls			
Watershed Restoration Assessment	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chris Clark, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section ckclark@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5824
Watershed Assessment Monitoring	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chris Clark, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section ckclark@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5824
Program Funding			
	DoE/SSD	Brandon Key, Budget Manager Department of the Environment bkey@co.pg.md.us 301-952-3954	Dawnita Smith, Budget Management Analyst Budget and Procurement Section drsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-952-3300
	DPW&T/BMD	Kristy M. Cluster, Budget Manager Budget Management Division Department of Public Works and Transportation KCluster@co.pg.md.us	See program manager

Table A-2. Department Addresses.

Department/ Division/Section	Address
DoE/DO:	Department of the Environment, Director's Office 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SMD:	Department of the Environment, Stormwater Management Division (SMD) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SMD/CPDS:	Department of the Environment, SMD, Capital Projects Design Section (CPDS) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SMD/CPCS:	Department of the Environment, SMD, Capital Projects Construction Section (CPCS) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SMD/ICS:	Department of the Environment, SMD, Inspection & Compliance Section (ICS) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SMD/EPS:	Department of the Environment, SMD, Environmental Programs Section (EPS) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SD:	Department of the Environment, Sustainability Division (SD) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SD/ESS:	Department of the Environment, SD, Engineering Services Section (ESS) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/SD/ NRCRP:	Department of the Environment, SD, Natural Resources & Climate Resilience Programs (NRCRP) 1801 McCormick Drive, Suite 500, Largo, MD 20774
DoE/RRD:	Department of the Environment, Resource Recovery Division (RRD) 3500 Brown Station Road, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774
DPW&T:	Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 300, Largo, MD 20774
DPW&T/OEPM:	Department of Public Works and Transportation, Office of Engineering & Project Management (OEPM) 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 400, Largo, MD 20774
DPW&T/OHMD:	Department of Public Works and Transportation, Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) 8400 D'Arcy Road, Forestville, MD 20747
DPW&T/OSDM	Department of Public Works and Transportation, Office of Storm Drain Maintenance (OSDM) 8400 D'Arcy Road, Forestville, MD 20747
DPW&T/BMD	Department of Public Works and Transportation, Budget Management Division, 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 320, MD 20774
DPIE:	Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement (DPIE) 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 230, Largo, MD 20774
HD/EHDC:	Health Department, Environmental Health/Disease Control Division 9201 Basil Court, Suite 318, Largo, MD 20774

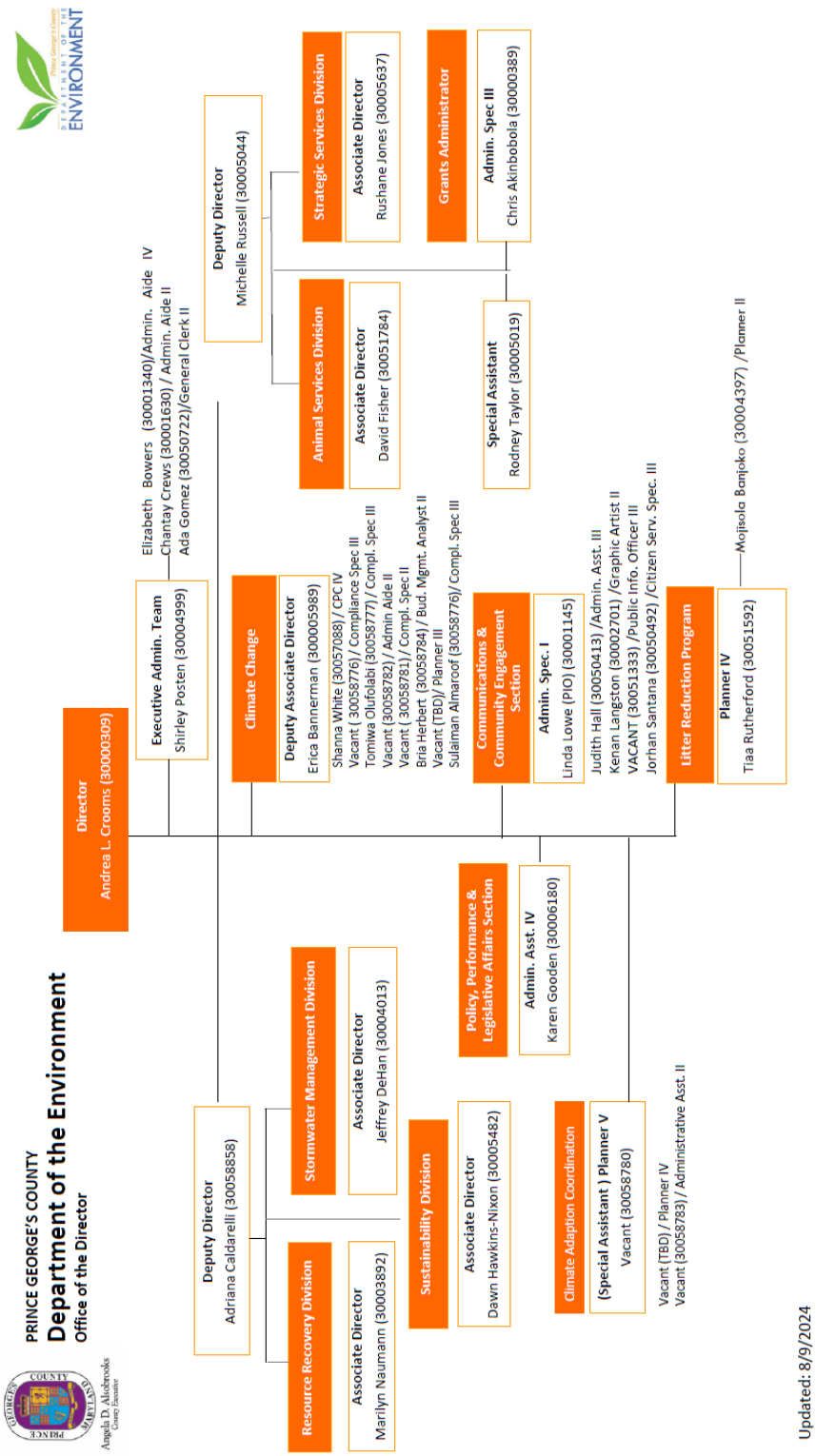

Figure A-1. Department of the Environment - Office of the Director Organizational Chart.

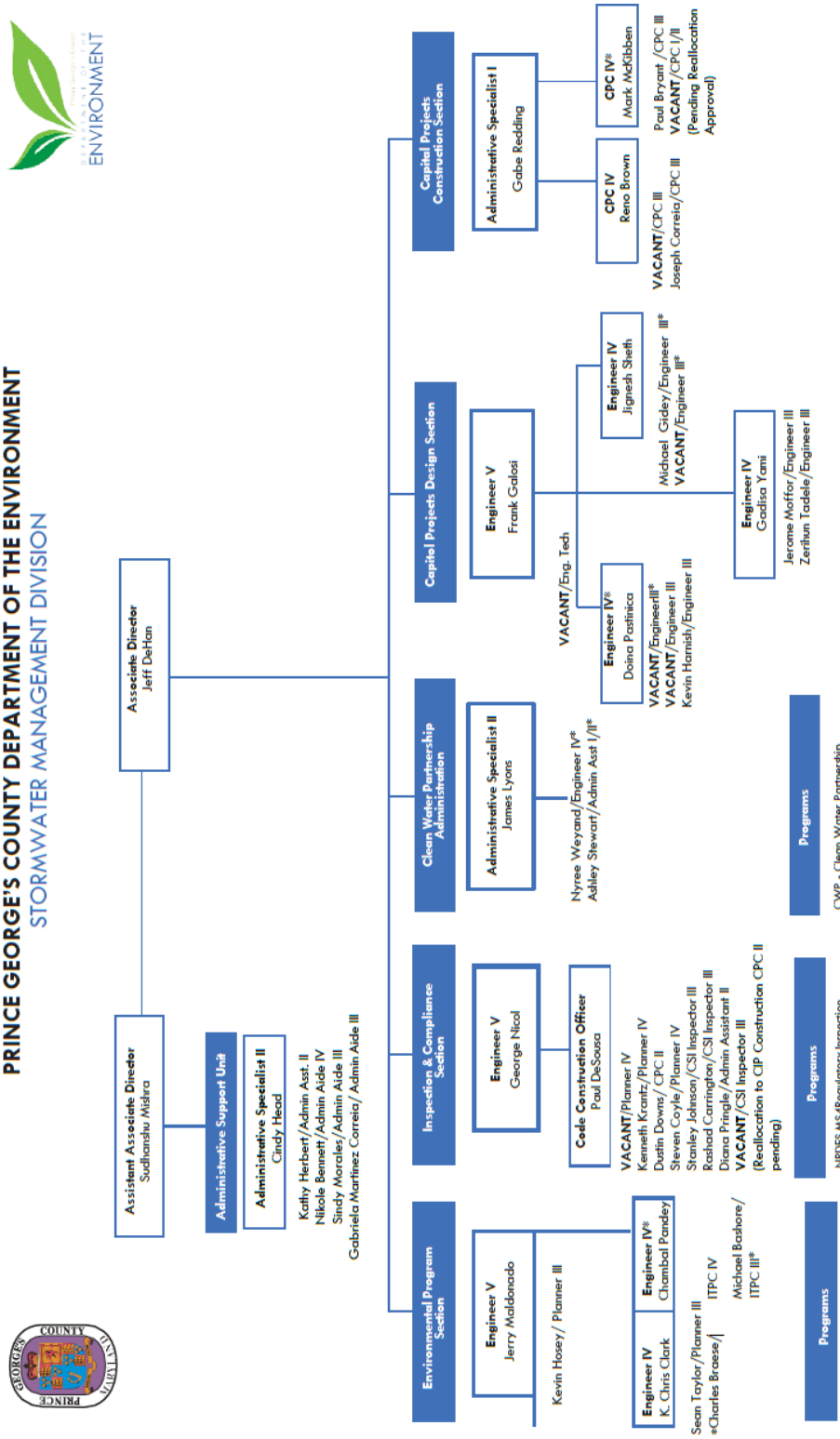

Figure A-2. Department of the Environment - Stormwater Management Division Organizational Chart.

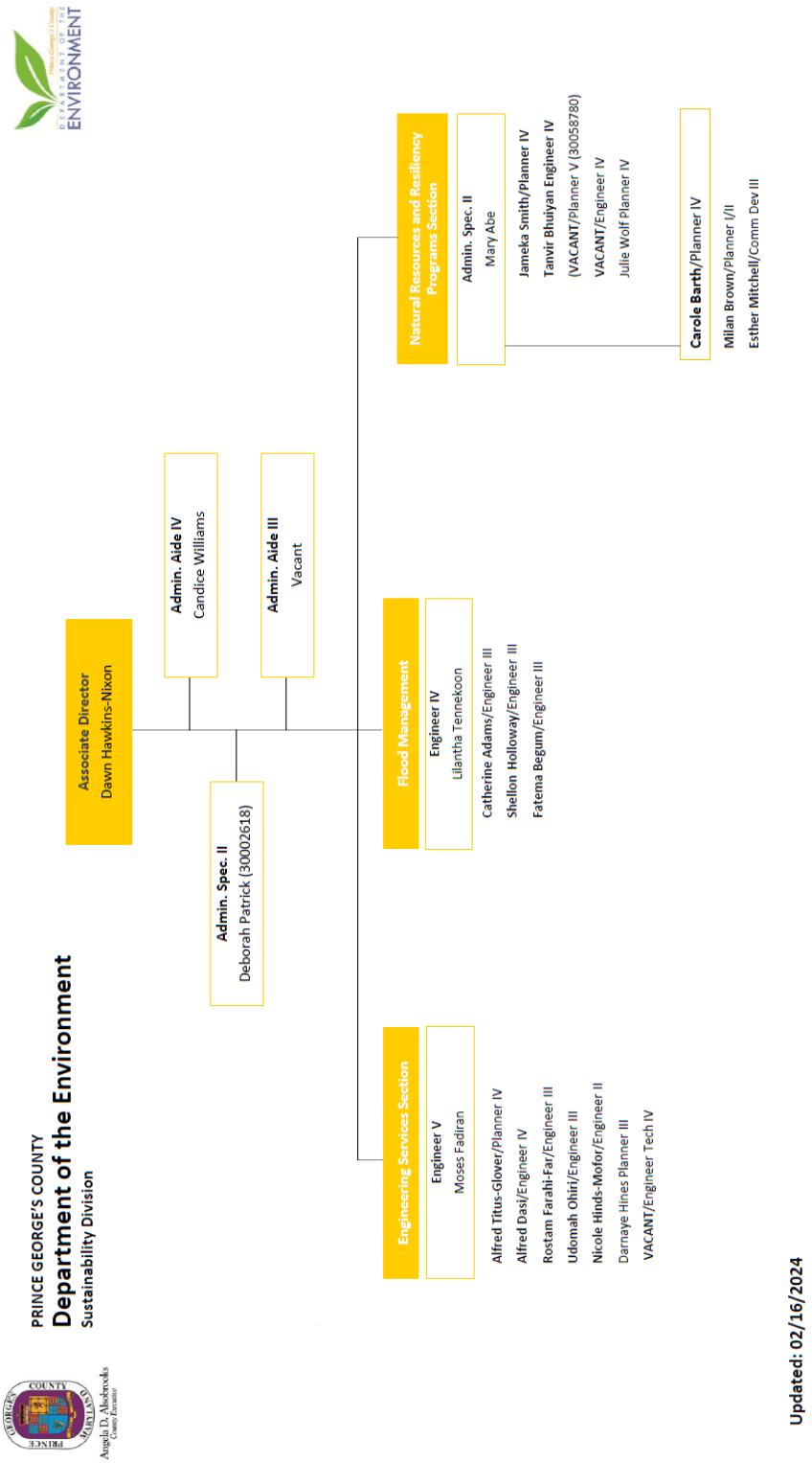

Figure A-3. Department of the Environment - Sustainability Division Organizational Chart.

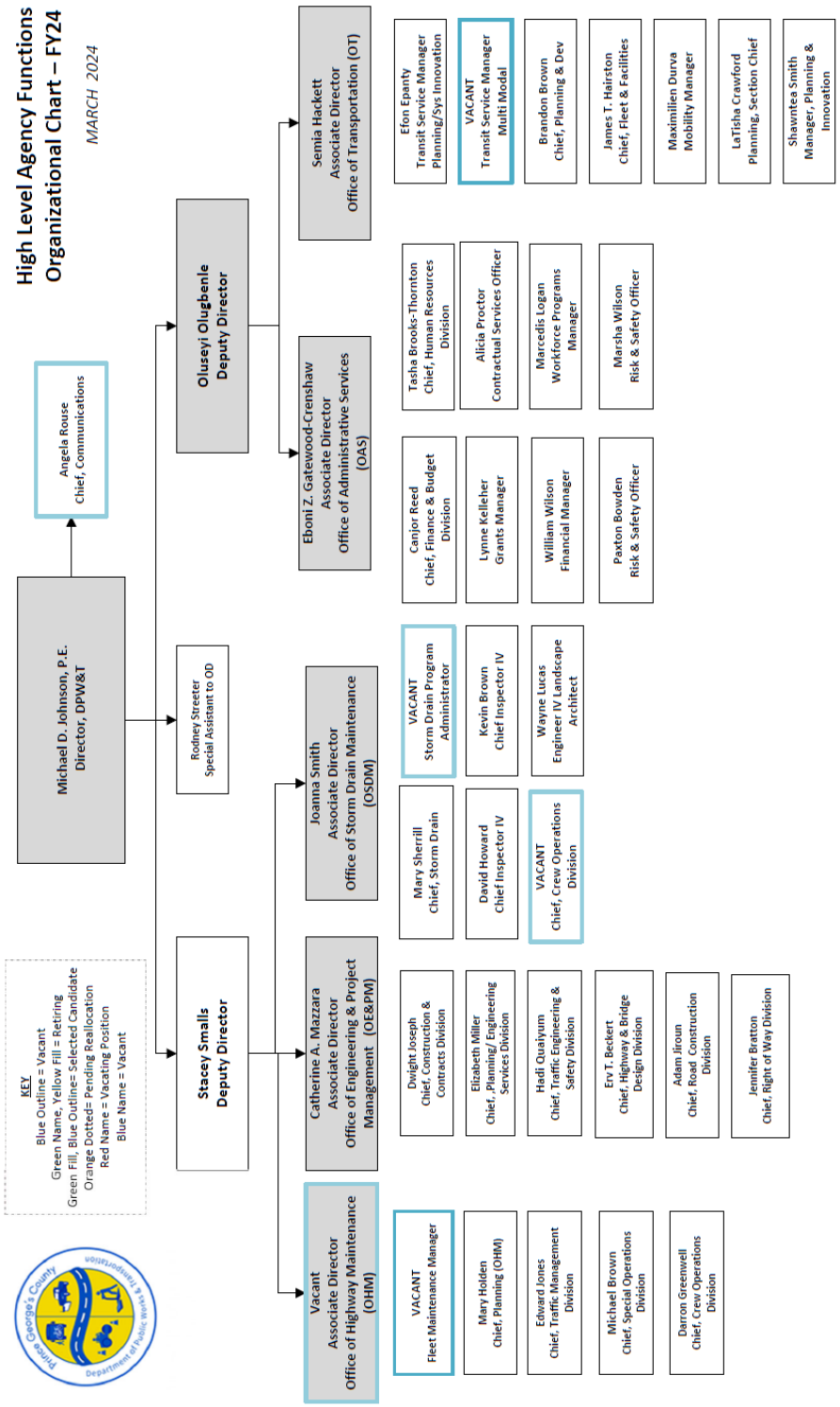

Figure A-4. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of the Director Organizational Chart.

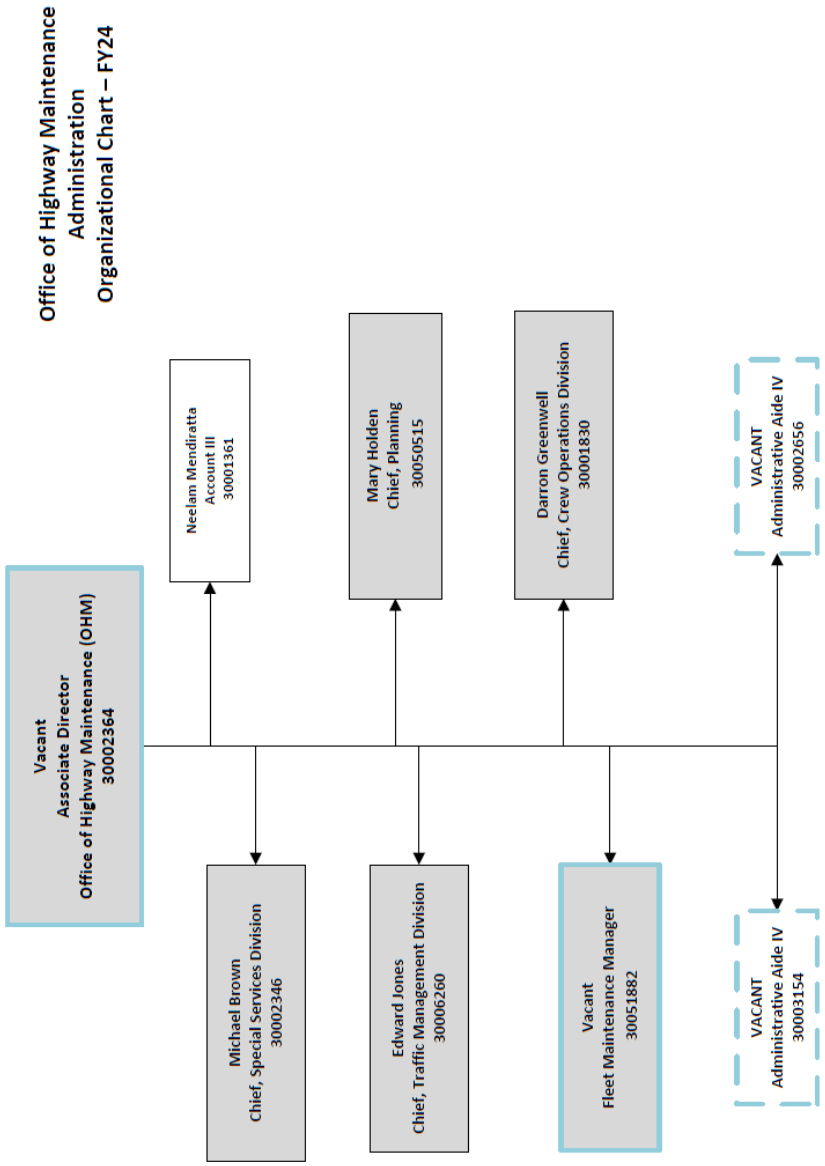

Figure A-5. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) Organizational Chart.

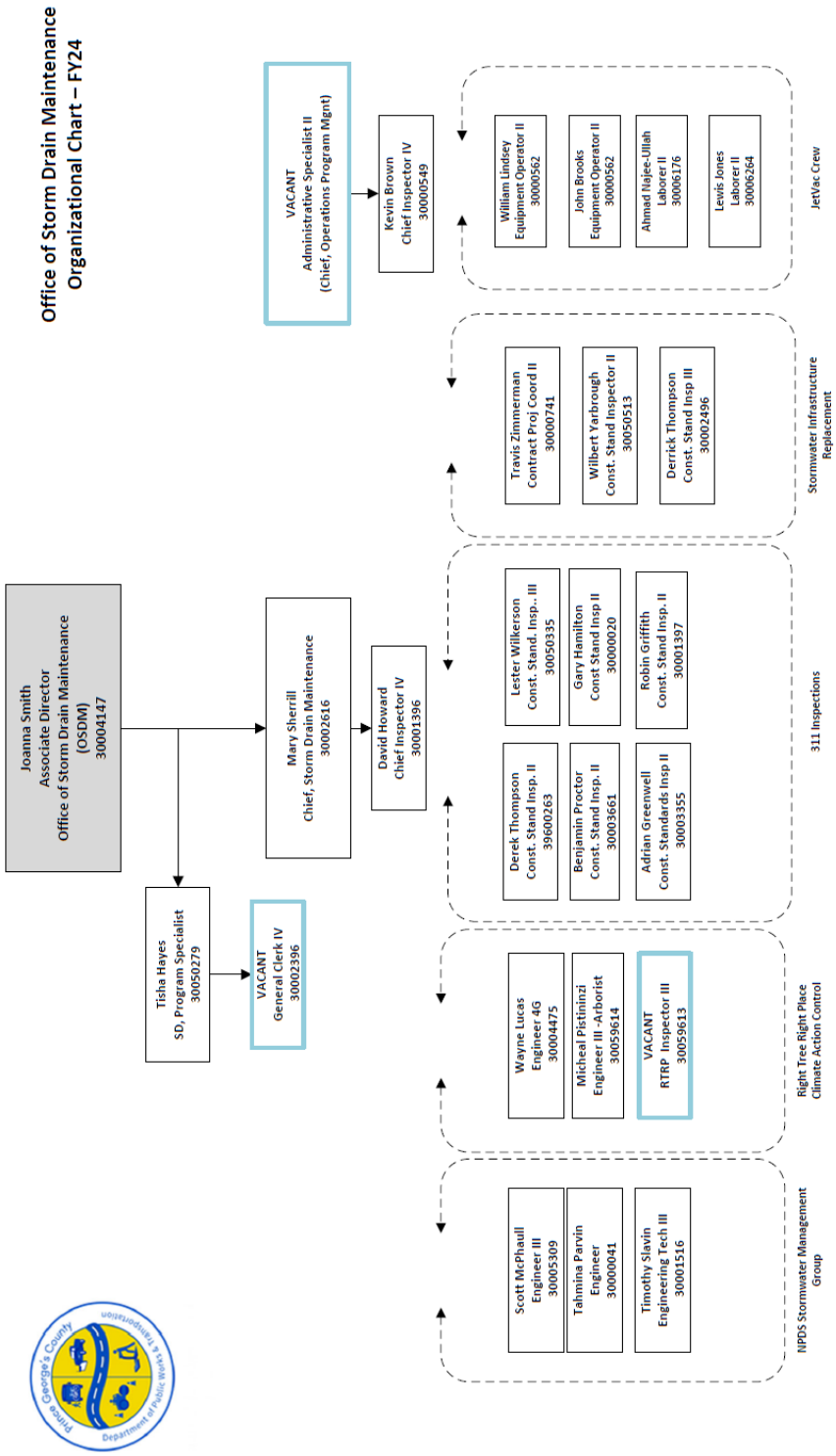

Figure A-6. Department of Public Works and Transportation, OHM - Storm Drain Maintenance Division Organizational Chart.

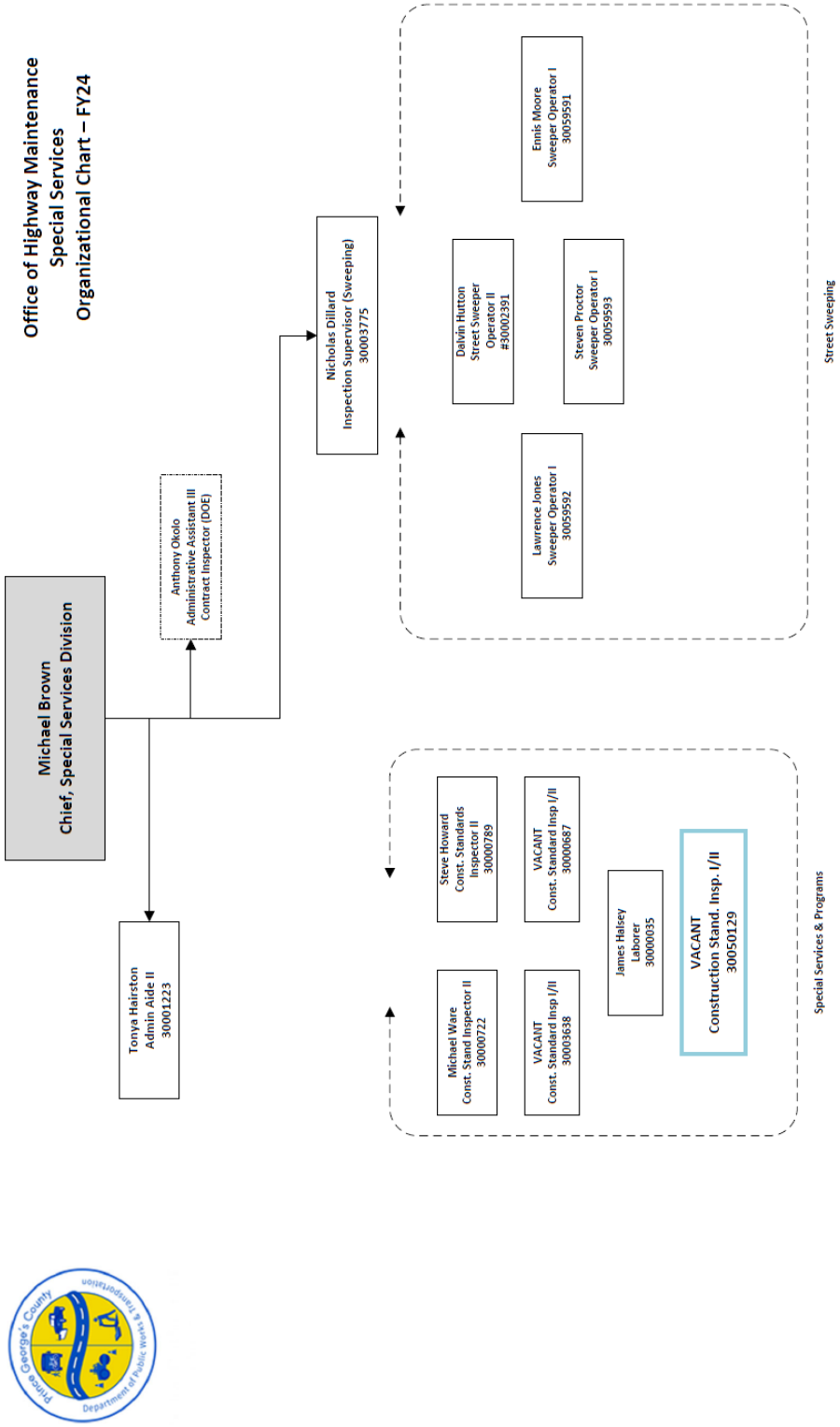

Figure A-7. Department of Public Works and Transportation (OHM) -Special Services Division.

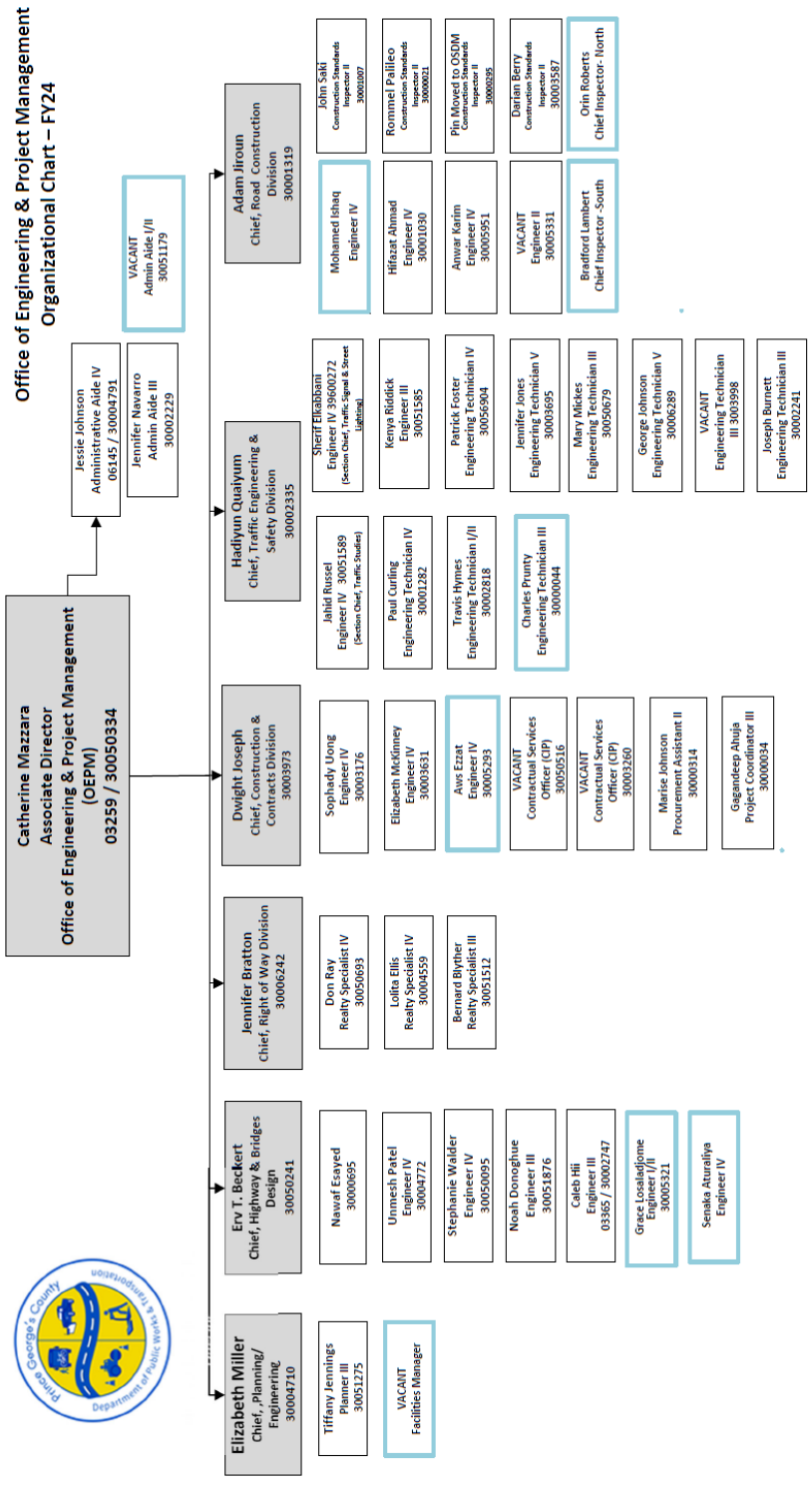

Figure A-8. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of Engineering and Project Management Organizational Chart.

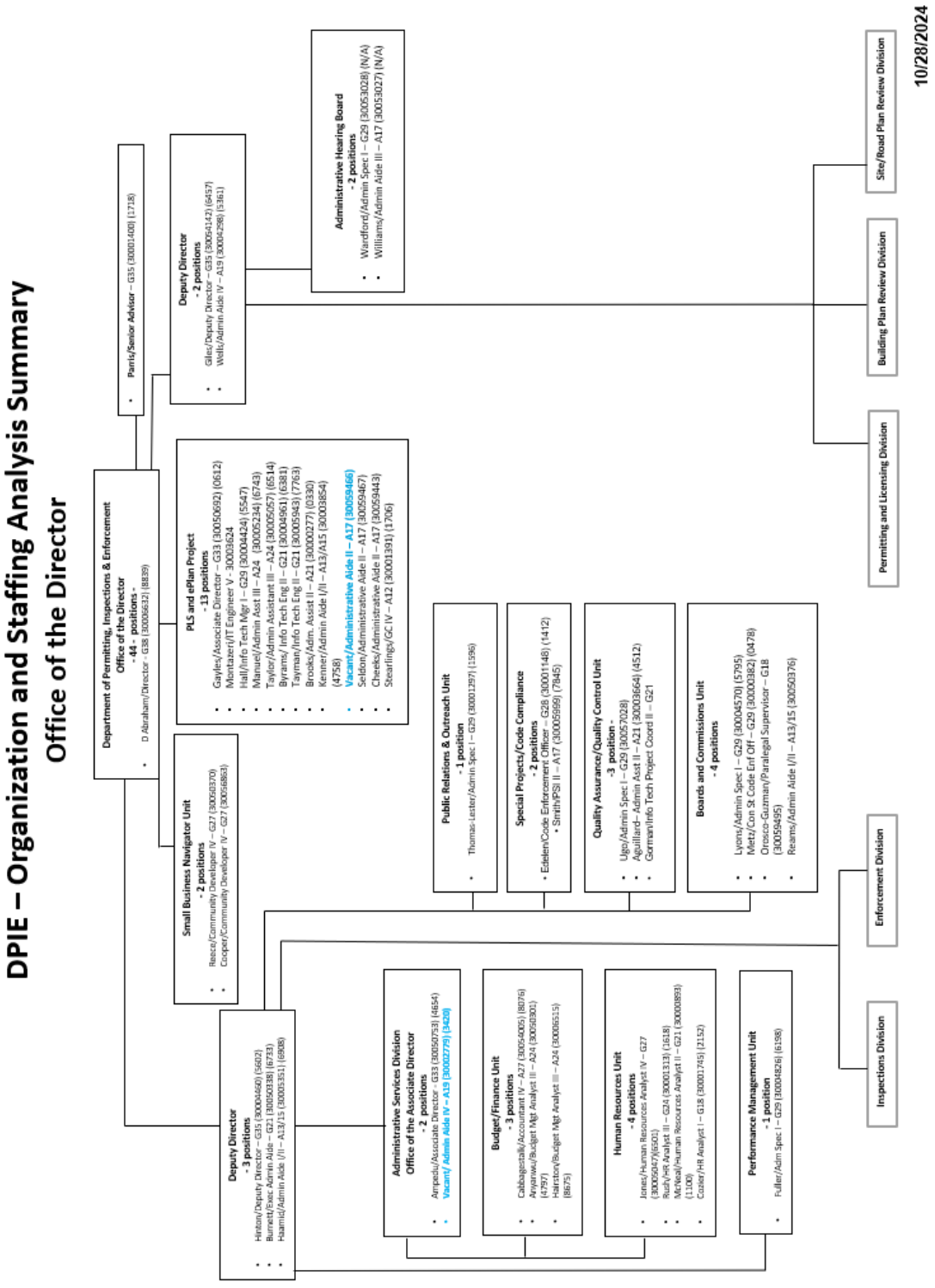

Figure A-9. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Office of the Director.

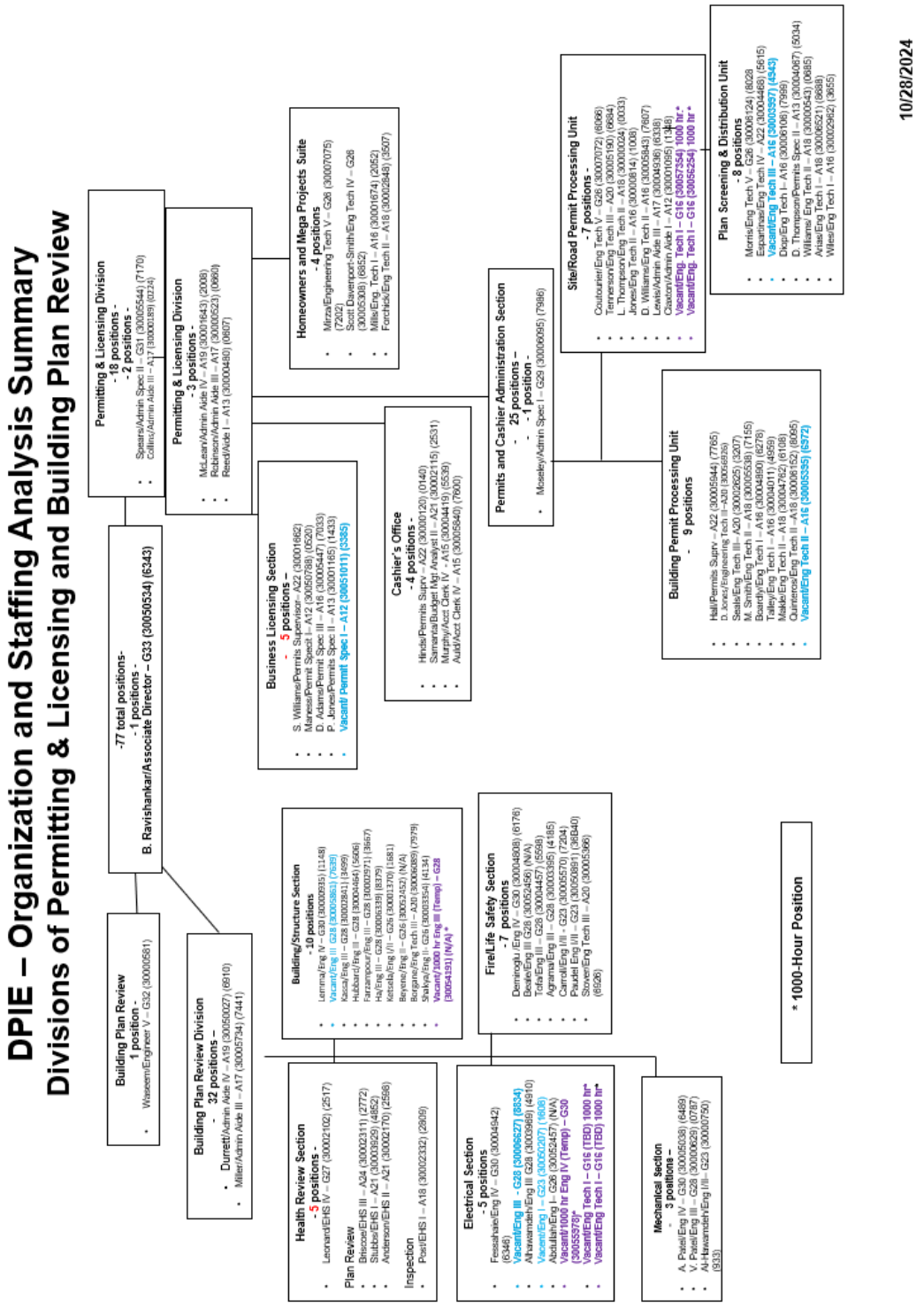

Figure A-10. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Permitting and Licensing Division and Building Plan Review.

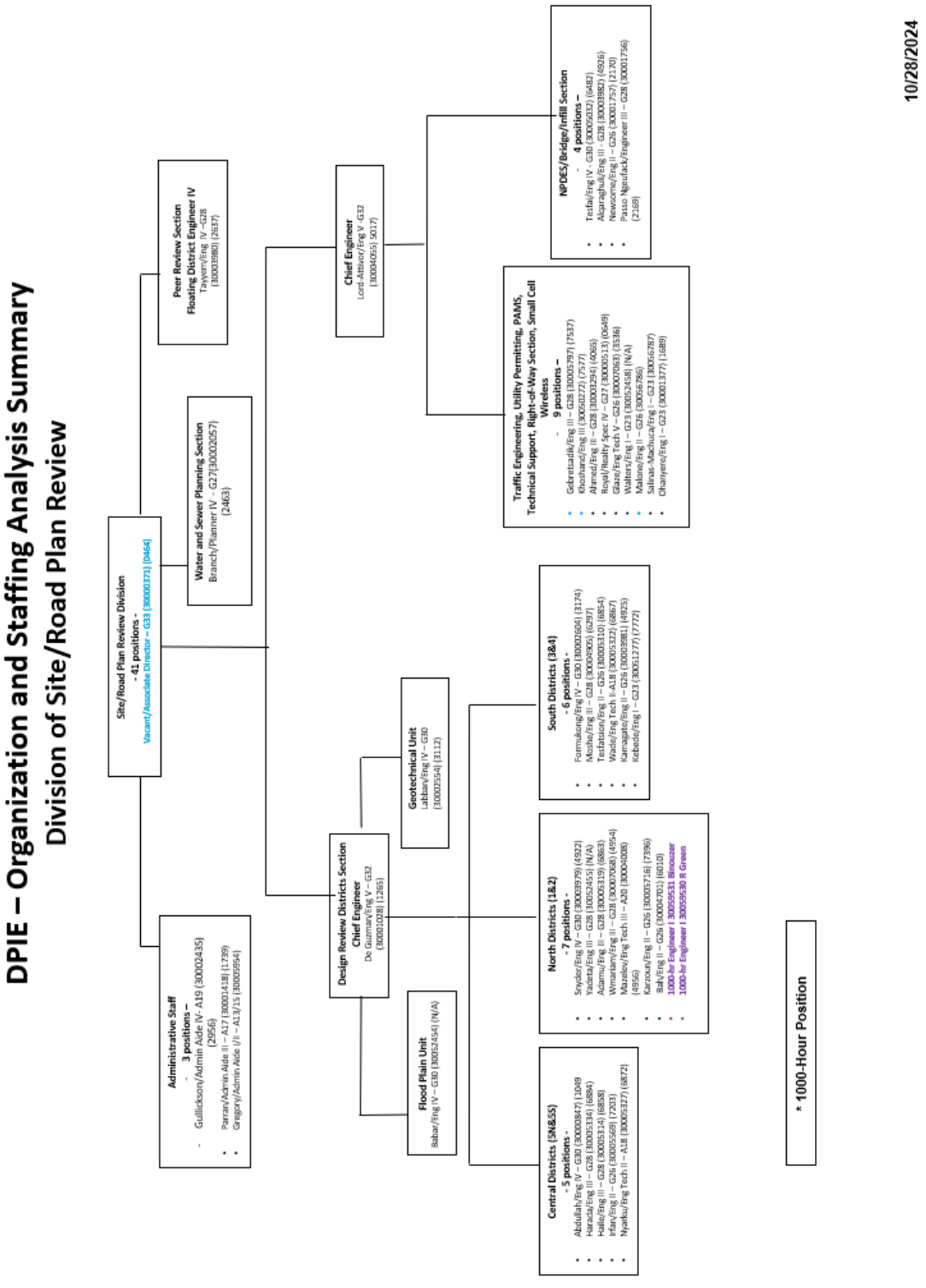

Figure A-11. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Site/ Road Plan Review Division.

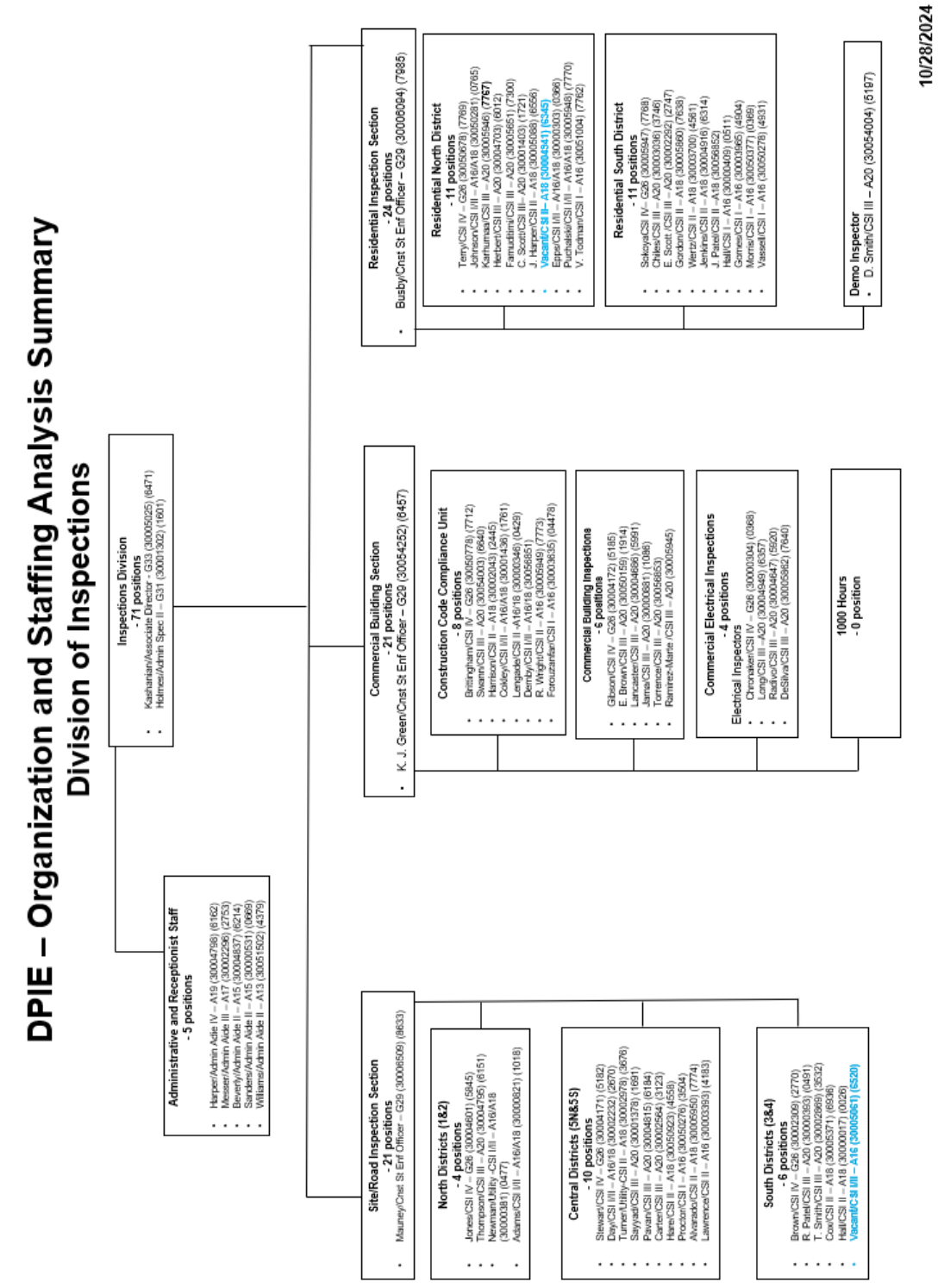

Figure A-12. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Inspections Division.

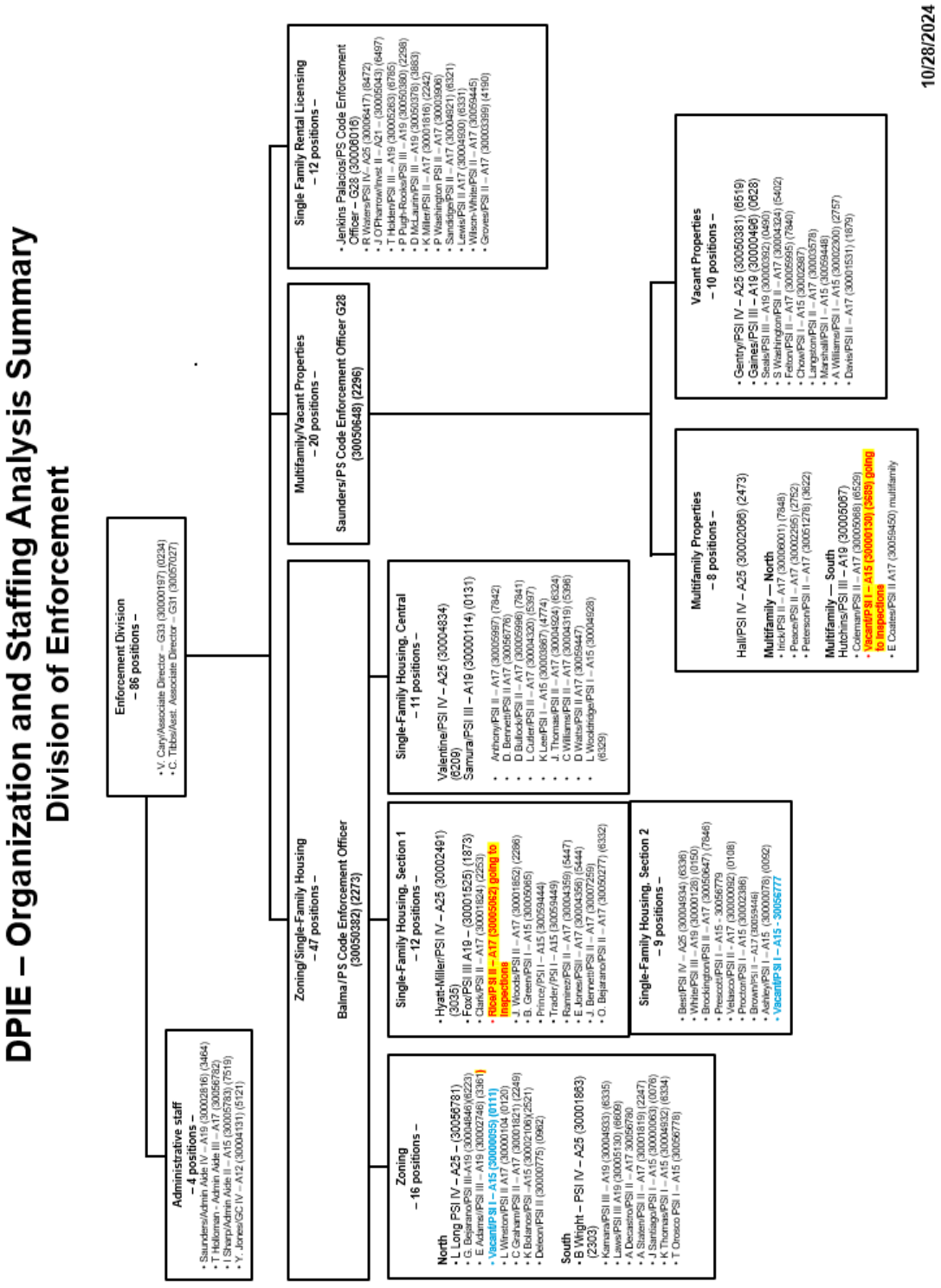

Figure A-13. Department of Permitting, Inspections and enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Enforcement Division.

B. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Permit Condition Part IV. B: Prince George's County shall maintain adequate legal authority to meet this permit's requirements in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR §122.26 throughout the term of this permit. In the event that any provision of its legal authority is found to be invalid, the County shall notify the Department in writing within 30 days and make the necessary changes to maintain adequate legal authority within one year of notification. All changes shall be included in the County's annual report.

In 1993, Prince George's County revised its "Grading, Drainage and Erosion Control" ordinance to provide the County with adequate legal authority to directly perform the activities described in 40 CFR 122.26(d) (2) (i). Legal authority was recertified by the County attorney in 1999 and was accepted by MDE. The County's "Grading, Drainage and Erosion Control" ordinance, which is currently known as "Water Resources Protection and Grading Code (Subtitle 32)" was last updated in 2021.

Prince George's County continues to maintain adequate legal authority throughout the term of its NPDES MS4 permit. There were no changes made during this reporting period to invalidate this legal authority.

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C. SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Sources of pollutants in stormwater runoff jurisdiction-wide shall be identified by Prince George's County and linked to specific water quality impacts on a watershed basis. A georeferenced database shall be submitted annually in accordance with Maryland Department of the Environment, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Geodatabase Design and User's Guide (Version 1.2, May 2017), (hereafter MS4 Geodatabase) or as noted below in each bulleted items that includes information on the storm drain system, industrial and commercial sources, urban BMPs, impervious surfaces, monitoring locations and water quality improvement projects.

Annual progress is discussed under each bulleted Items below.

1. STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 1: All infrastructure, major outfalls, inlets, and associated drainage areas delineated (to be submitted as a supplemental geodatabase)

In FY 2024, the County's drainage infrastructure is currently at 59,716 Inlets records including a total 4,243 outfall drainage areas in which 2,299 are major outfall drainage areas. The County's DPW&T received field verified data from a consultant in FY 2023 and is still analyzing and integrating it into MDE Geodatabase. The County has a task order to continue to perform field verification in the inner beltway in FY 2025. As of this fiscal year, the County is reporting the following number of major outfalls by type:

- 12,390 total outfalls
- 2,996 major outfalls
  - 1,877 are Industrial outfall 12" or greater,
  - 1,109 are outfall 36" or greater,
  - 1 is 36" or greater with multiple pipes, and
  - 9 are outfall with drainage area greater than 50 acres.
- 9,394 minor outfalls

The County will continue to review and integrate field verified data and identify additional Major Outfalls in subsequent annual reports. The outfalls along with their outfall locations and associated drainage areas have been provided on the flash memory drive in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase.

2. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 2: Industrial and commercial land uses and sites that the County has determined have the potential to contribute significant pollutants (to be submitted as a supplemental geodatabase).

The County completed an analysis for industrial and commercial sources and a supplemental geodatabase containing this information is being submitted to MDE this reporting year.

3. URBAN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 3: Stormwater management facility data for new and redevelopment, including outfall locations and delineated drainage areas.

The urban BMPs along with their outfall locations and associated drainage areas have been provided on the flash memory drive in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase. For FY 2024, the inventory includes a total of 68,988 active urban BMPs. A summary of the records of each BMP types is provided in the Table C-1.

Table C-1. Summary of the active BMP inventory provided in the Geodatabase for BMPs.

BMP Inventory	Geodatabase Table	Number of Records*	Records with Project Completed in Permit Term (2014-2024)**
BMPs	BMP	6,069	3,317
Stream Restoration and Outfall Stabilization	AltBMPLine	119	66
Land Cover Conversion	AltBMPPoly	61,929	61,927
Street Sweeping and Inlet Cleaning***	AltBMPPoly	23,659	23,659
Septic Denitrification or Connection to WWTP	AltBMPPoint	895	192
Total		92,671	89,161

**The number of records also include individual tree planting.*
*** The As-Built Date for the record is between 01/02/2014 – 06/30/2024.*
***Operational BMPs were replaced with a permanent BMP in FY 2024.

4. IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 4: Public and private land cover delineated, controlled and uncontrolled impervious areas based on, at a minimum, Maryland's hierarchical eight-digit sub-basins.

An analysis of the MS4 regulated permit area and associated impervious area has been completed and a description of the methodology with GIS data was provided to MDE in the previous reporting. In FY 2024, an update of the MS4 regulated permit area and associated impervious areas was provided on the flash memory drive in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase.

5. MONITORING LOCATIONS

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 5: Locations established by Prince George's County for chemical, biological, and physical monitoring of watershed restoration efforts and the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, unless participating in the pooled monitoring program, as described in PART IV.G; and;

The established chemical, biological, and physical monitoring locations for stormwater monitoring in the Bear Branch watershed are provided on the flash memory drive in the Assessment of Controls folder.

6. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Permit Condition Part IV. C. 6: Restoration projects implemented in accordance with PART IV.E.3 including stormwater BMPs, programmatic initiatives, and alternative control practices in accordance with the Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated Guidance for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Permits (2021), (hereafter 2021 Accounting Guidance), including projects proposed, under construction, and completed with associated drainage areas delineated.

The information regarding Water Quality Improvement Projects at their various stages (proposed, design, under construction, and completed), with associated tables including their drainage areas delineated, is provided in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase format under the feature classes BMP, AltBMP Line, AltBMP Polygon, and Impervious Surface Associated Tables in a flash memory drive.

For FY 2024, the BMP inventory includes 28 restoration projects (with 292 BMPs) that were either in planning/under construction or completed phases towards the fifth-generation permit. Of this inventory, 9 projects have been completed, while 19 projects were either in planning, design, or under construction. These projects are being implemented through various programs including the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and the Clean Water Partnership (CWP). As of this fiscal year, the County has restored 427.5 impervious acres and another 1,709.5 are under active production towards the County's 5th generation permit term.

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D. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. a. (i): The County shall implement the stormwater management design policies, principles, methods, and practices found in the latest version of the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual. This includes complying with the Stormwater Management Act of 2007 (Act) by implementing Environmental Site Design (ESD) to the Maximum Extent Possible (MEP) for new and redevelopment projects.

The County's Department of Permits Inspections and Enforcement (DPIE) incorporated MDE's three phase comprehensive review for all new and redevelopment projects, in accordance with the processes established in the *Prince George's County Stormwater Management Design Manual* and the Prince George's Soil Conservation District's *Soil Erosion and Sediment Control-Pond Safety Reference Manual*.

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. a. (ii): The County shall implement the stormwater management design policies, principles, methods, and practices found in the latest version of the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual. This includes tracking the progress toward satisfying the requirements of the Act and identifying and reporting annually the problems and modifications necessary to implement ESD to the MEP.

As critical decisions on stormwater controls are made during the concept plan phase. The County's DPIE uses a geodatabase to track stormwater implementation policy decisions, maintenance responsibility, watershed location, and types of BMPs. The geodatabase has the capacity of tracking new and redevelopment activities to ensure that all projects include an evaluation of ESD practices as a first option in controlling stormwater.

The geodatabase provides the County with a tool to identify development trends and to track progress in implementing ESD to the maximum extent possible. The County conducted an extensive analysis of stormwater controls approved at the concept plan stage of the process. A representative example of this type of data analysis is provided in Table D-1.

Table D-1. Stormwater Management Concept Plan Approvals by Watershed in FY 2024.

MDE 8-digit code	Watershed Name	Number of Plans	Proposed Impervious Area (Acres)	Disturbed Area (Acres)
2131101	Patuxent River lower	2	0.46	1.77
2131103	Western Branch	45	141.71	267.26
2140201	Patuxent River upper	16	24.53	45.78
02131102	Patuxent River middle	1	0.46	0.97
2140111	Mattawoman Creek	5	88.89	277.20
2140201	Potomac River U tidal	12	28.18	48.85
2140203	Piscataway Creek	10	72.15	194.26
2140204	Oxon Creek	5	2.32	4.31
2140205	Anacostia River	56	154.45	291.01

MDE 8-digit code	Watershed Name	Number of Plans	Proposed Impervious Area (Acres)	Disturbed Area (Acres)
02140108	Zekiah Swamp	1	7.12	7.12
TOTAL		153	520.27	1,138.53

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. a. (iii): The County shall implement the stormwater management design policies, principles, methods, and practices found in the latest version of the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual. This includes reporting annually the modifications that have been made or need to be made to all ordinances, regulations, and new development plan review and approval processes to comply with the requirements of the Act.

There have been no updates to the County's Stormwater Management Design Manual; However, DPIE over the past year has produced/revised four Techno-grams related to stormwater management procedures/policies. These Techno-grams cover the following topics:

1. Technogram 003-2023 Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA): DPIE issued this revised technogram on 1/4/2024. This revision is to establish requirements about the use of RCA in the Department of Permitting, Inspection and Enforcement (OPIE) Permitted Construction Projects.
2. Technogram 004-2023 Pollutant Loading Calculation: DPIE issued this technogram on 8/3/2023. The purpose of this Techno-gram is to establish procedures for submitting pollutant loading for stormwater management best management practices (BMPs). This Techno-gram establishes a new As-Built Plan submittal requirement for BMPs.
3. Technogram 001-2024 Prior Zoning Ordinance - Grandfathered Projects: The Purpose of this Techno-gram is to define the Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement (DPIE) Requirements for Permit Acceptance, to Grandfather Use of the Prior Zoning Ordinance. This applies to DPIE grading and building permits.
4. Technogram 008-2008 REVISED Streamlined Processing for Residential and Commercial Infill Lots: DPIE issued this revised technogram on 10/3/2023. This revision supersedes the previously issued version dated October 9, 2018. This initiative is being implemented to simplify the permit process for citizens, engineers, developers, and builders who are endeavoring to build one to six residential houses or one minor commercial improvement with 10,000 SF or less disturbed area in an infill location.

In this FY 2024, DPIE has participated in:

1. MDE Technical Advisory Group meetings to discuss potential changes to stormwater management regulations pertaining to flooding and flood risk.
2. Climate Action Plan (CAP) Advisory Group meetings to discuss potential changes on implementation strategies.
3. Revision of the county's culvert design standard with DPW&T

DPIE continues to ensure Maintenance Agreements for private stormwater devices are obtained prior to permit approval. Maintenance Agreements are checked at the time of Building Permit review and at the time of as-built review.

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. b: Maintaining programmatic and implementation information related to the stormwater management program including, but not limited to:

i. Number of Concept, Site Development, and Final plans received and number of those approved. Plans that are re-submitted as a result of a revision or in response to comments should not be considered as a separate project;

ii. Number of redevelopment projects received and number of those approved;

iii. Number of stormwater exemptions issued; and

iv. Number and type of waivers received and issued, including those for quantity control, quality control, or both. Multiple requests for waivers may be received for a single project and each should be counted separately, whether part of the same project or plan.

A summary of the stormwater controls during the concept plan approval phase in FY 2024 is provided below:

1. 153 Concept Plans approved.
2. 116 Site Development Plans reviewed.
3. 149 Final Plans reviewed.
4. 25 Redevelopment Projects received and approved.
5. 65 Stormwater Exemptions granted; a list is included on the flash memory drive under Management Programs\Concept Exemption
6. No waivers were granted.

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. c: The County shall maintain construction inspection information according to COMAR 26.17.02 for all ESD treatment practices, structural stormwater management facilities, and stable storm water conveyance and capacity to receiving waters, including the number of inspections conducted and violation notices issued by the County.

Construction inspections are performed by DPIE within three districts. The total number of site/road inspectors for FY 2024 was 20. During this reporting period, these inspectors performed a total of 8,312 stormwater inspections and issued 30 violations (Table D-2). The DPIE staff in the Site/Road Inspections Section continues to perform routine and demand inspections, in an effort to gain full compliance with the approved plans and permits.

Table D-2. History of Notice of Violation issued since Calendar Year 2014.

Calendar year	Inspection	Notice of Violation (NOV)	Stop Work Orders (SWO)	Citations
2024	8,312	30	23	93
2023	8,101	15	33	15

Calendar year	Inspection	Notice of Violation (NOV)	Stop Work Orders (SWO)	Citations
2022	10,016	17	22	15
2021	11,417	10	25	10
2020	9,701	12	14	76
2019	9,527	19	25	145
2018	10,590	21	23	132
2017	8,980	8	04	065
2016	7,111	13	02	102
2015	7,350	42	03	37
2014	7,957	30	20	55

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 1. d: The County shall conduct preventative maintenance inspections, according to COMAR 26.17.02, of all ESD treatment systems, structural stormwater management facilities, and stable stormwater conveyance and capacity to receiving waters, at least on a triennial basis. Documentation identifying the ESD systems and structural stormwater management facilities inspected, the number of maintenance inspections, follow-up inspections, the enforcement actions used to ensure compliance, the maintenance inspection schedules, and any other relevant information shall be submitted in the County's annual reports.

The County's Department of the Environment (DOE) and the Department of Public Works (DPW&T), during this reporting period conducted preventive maintenance inspections on to ensure functional operation of installed BMPs. As of this reporting, all but 47 (out of 68,045 BMPs) passed the inspection. A schedule of inspection for all failed BMPs is provided in a spreadsheet on a flash memory drive. The flash memory drive also includes the inspection records of the completed BMPs for triennial inspections in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase. A summary of the total inspection records is provided in Table D-3.

Table D-3. Summary of Total Inspection Records in the Inventory.

Inspection Inventory	Geodatabase Table	Number of Records
New Development, redevelopment, conversion, or restoration BMPs captured in the BMP feature class.	BMPInspections	6,032
Alternative BMP-Stream Restoration, Shoreline Stabilization, Outfall Stabilization, and Land Cover Conversion	AltBMPInspections	62,013
Total		68,045

These BMPs are inspected and maintained by three different programs: 1) preventive maintenance inspection of private owned storm water management facilities by the Department of Environment (DoE); 2) preventive maintenance inspection of public owned storm water management facilities by the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T); and 3) initial inspection, retrofits, and on-site BMP functionality verification provided by Clean Water Partnership (CWP).

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 2. a: The County shall implement program improvements identified in any MDE evaluation of the County's erosion and sediment control enforcement authority;

2. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

In a letter dated May 14, 2021, MDE delegated erosion and sediment control enforcement authority to the County through June 30, 2024.

Under this authority, inspections are performed within three districts. The total number of site/road inspectors for FY 2024 was 20. During this reporting period, these inspectors performed a total of 9,925 sediment control inspections and issued 179 violations. DPIE staff in the Site/Road Inspections Section continues to perform routine and demand inspections, in an effort to gain full compliance with the approved plans and permits.

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 2. b: The County shall ensure that construction site operators have received training regarding erosion and sediment control compliance and hold a valid responsible Personnel Certification as required by the Department.

"Responsible Personnel Certification" courses were scheduled by the County's Inspections Division. However, the advent of the online course hosted by MDE resulted in no students registering for the County's class. MDE advised the County in an April 13, 2015 letter, that the on-line training offered by MDE satisfies the County's MS4 permit obligations. The County will continue to ensure that on-site operators receive this training. A list of County inspectors who have obtained the certification:

1. Andre Stewart
2. Eric Hall
3. David Jones
4. Scottie Mauney - Chief
5. Cheneeta Adams- Dean
6. Alvarado Alejandro
7. DeAndre Thompson
8. Mathew Turner
9. Darnell Newman
10. Jason Carter *
11. Joe Brown
12. Patrick Hare
13. Robert Day
14. Ramesh Patel
15. Dave Cox
16. Dejuan Lawrence
17. Thomas Smith
18. Pavan Chitran
19. Ron Proctor
20. Imad Z Sayyad

** Working as Chief Union Stewart*

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 2. c: Reporting quarterly, information regarding earth disturbances exceeding one acre or more. Quarters shall be based on calendar year and submittals shall be made within 30 days following each quarter. The information submitted shall cover permitting activity for the preceding three months.

During the 2024 reporting period, Prince George's County reported a total of 92 projects with earth disturbances of an acre or more. The total earth disturbance for these 92 projects was 1,092 acres. Copies of the disturbed area databases were forwarded to MDE on a quarterly basis throughout the year. Overall grading permit information for FY 2024 is provided on the flash memory drive in the MS4 geodatabase.

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 3 The County shall implement an inspection and enforcement program to ensure that all discharges into, through, or from the MS4 that are not composed entirely of stormwater are either issued a permit by the Department or eliminated. Activities shall include, but not be limited to:

- *a. Reviewing all County outfalls to prioritize field screening efforts in areas with the greatest potential for polluted discharges. The County must submit the process developed to prioritize outfall screenings to the Department for approval with the first year annual report;*
- *b. Submitting a plan and schedule for field screening the prioritized outfalls for the Department's approval with the first year annual report. The plan and schedule shall include the annual screening of at least 150 outfalls. Each outfall having a dry weather discharge shall be sampled at the time of screening using a chemical test kit. An alternative program may be submitted by the County for the Department's approval that methodically identifies, investigates, and eliminates illegal discharges into, through, or from the County's MS4;*
- *c. Conducting annual visual surveys of commercial and industrial areas as identified in PART IV.C.2 above for discovering, documenting, and eliminating pollutant sources. Areas surveyed and the results of the surveys shall be reported annually;*
- *d. Maintaining written standard operating procedures for outfall screenings, illicit discharge investigations, annual visual surveys of commercial and industrial areas, responding to illicit discharge complaints, and enforcement implementation; From 2015 to 2020, the consultant used an automated field inspection tool developed in 2015 to perform the inspections. The field application allows field inspectors to access County geographic information system (GIS) inventory of storm drains, best management practices, streets, property ownership, etc., facilitate recording of field data, and to automatically generate inspection reports. Beginning in 2021, a new web-based inspection tools developed by ESRI in 2021 was used to perform the inspections. The new web-based tools allow for real time data syncing and live updates.*
- *e. Maintaining an ordinance, or other regulatory means, that prohibits illicit discharges into the storm sewer system;*
- *f. Maintaining a program to address and respond to illegal discharges, dumping, and spills; and*
- *g. Using appropriate enforcement procedures for investigating and eliminating illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills. When a suspected illicit discharge discovered within the County's jurisdiction is either originating from or discharging to an adjacent MS4, the County must coordinate with that MS4 to resolve the investigation. Significant discharges shall be reported to the Department for enforcement and/or permitting*

3. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

For the FY 2024 inspections, DoE contracted Consultant services to perform field screening of 151 major storm drain outfalls throughout the County. Using the County's IDDE Prioritization Plan which outlines the procedures the County schedule outfall screenings, outfalls are identified and scheduled for screening in areas of the County with the greatest potential for polluted discharges. The County is submitting a proposed IDDE Outfall Selection and Prioritization Plan scope.

Presently the County operates an IDDE program that performs outfall screening as required by the permit annually, this program has been operating and is in place since the issuance of the 5th Generation NPDES Permit December 2022. The County will identify new prioritization sites from the current

program once the County receives feedback comments from MDE on the attached IDDE Outfall Selection and Prioritization Plan scope.

A web-based field inspection tool developed by Esri in 2021 for the County was used by consultants to perform the inspections. The web-based tool allows for real time data syncing and live updates. The field application allows field inspectors to access County geographic information system (GIS) inventory of storm drains, best management practices, streets, property ownership, etc., facilitate the recording of field data to automatically generate inspection reports.

The outfall screening was conducted from May 2024 through June 2024, with 158 inspections being conducted at 151 outfalls. A two-person field crew visited each site following 72 hours of dry weather. The physical condition of each site was recorded on the web-based field inspection tool. If a dry-weather flow was present, a sample was taken and tested with a Hach chemical test kit. Tests were conducted for temperature, pH, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, detergents, chlorine, copper, phenols, and fluoride. When a chemical test was conducted, and the results showed a high concentration for any contaminant, the site was retested after four hours but within 24 hours to verify the results.

It is important to note that a dry-weather flow does not indicate an illicit discharge. Groundwater intrusion into storm drains is common; additionally, permitted discharges may be occurring. To determine if an illicit discharge was present, the results of the chemical tests performed were compared with the accepted statewide averages described in Dry Weather Flow and Illicit Discharges in Maryland Storm Drain Systems (MDE, 1997). Using the statewide averages, the 1997 study provides a threshold for each constituent, based on watershed land use. The results from the chemical tests performed during the 2024-reporting year were compared with this threshold to determine which results are considered abnormal for each constituent, and to make recommendations as to which storm drain systems should be investigated further as having possible illicit connections. Numerical thresholds for dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and fluoride are not published. The need for follow-up investigations based on these parameters was determined on a case-by-case basis. The thresholds used for the investigations are as follows:

- pH outside the range of 5.5 to 8.5
- 0.5 ppm detergents
- 0.4 ppm chlorine
- 0.17 ppm phenols
- 0.21 ppm copper
- ppm ammonia

When a confirmed high concentration of a contaminant was found, field crews followed the stormdrain system upstream attempting to locate the source of the contamination. Additional tests at upstream structures were conducted as needed in an effort to track the contamination upstream to the source, especially where two systems converged.

All data collected during the illicit discharge screening were recorded in a database conforming to the MDE formatting requirements. This database is provided on the flash memory drive in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase.

The results show that, of the 157 inspections, 43 observed dry-weather flow. A chemical test was performed for all 43 inspections observing dry-weather flow. Four (4) sites were found to be generating

pollutants higher than the threshold limits on at least one of the two inspection chemical tests. The outfall reports for these sites were forwarded to DoE's Code Enforcement Officer to investigate further and determine the source of the possible illicit discharge. Table D-4 below shows the details of the investigation and corrective actions taken to eliminate the illicit discharge observed at the four (4) outfalls.

Table D-4. Details of the Corrective Action Taken for the Illicit Discharges.

Outfall ID	Corrective Actions
PG21OUT001349	At the time of the consultant's inspection, this outfall was found to have a discharge that exceeded the chlorine threshold. Suds were also present on the water surface downstream. No signs of the source were found upstream. During the follow-up inspection, the consultant conducted another test on the flow, and it was negative for chlorine or detergents. The Code Enforcement Officer conducted an inspection of the outfall. From the inspection, it appears the water flow in the storm drain system is possibly due to groundwater intrusion through the pipe joints. The Code Enforcement Officer inspected the storm drain system but was unable to locate the possible source of the chlorine and suds from the first inspection. No illicit discharge was found. The County will continue to monitor the outfall at the next scheduled inspection. The issue has been resolved.
PG21OUT017224	At the time of the consultant's inspection, this outfall was found to have a discharge that exceeded the chlorine threshold, and the turbidity was high. During the follow-up inspection, the consultant conducted another test on the flow, the turbidity no longer failed, but the chlorine level was still above the threshold. The Code Enforcement Officer inspected of the outfall and contacted Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) to investigate for any possible water leaks in the surrounding area. From the WSSC investigation, they found a small pipe leak in the property adjacent to the storm drain system causing the water to enter the storm drain system through the pipe joints. WSSC notified the property owner, and the water leak was repaired by the property owner. The issue has been resolved.
PG22OUT113037	At the time of the consultant's inspection, this outfall was found to have a discharge that exceeded the chlorine threshold. Upon revisiting the structure for a follow up inspection, it was determined that the chlorine level was still above the threshold. The Code Enforcement Officer conducted an inspection of the outfall and contacted Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) to investigate for any possible water leaks in the surround area. From the WSSC investigation, they found a small valve leak in the roadway causing the water to enter the storm drain system. The water leak was repaired by WSSC. The issue has been resolved.
PG82OUT057002	At the time of the consultant's inspection, this outfall was found to be discharging an intermittent sudsy foul-smelling water with high concentrations of ammonia and detergents and high turbidity. The inspectors determined that the illicit flow originated from 7501 Greenway Center Drive in Greenbelt. The Code Enforcement Officer conducted an inspection of the outfall and found a PVC discharge pipe in the upstream inlet structure. He was not able to locate where the pipe originated from. The PVC pipe was capped, and the illicit discharge was eliminated. The issues have been resolved.

The County also investigated the problems observed during the FY 2024 illicit discharge screening concerning structural problems, sediment deposits, erosion, and floatables. Below are the details of our investigation and the actions taken to address these problems.

- Structural problems: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the outfall for structural problems. DPW&T investigated the outfalls and addressed the structural problems. The issue has been resolved.
- Sediment Deposits: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the sediment deposition at the outfall and in the storm drain systems. DPW&T investigated these outfalls and removed the sedimentation. They also investigated the storm drain systems to determine if sedimentation infiltrated the system through cracks in the storm drainpipes or through pipe separation of the joints. No cracks or pipe separation were found during their investigation. The issue has been resolved.
- Erosion: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the outfall with erosion issues. DPW&T repaired the erosion and placed additional riprap at the end of the outfalls to eliminate the erosion problems. The issue has been resolved.
- Floatables: The County's Volunteer Cleanup Program coordinated with community organizations to perform litter pickup at these outfalls. The community organizations have removed the trash and debris from these outfalls, and the surrounding areas. The issue has been resolved.

Commercial and Industrial Visual Surveys

DoE also contracted consultants to perform the Commercial and Industrial Visual Surveys. Concurrent with the development of the field tool used in outfall field screening, the County's consultant developed a polygon layer for the County that identified commercial and industrial areas. Field crews from AB Consultants visited these polygons within the target area identified for the IDDE field screening and performed inspections.

Within the commercial and industrial areas, field teams reviewed the drainage conditions, business practices, and overall site condition to determine if visual evidence of pollution was present that would not be detectable through the chemical tests. Field crews recorded suspicious practices found on commercial and industrial areas surrounding the 151 selected outfalls for IDDE inspections. Using the field inspection tool, commercial and industrial points were generated to indicate the location of the specific violations and polygons were created, verified, and attributed to track the areas that were visually inspected.

A total of 89 commercial and industrial complexes were inspected over the course of the inspections. A total of 21 potential water quality concerns were identified and reported to the County for follow-up investigation and/or enforcement. Of these potential water quality concerns, one (1) was improper storage of materials and containers; sixteen (16) were trash & debris around the property; one (1) was oil staining of the pavement; one (1) was dumping of paint; one (1) was a sudsy discharge from drainage at carwash facility; and one (1) was vehicle washing. The County investigated each site and contacted each property owner to address these potential water quality concerns. The results of these investigations are noted below:

- Improper storage of materials and containers: The property owner was informed that the containers were not stored properly. The property owner was required to either remove the containers from the property, place the containers under an outdoor covered area or store them within their facility. When the property was re-inspected, it was observed that the property owner complied with the request. The issue has been resolved.
- Trash & Debris: The property owners were informed of the trash and debris around their property. The property owners were required to clean up their property. When the properties were re-inspected, it was observed that the property owners complied with the request. The County also worked with the property owners to educate them on good housekeeping practices and to develop a routine maintenance schedule to eliminate trash & debris on their property. The issues have been resolved.
- Oil stains: The property owner was informed of the oil stains on the pavement within their property, and the potential water quality concerns it poses. The County worked with the property owner to educate him on good housekeeping practices and to eliminate any oil spills from their commercial vehicles/equipment. Also, required the property owner to repair any vehicles/equipment leaking automotive fluids and place containers under the vehicles/equipment to capture the fluids until the vehicles/equipment can be repaired. The issues have been resolved.
- Dumping of Paint: The County spoke to multiple tenants at commercial building to inform them of the dumping of paint in the rear of the property. The County was not able to determine the responsible party. The County informed of tenants to be observant of any dumping on the property and if they do observe any dumping, they should contact the County. The County will continue to monitor the property. The issue has been resolved.
- Sudsy discharge: The manager of the carwash facility was informed of the sudsy water overflowing from the drain at the facility. The County requested the manager inspect all the drains on the property for any blockages. When the carwash facility was re-inspected, the manager informed the County that a partial blockage was found, which was removed. The issue has been resolved.
- Car washing: The property owner was informed about the water runoff from washing vehicles on the property and flowing into the nearby storm drain inlet structure. The property owner was required to stop using detergents when washing their vehicles and wash their vehicles within their facility. Also, recommended the property owner use waterless car washing methods to eliminate any discharge into the storm drain inlet structure. The property owner complied with the request. The issue has been resolved.

Investigation and Enforcement Program

The County utilizes the full enforcement authority authorized by the County Code to investigate and eliminate illicit discharges. The County Code assigns the authority and responsibility for responding to and eliminating illicit discharges by type, activity or location. For instance, enforcement actions associated with violations involving the improper storage of materials and/or dumping on private property are governed under the zoning ordinance and housing and property codes. Environmental enforcement, including disturbed area, grading, sediment and erosion control, is authorized under the County Code, "Subtitle 32. Water Resources Protection and Grading Code." All of these enforcement responsibilities fall within the authority of the Inspection and Enforcement Divisions of DPIE. The Health

Department administers the prevention of human exposure to sewage in accordance with the on-site sewage disposal systems regulations. County's Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department, Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) handles the initial response to all hazardous material spills.

Illicit Discharges

DoE's Stormwater Management Division's Inspection and Compliance Section (ICS) receives illicit discharge/water quality complaint referrals through the County's Customer Call Center 311 system, through e-mails from State and local government agencies, through correspondences from the director's office, and through direct phone calls or e-mails from County residents. DoE also maintains close communications with environmental organizations throughout the County. In this capacity, ICS staff received nine (9) complaints during this reporting period. Site investigations are performed on all incoming complaints except for complaints that fall within the purview of another agency, such as sediment and erosion control. To expedite a county response to those complaints, DoE staff immediately refers the investigation and corrective action, if warranted, to the responsible agency.

- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Oladapo John concerning a complaint he received from a concerned resident in Greenbelt, MD about sediment in Indian Creek. During the investigation, the inspector observed discoloration in the stream channel behind Stream Bane Lane. The inspector followed the stream channel upstream into College Park, MD and found Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) had recently repaired a 10-inch water main, which broke a couple of days earlier. There were still some remnants of suspended sedimentation in the stream channel from the water line break. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE was contacted by Mr. Kelly Boyle, property manager at 2001 Kenilworth Avenue concerning sediment laden water runoff in the stream channel. During the investigation, the inspector observed that the discoloration in the water was sedimentation. The inspector traced the sedimentation runoff through the storm drain system to a water line break in Cheverly, MD. The inspector notified WSSC of the water line break and the water line was repaired. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from Mr. Petra Baldwin with the Anacostia Waterkeeper organization regarding the CSX train derailment in Hyattsville, MD, and was concerned about the cargo that spilled and the fuel from the train ending up in the Anacostia River. There was a coordination between the County, MDE, and CSX regarding the investigation. CSX was required by MDE to clean the area of all fuel and cargo contamination. CSX complied with MDE's requirements, and the area was cleaned. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Ms. Deborah Cappuccitti concerning a news article of illicit discharge from the Hip Hop Fish & Chicken restaurant on Marlboro Pike. DoE also received an e-mail from the complainant in the news article about the illicit discharge. The complainant had previously contacted the County in October 2023 concerning the illicit discharge from the restaurant due to a broken sewer pipe under the restaurant. The County's Health Department issued a violation, and the repairs to the sewer pipe were made in October 2023. In June 2024, the County responded to the news article and the complainant's e-mail, inspected the restaurant property, and did not observe any illicit discharge from the property or in the roadway. The complainant was more concerned

about the staining of the roadway caused by the sewer break in October 2023. The complaint was resolved.

- DoE received a call about a sewer overflow occurring in the parking lot of a retail/commercial property in Suitland, MD. During the investigation, the inspector observed the sewage overflow from the sewer manhole located in the parking lot and contacted the property manager. The inspector informed the property manager of the sewer overflow. Because the sewer line was private and maintained by the property owner, it was their responsibility to unclog the sewer line. The property management company contacted a plumbing contractor and had the blockage removed. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concerning sewage in the stream channel in Temple Hills, MD. The Corp was doing a stream study and was not able to locate the source of the sewage. During the investigation, the inspector located the source of the sewage in the stream channel. The sewage was from a broken sewer line in the stream channel. The inspector notified WSSC of the sewer line break and the sewer line was repaired by WSSC. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from the Councilmember from the Town of Brentwood concerning water colorization in the Northwestern Branch. During the investigation, the inspector observed the discoloration in the stream channel, which was sediment laden water. The inspector followed the sediment laden water upstream through the storm drain system to a construction site in Mount Rainier, MD. The inspector discovered the contractors were pumping sediment laden water out of a hole and into a filter bag. The filter bag was overwhelmed, and the sediment laden water escaped the filter bag and bypassed the sediment controls on the nearby storm drain inlet structure. The inspector stopped the activity and required the contractor to replace the filter bag and place additional sediment controls around the inlet structure to eliminate any possible sedimentation from leaving the site. The contractor complied with the request. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Shea Walsh concerning sewage flowing into the storm drain inlet structure located on The Meadows at Capitol Heights apartment complex property in Capitol Heights, MD. During the investigation, the inspector observed sewage overflowing from a sewer manhole located on the adjacent property, Fox Club apartment complex and flowing into The Meadows at Capitol Heights apartment complex. The inspector informed the property manager for Fox Club apartment complex of the of the sewer overflow. Because the sewer line was private and maintained by Fox Club apartment complex, it was their responsibility to unclog the sewer line. Fox Club apartment complex contacted a plumbing contractor and had the blockage removed. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received a call from the County's maintenance contractor concerning foul odor and algae laden water in a County maintained SWM pond in Hyattsville, MD. During the investigation, the inspector smelled a sewage odor coming from the pond and observed gray water in the drainage channel flowing into the pond. The inspector followed the drainage channel upstream and discovered a sewage overflow from a manhole on the Marylander Condominium apartment complex. The inspector informed the property manager for the Marylander Condominium apartment complex of the sewer overflow.

Because the sewer line was private and maintained by the apartment complex, it was their responsibility to unclog the sewer line. The Marylander Condominium apartment complex contacted a plumbing contractor and had the blockage removed. The complaint was resolved.

Environmental Engineering Program

The Prince George's County Health Department responds to sanitary sewer overflows, failing and malfunctioning sewage disposal systems, solid waste and hazardous materials spills and dumping complaints that may impact the waters of the State. During this reporting period the Health Department responded to 73 complaints/notifications to assess potential threats to local streams and waters of the state. This is a significant increase from last year.

Illegal Dumping and Spills

DPW&T responds to illegal dumping occurring along the public road right-of-way. Additional information on the County's Road maintenance litter control is found under "Litter Control" on page 54.

The Hazardous Material Division (HMD) of the Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department is responsible for handling the initial response to all hazardous material spills within the County. In FY 2024, the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) team responded to 115 calls for assistance. The number of responses per month is provided in Table D-5. Within each month, the HAZMAT responses have been subdivided into four categories: fuel, carbon monoxide (CO), chemical, and other. The details of these records can be obtained by contacting the Fire and EMS Department.

The fuel category indicates that the incident involved a response to a potential release of petroleum material. On calls involving the release of petroleum materials the responsible party is put on notice that the release must be reported in accordance with Maryland law (COMAR 26.10) by contacting MDE within two (2) hours of the release. This is done by issuance of a correction order to the responsible party. Additionally, a spill report is completed and forwarded to MDE's Emergency Response Division. This action begins the regulatory process to ensure that spills are handled in accordance with Maryland law. The HAZMAT team does not leave the scene until the hazard has been controlled, removed, or a third party has been contracted to handle the release.

The carbon monoxide (CO) category indicates that the incident involves the potential presence of carbon monoxide and the possibility of sick persons due to their exposure. Carbon monoxide incidents typically require the use of atmospheric monitoring equipment to detect, locate, and quantify the presence of hazardous gases. Should these be detected the source of the release is typically secured to prevent the release of additional hazardous gas into the structure. Any hazardous gas detected is typically removed by natural or forced ventilation and the structure is not returned to the occupants until the atmosphere is rechecked. Should the source of the release be determined to be an appliance, the occupants may be issued a correction order to have the appliance serviced before use.

The chemical category indicates that the incident involves a response to a potentially hazardous material other than petroleum. This could include materials from any of the nine Department of Transportation hazard classes. There are four levels of response, with resources dispatched in accordance with the potential hazard or quantity of material involved. In all cases, the HAZMAT team

does not leave the scene until the hazard has been abated, controlled, removed, or a third party has been contracted to handle the release.

The other indicates that hazardous materials units and personnel were utilized at emergency incidents or events to support operations and ensure the safety of personnel and the public. Typically, these incidents require the use of atmospheric monitoring equipment or equipment to detect, identify and quantify unknown materials. Additionally, units and personnel are strategically placed at locations to decrease response times at high-profile events such as County sporting or political events.

Table D-5. Hazmat Calls in FY 2024.

Month	Number of Hazmat Responses	Number of Actions Taken	Response Types				Resolved	Number of Cases Referred to MDE*
			Fuel	CO	Chemical	Other		
Jul-21	9	5	2	0	0	3	5	0
Aug-21	6	4	1	0	0	4	5	0
Sep-21	14	6	4	0	0	5	8	1
Oct-21	8	5	4	0	0	1	6	1
Nov-21	7	2	0	0	1	4	5	0
Dec-21	9	5	3	0	0	3	3	1
Jan-22	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Feb-22	6	3	2	0	0	1	4	0
Mar-22	17	12	4	1	1	8	14	0
Apr-22	10	6	2	0	0	7	8	0
May-22	12	7	4	0	1	3	7	0
Jun-22	10	7	1	0	1	6	8	1
Total	115	63	27	1	4	46	74	4

**Fuel responses are reported to MDE per Maryland law (COMAR 26.10)*

4. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. a: Coverage under Maryland's NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (SW Industrial GP) is typically required at facilities where the following activities are performed: maintenance or storage of vehicles or equipment; storage of fertilizers, pesticides, landscaping materials, hazardous materials, or other materials that could pollute stormwater runoff. The County shall:

I. Ensure that a Notice of Intent (NOI) has been submitted to the Department for each County-owned industrial facility requiring coverage under the SW Industrial GP; and

II. Submit with the annual report a list of County properties requiring industrial stormwater permit.

In FY 2024, the County continued to provide compliance assistance for the County-owned and municipal-owned industrial properties listed in Table D-6. This reporting year, the County's consultant, KCI Technologies assisted the County in meeting MDE's requirements of renewing the General Permit for Discharges from Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (Permit 20-SW) for the nine (9)

County facilities and nine (9) Municipal facilities, a total of eighteen (18) facilities. On July 31, 2023, KCI delivered all 20-SW NOI and updated the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Table D-6. County-Owned and Municipal-Owned Industrial Properties.

Number	Name of Facility
DoE	
1	Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill
2	Missouri Avenue Convenience Center
3	Materials Recycling Facility
4	Prince George's County's Yard Waste Composting Facility
5	Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project
OCS	
1	Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility
DPW&T	
1	Brandywine Facility
2	Ritchie Service Complex
3	Glenn Dale Facility
Municipal	
1	Town of Cheverly
2	City of College Park
3	City of Greenbelt
4	City of Hyattsville
5	City of Laurel
6	City of New Carrollton
7	Town of Riverdale Park
8	City of Seat Pleasant
9	Town of Bladensburg

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. b: The County shall develop, implement, and maintain a good housekeeping plan (GHP) for County-owned properties not required to be covered under Maryland's SW Industrial GP where the activities listed in PART IV.D.4.a are performed. The GHP shall be submitted to the Department by the County in its third year annual report and implemented thereafter. A standard GHP may be developed for all County-owned property or separate GHPs may be developed for properties with similar use (e.g., recreation and parks properties, school properties). The GHP shall include, but not be limited to:

- *i. A description of property management activities;*
- *ii. A map of the locations of properties covered by the GHP;*
- *iii. A list of potential pollutants and their sources that result from facility activities;*
- *iv. Written procedures designed to reduce the potential for stormwater pollution from property activities, including illicit discharges, dumping, and spills;*
- *v. Written procedures for annually assessing County properties in order to prevent the discharge of pollutants, spills, and leaks into its municipal separate storm sewer system;*
- *vi. Written procedures for performing storm water conveyance system inspections for removing debris that may cause clogging, backups, and flooding; and*
- *vii. Annual training for all appropriate County staff and contractors regarding best practices for preventing, reducing, and eliminating the discharge of pollutants during property activities.*

In FY 2023, the County contracted consultant services from KCI Technologies to identify county-owned properties that may need a Good Housekeeping Plan (GHP). These properties do not meet the criteria for coverage under Maryland's General Permit for Discharges from Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (Permit 20-SW). With assistance from the consultant, the County is developing a geospatial database with all county-owned facilities and their relevant activities. Each facility will be evaluated and added to the GHP database if warranted. Future reports will reflect the progress of the GHP implementation program for County-owned properties.

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. c: The County shall continue to implement a program to reduce pollutants associated with the maintenance of County-owned properties including, but not limited to, local roads and parks. The maintenance program shall include the following activities where applicable:

i. Street sweeping in the amount identified in Appendix B and annually updated thereafter in accordance with PART IV.E.8;

ii. Inlet and conveyance inspection and cleaning in the amount identified in Appendix B and annually updated thereafter in accordance with PART IV.E.8; and

iii. Reducing the use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants associated with vegetation management. This can include, but is not limited to:

- *Developing and implementing an Integrated Pest Management Plan according to EPA guidelines;*
- *Custom fertilizer property management plans based on soil testing;*
- *Targeted application or "spot application" of pesticides;*
- *Alternative and organic fertilizers;*
- *Manual weed removal, mowing, and trimming;*
- *Annual training and applicator certification and licensing as required by Maryland Department of Agriculture to ensure accurate application of chemicals according to manufacturer's recommendations;*
- *Subcontracting to a certified pest control applicator licensed business for some or all of properties;*
- *Piloting biological pest control programs; and*
- *Establishing "no mow" areas.*

Street Sweeping

In FY 2024, Prince George's County DPW&T purchased a Regenerative Air Street Sweeper to provide additional service capacity to our street sweeping program. Prior to 2023, all street sweeping services were provided through a vendor. Regenerative air street sweepers are the most environmentally friendly street sweepers. Since these machines air-blast the pavement across the entire width of the sweeping head, regenerative air sweepers tend to do a better job of cleaning over the entire covered surface. The amount of exhausted pollutants in the air is typically much less than that from a vacuum sweeper. Since regenerative-based sweepers also tend to pick up the small-micron particles across the entire sweeping head, they are generally considered a better choice for those programs designed to improve both water and air quality. See Table D-7 for accomplishments realized through the County by 30 crew members.

Table D-7. Street Sweeping Services by DPW&T.

Month	Tonnage	Miles Swept	No. of Streets Swept
July 2023	9.55	49.3	85
Aug 2023	94.38	605.5	612
Sept 2023	45.34	182	326
Oct 2023	71.13	279.54	462
Nov 2023	38.41	234	366
Dec 2023	20.66	89.8	186
Jan 2024	0	0	0
Feb 2024	94.44	598.7	266
Mar 2024	57.93	217.4	119
Apr 2024	12.43	50	28
May 2024	11.2	108.3	29
June 2024	70.33	611.57	210
Total	525.8	3,026	2,689

Mowing

The County's mowing operation was accomplished by 148 crew members. See Table D-8 for accomplishments realized through the County.

Table D-8. Mowing operation by DPW&T.

MOWING	FY 2024 Totals
Tonnage Collected	18
Total Acreage Completed	6,352
Total Sites Completed	9,118
Total Square Feet Completed	277,073,313
Guardrails - Linear Feet	40,796

Storm Drain Maintenance – Inlet, Storm Drain, and Channel Cleaning

Storm drains maintenance is typically targeted in two focus areas, the 21 communities annually served by the Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program and in response to citizen complaints for clogged and malfunctioning systems. During this reporting year, the County received 2,811 service requests from constituents, inspected 1,429 inlets, and cleaned 74,065 linear feet of storm drainpipe.

DPW&T's Storm Drain Maintenance Division is also responsible for significant channel maintenance. 69 major channels were inspected during this reporting period. DPW&T, Office of Storm Drain Maintenance (OSDM) performed maintenance on 28,103 linear feet of channels and removed 600 tons of sediment, preventing sediment from entering the waterways.

Unpaved Shoulder Maintenance

DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) Division administers road maintenance programs to eliminate standing water, enhance green space, and reduce herbicide usage. Litter crews utilize small equipment to cut the tight areas and roadside shoulders are mowed in a 6-week cycle during the growing season (March 15 through October 15). Roadside vegetation is maintained mechanically. Herbicide use is restricted to the spraying of sidewalk joint, monolithic concrete median areas, fence lines, guard rail areas and riprap areas that cannot be mowed. Herbicide is applied by licensed contractors in accordance with contractual application rates. DPW&T does not utilize pesticides or fertilizers on any lands under their maintenance purview. In FY 2024, the County followed these protocols.

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. d: The County shall reduce the use of winter weather deicing and anti-icing materials, without compromising public safety, by developing a County Salt Management Plan (SMP) to be submitted to the Department in its third year annual report and implemented thereafter. The SMP shall be based on the guidance provided on best road salt management practices described in the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration's Maryland Statewide Salt Management Plan, developed and updated annually as required by the Maryland Code, Transportation §8-602.1. The County's SMP shall include, but not be limited to:

i. A plan for evaluation of new equipment and methods, and other strategies for continual program improvement.

ii. Training and outreach:
- *Creating a local "Salt Academy" that annually provides County winter weather operator personnel and contractors with the latest training in deicer and anti-icer management, or the participation of County personnel and contractors in a "Salt Academy" administered by another MS4 permittee or State agency; and*
- *Developing and distributing best salt management practices outreach for educating residents within the County.*

iii. Tracking and reporting:
- *Starting with the fourth year annual report, during storm events where deicing or anti-icing materials are applied to County roads, track and record the amount of materials used, and snowfall in inches per event, if applicable; and*
- *Report the deicing or anti-icing application by event or date, and the monthly and annual pounds used per lane mile per inch of snow.*

Snow and Ice Control Program

Per the permit condition, a progress on County's Salt Management Plan (SMP) will be reported in third year annual report. County's Snow and Ice Removal Program relies on a wide source of information to determine when the application of anti-icing and/or de-icing materials is warranted, including, temperature probes, weather forecasts via an Accuweather subscription service, and individuals monitoring the road conditions. Locations of the De-icing routes are shown in Figure D-1. DPW&T command staff prepare operational goals at the onset of every 12-hour operational shift. Operational goals are developed in accordance with the storm forecast, actual air and roadway temperature measurements and projected conditions during the shift.

Temperature probes embedded in the roadways are continually monitored as they provide key information used to determine an appropriate treatment for snow and ice control. Roadway

temperature is a more reliable indicator of icy roadways conditions then air temperature. Conference calls with all snow districts are conducted at a minimum of three times per shift. During this time, real time road conditions, roadway temperatures and the latest Accuweather forecast are discussed. Modifications to operational goals are continually adjusted in response to current and project conditions.

Every year, prior to the dry run exercise, DPW&T and OHM conduct mandatory snow and ice control training for all staff and contractors. Each job classification is provided with specific training for their job duties assigned in the snow operations. Plow operators are provided with equipment training; district foremen and managers are provided with operations training, including how to implement operational goals and procedures. All operators are trained is sensible salting practices.

As the County upgrades its fleet of trucks, the trucks are being equipped with newer technology that will better gauge and track the salt application. DPW&T continues to implement operational activities to help manage and reduce salt application including replacing older equipment with newer, better functioning spreaders and hoppers and training equipment operators in the proper application and loading of salt.

During this reporting year the County mobilized for 5 snow and ice control events and used a total of 8,792 tons of salt, a 1,300 % increase over the salt usage from the 2022-23 snow season. In contrast to the 22-23 winter season, where the County only salted cold spots and bridges during 3 events; the County received 3 measurable snow events. In early January, the County mobilized to treat cold spots and bridges on primary routes immediately following a light rain event where the nighttime temperatures fell below freezing and there was a high potential for freezing roadways. The tonnage of salt applied for this event was 1,904. During the week of January 15th, the County had 2 back-to-back storms. Cold temperatures and snowfall accumulations bordering between 1-3 inches for each storm, made the preferred method of plowing to remove snow from the roadway challenging. To return the roadways to a safe condition, the County had to rely on using the application of salt as countywide plowing was not feasible. In each storm, the County applied 3,800 and 3,940 tons of salt respectively. The 4th, event, on February 13th, the County mobilized and monitored the roadways, but icy conditions did not materialize, and no salt was applied. In mid-February the forecast predicted 2-5 inches of snow. The county mobilized a full operation, but the storm did not materialize as forecasted and 1,020 tons of salt were used on hills, bridges, and cold spots.

When an accumulating ice or snowstorm is predicted in advance, Prince George's County conducts pre-treatment of roadways with brine as a snow fighting strategy. Salt brine is applied before a winter storm to help delay the accumulation of snow and ice on the roadway and increase efficiency to reduce the tonnage of salt used on the roadway for de-icing. Locations of the De-icing routes are shown in Figure D 1. Pre-treatment was utilized prior to the January 15th and February 16th storms. On each of these 2 occasions, 610 miles of primary and collector roadways were pretreated to protect the traveling public. The County used 57,000gallons of salt brine during the 23-24 snow season, a 100% increase over the 21-22 snow season, where the County only applied brine once.

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. e: The County shall evaluate current litter control problems associated with discharges into, through, or from portions of its MS4 that are not already addressed under the TMDL implementation plan for trash (litter and floatables) (see Appendix A). Additionally, the County shall continue to remove from or prevent from entering its storm drain system 500 tons of litter and debris in the first year of permit issuance or as updated annually thereafter in accordance with PART IV.E.8.
Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 4. f: The County shall report annually on the changes in its Property Management and Maintenance programs and the overall pollutant reductions resulting from implementation of the components of the programs listed in this section.

Litter Control

The County maintains an aggressive litter control and collection program along County-maintained roadways. The litter service schedule is based on historical collection data, where the most highly littered roadways are serviced including the major arterial, and primary roadways on a bi-weekly basis. Locations of the litter pickup routes are shown in Figure D-2.

In September 2022, the County implemented a countywide Beautification Initiative Blitz to abate litter and illegal dumping in the public right-of-way. Contract resources were increased as well as the frequency of litter collection from once every two weeks to twice a week for roadways identified as heavily littered and hot spot roadway locations. All other roadways in the litter schedule were serviced for litter collection once a week.

In FY 2024, a total of 1,234 tons of litter and illegal dumping was collected and disposed. Table D-9 provides monthly breakdown of the work completed through 719 in-house crew members.

Table D-9. Litter collected by in-house crew members.

Month	Tonnage Collected	Total Number of Bags	# of Streets Completed
July 2023	28.54	3,133	1,658
Aug 2023	126.29	4,530	3,232
Sept 2023	71.37	3,393	1,949
Oct 2023	89.19	3,495	2,402
Nov 2023	83.05	6,653	3,220
Dec 2023	63.59	6,422	1,823
Jan 2024	46.88	6,906.3	2,016
Feb 2024	127.34	6,682	2,099
Mar 2024	83.59	6,389	1,947
Apr 2024	38.73	15,936.7	2,716
May 2024	38.38	9,146.8	3,744
June 2024	89.38	8,028	3,490
Total	886.33	80,714.8	30,296

In addition, the contractor services were also utilized in the districts one through nine. Table D-10 provides monthly breakdown of the work completed through 485 contractor's crew members.

Table D-10. Litter collected by contractor's crew members.

Month	Tonnage Collected	Total Number of Bags	# of Streets Completed
July 2023	17.32	3,150	9,988
Aug 2023	30.04	4,530	1,039
Sept 2023	22.94	3,393	815
Oct 2023	14.54	3,495	848
Nov 2023	43.92	6,653	1,858
Dec 2023	42.93	6,422	1,577
Jan 2024	46.88	6,906	1,974
Feb 2024	32.90	6,682	1,778
Mar 2024	25.66	6,389	1,787
Apr 2024	26.30	15,937	1,854
May 2024	25.95	9,147	2,611
June 2024	18.23	8,028	1,941
Total	348	80,732	28,070

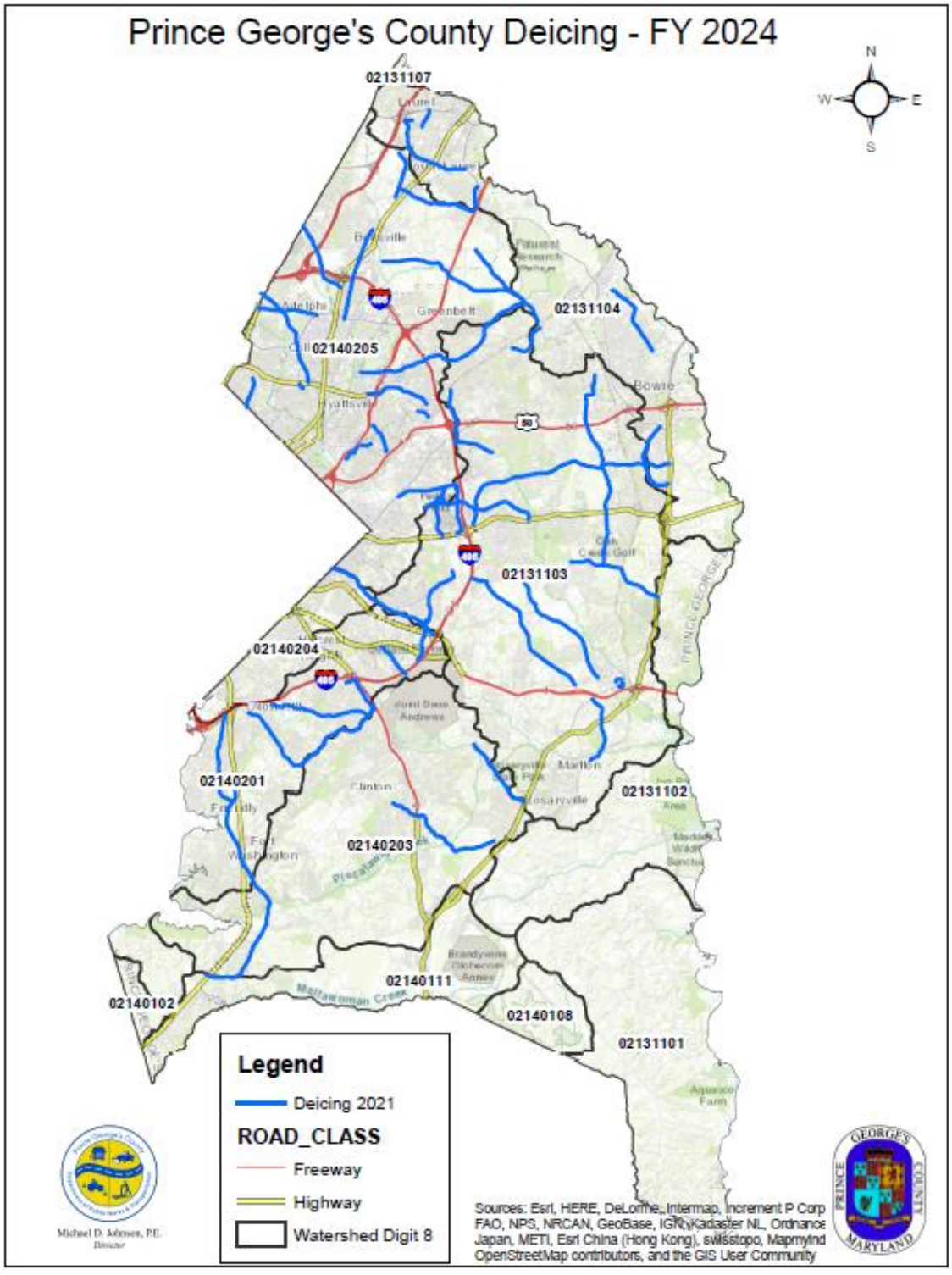


Figure D-1. De-Icing Map.

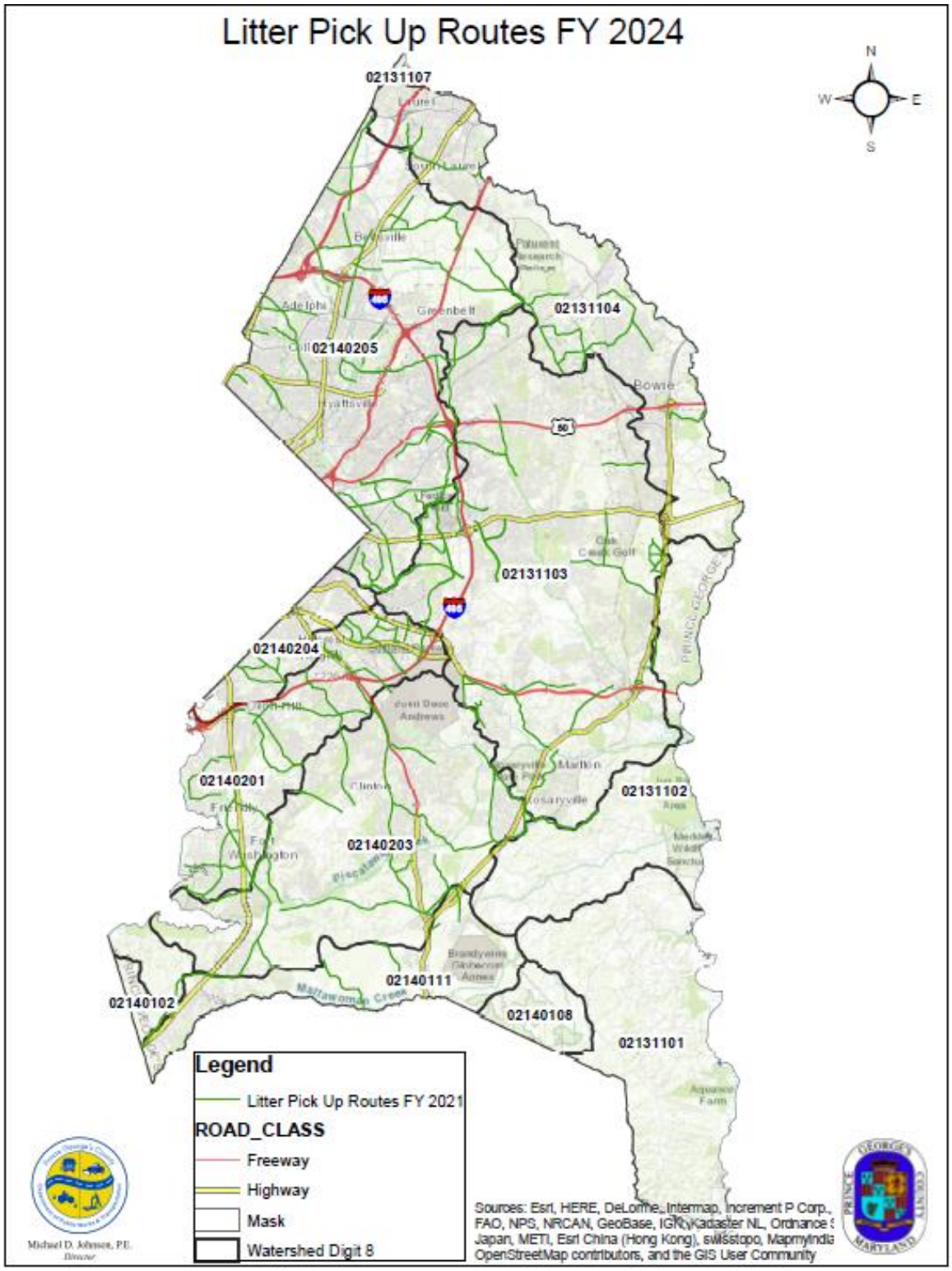


Figure D-2. Litter Pick Up Routes.

5. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 5. a: Prince George's County shall maintain a website with locally relevant stormwater management information and promoting its existence and use.

The County maintains its stormwater management information on its website under Department of the Environment. All locally relevant stormwater management information can be accessed at: https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/departments-offices/environment/stormwater-management

Permit Condition Part IV. D. 5. b: Prince George's County shall maintain a compliance hotline or similar mechanism for public reporting of water quality complaints, including suspected illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills and flooding problems.

CountyClick 311 is Prince George's County's main source of government information and access to non-emergency services through its call center. Citizens may also utilize alternative forms of communication for lodging water quality complaints, such as through email or by direct calling. More information regarding the investigation and enforcement actions taken to resolve water quality complaints is provided under the "Environmental Engineering program" on page 47.

Permit Conditions Part IV. D. 5. c: The County shall continue to implement a public outreach and education campaign which provide information to inform the general public about the benefits of:

- *i. Increasing water conservation;*
- *ii. Residential and community stormwater management implementation and facility maintenance;*
- *iii. Proper erosion and sediment control practices;*
- *iv. Removing debris from storm drain inlets to prevent flooding;*
- *v. Increasing proper disposal of household hazardous waste;*
- *vi. Improving lawn care and landscape management (e.g., the proper use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers, ice control and snow removal);*
- *vii. Proper residential car care and washing;*
- *viii. Litter reduction;*
- *ix. Reducing, reusing, and recycling solid waste; and*
- *x. Proper pet waste management.*

The County shall conduct a minimum of 500 outreach efforts per year. These efforts may include distributing printed materials such as brochures or newsletters; electronic materials such as website pages; mass media such as newspaper articles or public service announcements (radio or television); and conducting targeted workshops on stormwater management for the public.

The County seeks every opportunity to promote environmental awareness, green initiatives, and community involvement to protect the County's natural resources and promote clean and healthy communities. As human behavior is a significant source of stormwater pollution, the County provides a vast array of volunteer opportunities and services to control pollutants at the source, to prevent

stormwater pollution, and to restore watersheds. The County also integrates water quality outreach as a vital component of watershed restoration projects. With printed materials such as brochures or newsletters; electronic materials such as website pages; mass media such as newspaper articles or public service announcements (radio or television); and conducting targeted workshops on stormwater management for the public, the total outreach efforts by the County were over 500 that covered one or more topics from the list below:

i. Increasing water conservation;
ii. Residential and community stormwater management implementation and facility maintenance;
iii. Proper erosion and sediment control practices;
iv. Removing debris from storm drain inlets to prevent flooding;
v. Increasing proper disposal of household hazardous waste;
vi. Improving lawn care and landscape management (e.g., the proper use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers, ice control and snow removal);
vii. Proper residential car care and washing;
viii. Litter reduction;
ix. Reducing, reusing, and recycling solid waste; and
x. Proper pet waste management."

A list of the FY 2024 DoE outreach events, a brief description, and participants count are provided in the flash memory drive under Management Programs/Public Outreach and Education folder.

During these events, information was provided to the general public and interested parties about various incentive-based programs that are designed to reduce stormwater pollution through direct or indirect means. These programs are discussed below in detail.

Natural Resource and Climate Resilience Programs (formerly Community Outreach Promoting Empowerment)

Of note, the Natural Resource & Climate Resilience Programs (NRCR) has moved towards more direct implementation related activities versus outreach and education which still involving outreach and education but with a more focused approach to support implementation of residential climate resilience projects.

In FY 2024, the NRCR Section continued to partner with local communities, schools, homeowner associations, watershed groups, civic groups, and municipalities to find ways to inform and engage residents. These partnerships promote environmental stewardship and long-term behavior change as well as driving participation in DoE programs. Over time, such partnerships become "force multipliers" extending DoE's impact. As part of the DoE's outreach and education effort various games, workshops and activities were used to promote anti-litter, native shrub/tree planting and stormwater stewardship.

In this reporting period, DoE, through its Sustainability Division, participated in or held 54 events reaching almost 800 people to engage communities and individuals in restoration, promoting sustainable solutions and leveraging community action. These were a mix of both virtual and in person events.

Climate Resilience Programs

In FY 2024, the County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) continued moving toward the implementation phase as mandated by Executive Order NO. 5 – 2022, Implementing Climate Action: Urgent Action Directive for All County Agencies and County Funded Operations to Initiate and Support Immediate Action to Implement Climate Solutions for Prince George's County. In FY 2024, work groups made progress developing implementation strategies for the County CAP's 26 Priority Recommendations. The resulting Climate Action Implementation Strategies focus on actions the County can take toward leadership, mitigation, and adaptation.

NRCR continued to re-align its existing programs to garner resilience co-benefits while still achieving water quality improvements. This entails shifting the focus to land cover changes (large-scale tree plantings, conservation landscaping) and practices that provide ecosystem services while promoting infiltration for volume reduction to help reduce local nuisance flooding.

In FY 2024, DoE launched a new grant program to support community gardens. The program aligns with *Adaptation Implementation Strategy 10: Promote a climate-resilient food system supported by low carbon, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.* Community gardens present an excellent opportunity to increase access to fresh and healthy foods while achieving land cover change to reduce stormwater runoff. In addition to vegetable gardening, the grant supports food forests and community orchards, which reduce erosion and stormwater runoff.

Grantees are required to maintain cover crops or winter crops (e.g., collards) to reduce runoff from vegetable beds after harvesting summer / fall produce. In addition, grantees are required to practice regenerative agriculture which minimizes soil disturbance and improves soil quality, thus promoting infiltration. Other sustainable practices such as Integrated Pest Management keep pollutants out of stormwater. Two grants were awarded in FY 2024. Project Bright Future, at St. Stephen Baptist Church in Temple Hills MD was awarded $9,500. Prince George's Community College Foundation, Inc., in Largo MD, was also awarded $9,500.

Figure D-3. Project Bright Future Sign.

We expect the program to grow in FY25, as more communities become aware of the opportunity. In addition to DoE publicizing the grant program, the Chesapeake Bay Trust has promoted it, and the Prince George's County Soil Conservation District has a link on its Community Garden page.

In FY 2024, NASA and DoE worked to translate heat data from NASA's satellite into mapping that could guide the County's efforts to address worsening heat islands. This the first time this data has been applied at the local level. The data was processed through a GIS space time cube, which is a way to visualize and analyze spatiotemporal data for patterns. The resulting information was then compared to the County's imagery to see how well it matched. The data shows that areas within the beltway are very hot and getting hotter—some communities are 10-degrees hotter than other parts of the County. DoE will be combining this information with our tree equity mapping in FY25. This program aligns with *Climate Adaptation Implementation Strategy 7: Reduce exposure of vulnerable populations to extreme heat,* and creating cooler surfaces also helps reduce stormwater heating.

Urban Tree Program

In FY 2024 DoE leveraged the FY 2024 Urban Tree Grant and other funds to plant 1,692 trees benefitting over 4,000 residents in equity areas while maximizing stormwater reduction, carbon storage, and cooling co-benefits. The program aligns with *Mitigation Implementation Strategy 11, Maintain a climate-resilient equitable forest and tree canopy cover as well as Adaptation Implementation Strategy 7: Reduce Exposure of vulnerable populations to extreme heat.* Trees were planted in the Towns of Forest Heights, Fairmount Heights, and North Brentwood as well as the Barnaby Vally Park HOA and Wingate HOA. NRCR utilized its new Resilient Practices App Design module to field locate existing trees, potential trees, and barriers (e.g. power poles) to tree planting. NRCR also performed post-planting inspections and geolocated the trees. This enters each tree into the Tree Maintenance Module of our Resilient Practices App where we can query the data multiple ways.

The Town of Forest Heights, with a population of 2,658, has approximately 45% tree canopy. NRCR planted 1,316 trees in Forest Heights. Most trees were planted in the Right of Way, but trees were also planted in 5 parks. Both shade trees (2”-2.5” caliper) and understory/ornamentals (1”-1.5” caliper) were planted. A cooling grove of 90 trees was planted at Modoc Park, which is roughly a third of an acre in size. To our knowledge, this is the first cooling grove planted in the region. All trees were fitted with tree diapers to reduce maintenance and improve survivability.

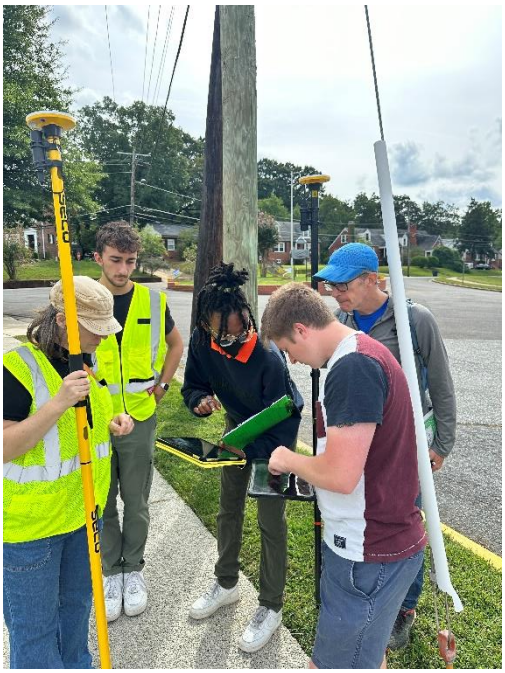


Figure D-4. Field Team in Forest Heights.

The Town of Fairmount Heights, with a population of 1,528, has approximately 28% canopy. DoE planted 159 trees in Fairmount Heights. This includes a Cooling Park in Fairmount Heights consisting of 114 native trees on just under an acre of median. During the July 2024 heat dome, grass and roadway surfaces registered 120 degrees, but the temperature within the Cooling Park was 80 degrees. However, Cooling Parks do more than provide a shady retreat; they generate cooling breezes which bring down temperatures in the surrounding neighborhood. We believe Fairmount Heights to be the first Cooling Park in the region, and the Town will be conducting a naming contest for the park.

The median already had a rain garden, some specimen oaks, an intermittent stream, and some previously planted young trees, so the result functions as an arboretum as well. Fairmount Heights is a historic African American planned community, and this median was originally designated as a public park in 1906.

NRCR planted a further 45 trees in public space plantings including a newly pedestrianized alley, a pocket park, Market Circle, and the Town Hall. Both shade trees (2”-2.5” caliper) and understory/ornamentals (1”-1.5” caliper) were planted. All trees were fitted with tree diapers to reduce maintenance and improve survivability.

The Fairmount Heights project has garnered press attention resulting in two stories by WUSA Channel 9's environment reporter. In July of 2024, DoE's summer interns came to Fairmount Heights to take infrared camera readings, water the trees, and practice tree identification skills. These experiences gave them insight into citizen science opportunities as well as exposing them to multiple career paths relating to natural resources and climate resilience. The planting has also helped Fairmount Heights meet the requirements for a Maryland Sustainable Community.

Figure D-5. Fairmount Heights Cooling Park.

NRCR also provided 15 trees for the Windom Road Historic Barrier Park at the border between North Brentwood and Brentwood. In the 1950s, a corrugated metal crash barrier was installed at the intersection of Windom Road and 39th Street, to delineate the municipal boundary between the MD towns of Brentwood and North Brentwood (a sundown town. It is now a memorial park — with a sculpture of two hands holding the Windom Road Barrier in the air, signage and pedestrian and bicycle access, areas for public art, benches, planters, permeable paving, tree trenches, new curbs, and streetscape planting. DoE helped fund the stormwater components and NRCR's trees were used in the tree trenches.

Barnaby Valley HOA received 37 trees in their common area. The planting was greatly appreciated by residents and the HOA is interested in securing more trees. In the Spring of 2024, NRCR conducted a tree walk for Barnaby Valley leadership to introduce the community to the tree varieties in the planting.

NRCR planted 165 trees in Wingate HOA's common area to lessen stormwater runoff into the pond. The trees also provide shade for a walking trail as well as beauty. The tree planting fits in with other green initiatives being pursued by the community such as permeable paving and conservation landscaping. Wingate was chosen as a stop on the 2024 Prince George's County Forestry Board's annual tree tour.

In FY 2024 DoE further developed a bespoke George's County Tree Equity Tool. This tool combines census socioeconomic data, tree canopy data, and ownership data to help the NRCR better target and prioritize planting opportunities. In FY25, we expect to utilize the tool to also estimate impacts (such as stormwater reduction) of our tree planting efforts.

Pet Waste Campaign

The pet waste management initiative aims to educate residents about the issue, change personal behaviors, and implement best practices at the individual, community, and municipal level. The program started in 2017 and has worked with over 35 municipalities and HOAs. More than 200 pet waste stations have been installed in communities across the County. In FY 24, DoE continued

distributing the pet waste video, brochures, posters, and game to communities seeking to educate residents about the problems caused by pet waste and to encourage them to pick up after their pets.

Rain Check Rebate Program

In FY 2024, NCRC began two pilot "blitz" programs – one in Tantallon and one in Brentwood / North Brentwood. The idea is to provide low to no cost installation of Rain Check Rebate Practices in a focused area to measurably reduce the amount of stormwater generated by residences. Part of this project also seeks to determine if higher rebate amounts will boost participation in the Rain Check Rebate program and thus result in more stormwater management.

In FY 2024, DoE also offered an enhanced rebate to Rain Check Rebate applicants within the Urban Tree Program area. To qualify for an enhanced rebate, applicants must plant larger sized trees (2-2.5-inch caliper for shade trees or 1.5-inch caliper for small/understory trees). The enhanced rebate is $300 per tree. Ten enhanced rebates were approved in FY 2024 totaling 42 trees.

Adopt-A-Road

DPW&T partners with community groups to clean up County roadways. DPW&T provides each group with grabbers, safety vests, gloves, and trash bags. The goal is for each group to clean up a roadway approximately four times per year, but the frequency and dedication to quarterly cleanups varies. Trash collected during the cleanup is left along the roadway, usually in the vicinity of the Adopt-a-Road sign. DPW&T crews then pick up the trash collected by the communities for routine road maintenance. The tonnage collected is captured under the achievements of the Litter Control Program.

BMP Inspection Program for Private Stormwater Management Facilities

The County is cognizant that the successful implementation of its preventive maintenance inspection program requires extensive outreach to the regulated community, as property owners may be unaware of the legal responsibility for BMP inspection and maintenance. One-to-one outreach is also conducted with property owners of private stormwater facilities or their representative during the inspection process. To further emphasize the need for compliance, the County provides property owners and on-site managers with a written assessment of the inspection results and a compliance schedule.

Household Hazardous Waste

The "Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Recycling" brochure promotes the proper disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste and recycling opportunities available to County residents. The brochure, both in English and Spanish, stresses the importance of the safe disposal of hazardous waste and opportunities for recycling unwanted electronic devices. The County maintains a permanent household hazardous waste acceptance site, open and free-of-charge to County residents, at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill in Upper Marlboro. The County contracts with Care Environmental Corporation, a licensed hazardous waste disposal company, to ensure the proper handling and disposal of all hazardous materials collected at the site. Additionally, the County continues to provide a "front door" waste pickup service option for elderly or disabled residents who qualify for this free service.

Conservation Landscaping

Urban Tree Program Enhanced Rebate

In FY 2024, DoE offered an enhanced rebate to Rain Check Rebate applicants within the Urban Tree Program area. To qualify for an enhanced rebate, applicants must plant larger trees (2-2.5-inch caliper for shade trees or 1.5-inch caliper for small/understory trees). The enhanced rebate is $300 per tree.

New Rain Check Rebate for Conservation Landscaping

In FY 2024, NRCR continued to prepare for implementation of the new conservation landscaping rebate, developing the details for three tracks: Native Plant Landscape, Edible Conservation Landscape, and Reforestation or Meadow Creation. Each practice will require participants to use regenerative techniques to minimize runoff and achieve land cover change. In FY25 NRCR began coordinating with DPIE (the agency charged with nuisance abatement enforcement) and began incorporating conservation landscaping into Rain Check Rebate Contractor training.

UMD Extension (UME) Master Gardeners Bay-Wise Landscape Management Program

University of Maryland (UMD) Extension Bay-Wise Landscape Management Program is a statewide program operated by UMD Extension Master Gardeners in (24) counties. Bay-Wise Master Gardeners undergo two (2) days of training and a 1-day practicum before judging residential and commercial properties. The Bay-Wise Landscape Program supports a holistic approach to cleaning the Bay by promoting the following best management practices: Sustainable gardening, small scale stormwater best management practices (rain barrels, rain gardens, etc.), composting, xeriscape, fertilizing wisely, recycling yard waste, native plantings, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

The UMD Master Gardeners also teach County residents techniques to decrease toxins, nutrients, and sediments flowing into our streams and the Chesapeake Bay. Master Gardeners also provide homeowners solutions on how to help reduce stormwater runoff by directing downspouts to garden or lawn areas and installing rain barrels and rain gardens. Prince George's County recognizes and demonstrates the importance of this program by funding the County Master Gardener Coordinator's position at UMD Extension. The talents and skills of the Master Gardener Coordinator instruct recruits, and leads plant clinic workshops and UMD Extension sustainable landscaping education and outreach programs.

Yard Certifications in Stormwater Management for FY 2024

During this time period, University of Maryland Extension Master Gardener Volunteers in Prince George's County certified 9 residents' yards as BayWise. Residents whose yard are visited by Baywise Master Gardeners are provided information on stormwater management as well as review of their application and onsite review of their yard. Residents that submit their yards for Baywise Certification and are certified receive a certificate and yard sign.

Gardeners who are certified contribute to a cleaner local waterway by adhering to the following best management practices:

- Feed the soil and fertilize wisely,
- Water efficiently,

- Plant wisely,
- Recycle yard waste,
- Manage garden pests with integrated pest management,
- Protect the soil with mulch or cover crops,
- Control stormwater runoff.

The towns of Cheverly and Cottage City continue actively disseminateing information to residents encouraging Bay-Wise certification of their home's landscapes.

Community Events

- Provided Accokeek food pantries with 400 lbs of produce from the Clinton Demonstration Vegetable Garden.
- Baywise MGs did 328 hours of resident education for BayWise yard certifications and 237 hours of resident yard judging for sustainable practices for the Beautification Committee.
- Montpelier Herb and Tea Festival provided information and discussed Baywise principals with residents
- 10 MGs Helped children at Frances Fuch ES plant 24 trees and shrubs for Arbor Day
- Provided information and discussed Baywise landscaping and yard certification at the 2024 Chesapeake Natives Native Plant festival.
- 10 MG received Stormwater Audit Training from DOE
- Ask A Master Gardener Plant Clinics at the Bowie, Cheverly, and Riverdale Farmers Markets where BayWise materials were discussed and disseminated to the general public and residents signed up for yard certifications.

Summer Youth Enrichment Program (SYEP)

The County organized SYEP in the month of July/August where students learned about stormwater management, the NPDES program, and water quality concerns. Other topics included sustainable gardening using native plantings to ward off the extreme weather conditions for this area, and to provide habitat for native insects. They also learned about native trees and the role they play in stormwater management, carbon sequestration, and culture.

Right Tree, Right Place Program

The Right Tree, Right Place program, seeks to increase the urban tree canopy along County roads. The Neighborhood Design Center (NDC) serves as a design and outreach consultant to DPW&T, working directly with community members and organizations to provide designs and recommendations that are relevant to each unique neighborhood. Choosing the right tree for the right place safely and sustainably improves the tree canopy and transforms communities. Healthy street trees beautify neighborhoods, support human health, increase property values, and benefit our environment. The program planted 7,323 trees in FY 2024 (Figure D-6).

In addition, the Right Tree, Right Place Program is an urban risk management tree program developed by DPW&T to systematically remove and replace dead, dying, and high-risk street trees. Many of these trees were Bradford Pears and Ash trees killed by the Emerald Ash Borer. During FY 2024, tree work continued to concentrate on the removal of ash trees and large Bradford pear trees. By the

end of the fiscal year, almost all Ash street trees in the County, and almost all Bradford Pears of greater than 23" trunk diameter in the PGC inventory have been removed. RTRP completed 1,017 tree removals, 955 tree pruning and 144 stump grindings in FY 2024.

Planting appropriate street trees in urban and suburban landscapes transforms neighborhoods. The program continues to be well received by those who enjoy the aesthetic and environmental benefits of street trees, and NDC fields dozens of calls each week with requests for trees, tree removal, and clarification of the work being performed in communities.

OSDM was awarded the Urban Tree Grant for approximately $1,000,000 in FY22, FY 2023, and FY 2024. This grant was applied to approximately 4,000 tree plantings in each fiscal year for areas located within equity justice zones. The grant allowed the Right Tree Right Place program to increase capacity and focus on equity zones dramatically.

Growing Green with Pride Day (previously known as Clean Up Green Up)

The Growing Green with Pride Cleanups program, sponsored by DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance, has made significant strides in community beautification. Groups across the County are urged to participate and recruit volunteers to plant, beautify, and clean up the County on selected dates in the spring and fall of each year. In the spring, the program's primary focus is on maintaining plant beds and removing roadside litter and illegal dumping in the communities. Volunteers are equipped with litter grabbers, trash bags, safety vests, and gloves and are assigned locations throughout the County to pick up trash. These cleanup events have been remarkably successful, cleaning several areas in a relatively short time. In FY 2024, the Growing Green with Pride activities resulted in the removal of an estimated 24.5 tons of litter and illegal dumping from communities across Prince George's County, a testament to the program's impact and success.

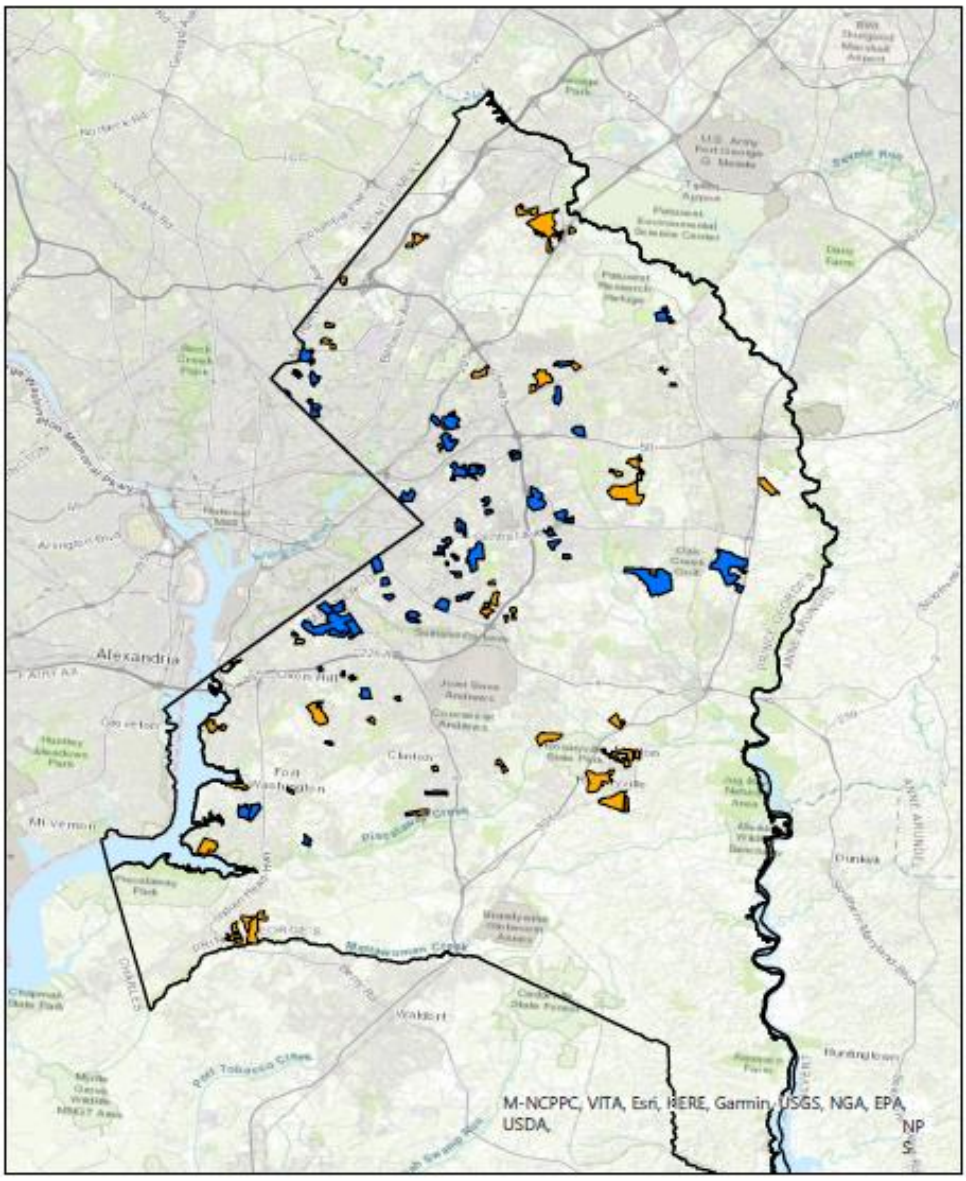
This one-day, countywide landscape beautification effort has united communities for over ten years. DPW&T provides free plant material with the promise that community groups will plant in public spaces, including schools, streetscapes, neighborhood entrances, and municipal centers. Homeowner associations, schools, civic associations, municipalities, and other neighborhood groups can register via an application on DPW&T's or the general Prince George's County website. These groups recruit their own volunteers and garden tools to plant trees, shrubs, perennials, grasses, and/or bulbs on Growing Green with Pride Day, which is usually held in October. In addition, the volunteers complete weeding, mulching, and general cleaning projects in county-maintained public spaces.

NDC partners with DPW&T and other agencies by providing design and technical assistance to any interested groups. FY 2024 Growing Green with Pride events were held in October 2023, and April 2024. The achievement realized through this partnership is detailed in Table D-11, the table includes both Spring and Fall Events.

Table D-11. Growing Green with Pride Program Achievements in FY 2024.

Achievement	Amount
Sites	240
Volunteers	7591
Trees Installed	260
Shrubs Installed	320

Achievement	Amount
Perennials and Grasses Installed	2600
Bulbs Installed	10000
Litter and Debris Collected	24.5 tons



Key:
Blue=EJ40 CBT elegible areas
Orange=non EJ40 areas

Figure D-6. FY 2024 Right Tree, Right Place Planting Project Areas.

Arbor Day & Tree City

Arbor Day was celebrated at Frances Fuchs Early Childhood Education Center at 11011 Cherry Hill Rd, Beltsville, MD 20705. This is a school with a large neurodivergent population of 3- and 4-year-olds. Volunteers (including DoE staff, Master Gardeners and members of the Beautification Committee) planted 24 large ball and burlap trees. In FY 2024, a total of 7,323 trees were planted in Prince George's County; 4,028 of those were native species. Prince George's County also received the Tree City Awards it has every year since 1983.

Prince George's Beautification/Tree Planting Committee

Prince George's County Beautification Committee is a robust and long-standing group of residents. The Prince George's County Committee is an all-volunteer organization dedicated to honoring the landscaping efforts of those in the community who make a difference through landscape beautification. The annual Beautification Awards Ceremony recognizes excellence in gardening and landscape sustainability. Entries are judged on landscape sustainability by Prince George's Master Gardeners Volunteer Judges, who have previously undergone an eight (8) hour training with a one-day practicum. In FY 2024 the Committee agreed to change the award to the "Sustainably Beautiful Award".

Median Beautification

The median beautification initiative has installed over 10,000 native plants across all nine Councilmanic districts in the county, with more to come in the spring. The 22 native species planted provide increased habitat and biodiversity for critical pollinators and birds in the area and reduce air and water pollution that is critical for a healthy ecosystem in the County. These native plant installations not only benefit the environment, but beautification has been proven to increase local business, boost local economic growth, and increase property values.

Access to natural environments, like these native plant medians, is vital for human health and contributes to reducing the impacts of environmental inequity by improving mental health concerns as well as decreasing illnesses caused by pollution. Because these medians are situated throughout the County in lively neighborhoods and commercial districts, they provide a unique opportunity for community gathering, engagement, and environmental education as residents can support future planting and maintenance efforts. These medians serve as a template and inspiration for installing native species throughout the County on residential, commercial, and government properties that will all work together to support a beautiful, healthy, and sustainable Prince George's County.

Tree ReLeaf Grant Program

Tree ReLEAF is a countywide program that provides up to $5,000 to civic, neighborhood, community, homeowner organizations, schools and libraries to plant native trees and shrubs in public or common areas. A municipality can receive up to $10,000 for plantings. The program requires a 50-percent match, which in turn provides a hands-on opportunity for applicants to learn how to properly plant and care for trees and shrubs.

During this reporting period, potential Tree ReLEAF applicants from areas eligible for the Urban Tree Grant Program were advised to shift to the Urban Tree Grant Program since that program requires no match, does not categorically limit the per project funding, and can provide larger trees (thus providing

greater stormwater benefits). In FY 2024, NRCR began advocating for an increase in Tree ReLEAF award limits because accelerating tree prices mean fewer trees can be planted per award than in the past.

Arbor Day Every Day Program

Prince George's County's DoE works to increase urban tree canopy for all and engage students and residents in tree planting and care. Planting projects support the County's Green School initiatives and complements social study, math, science, and art curriculums.

Arbor Day Every Day plantings, however, are limited by the size and number of trees volunteers can feasibly plant. Thus, in FY 2024, potential Arbor Day Every Day applicants from areas eligible for the Urban Tree Grant Program were advised to shift to the Urban Tree Grant Program. With professional installation, more trees and larger trees can be installed (thus providing greater stormwater benefits). See the Urban Tree Grant Program section for the schools we worked with in FY 2024.

In FY25, through its Urban Tree Program, NRCR will be focusing on opportunities to plant school cooling groves to lessen heat island impacts and benefit the communities in which the schools are located. In municipalities, NRCR will also be targeting rights of way plantings along routes children walk to school.

Stormwater Stewardship Grants for Trees

In FY 2024, DoE awarded the following tree-related Stormwater Stewardship grants:

- Researching horticultural interventions to improve the survival of red oaks affected by bacterium Xylella fastidiosa in Greenbelt,
- Removing invasive vines from a common area in Vista Estates West HOA and and community outreach and education on the benefits of trees,
- Removing invasives and redesigning a public space in the Town of Cheverly,
- Assessment of tree canopy on private properties and engagement with residential communities in the Town of Berwyn Heights.

Clean Water Program Guidebook

In early spring 2015, DoE initiated the publication of the Clean Water Program guidebook series for the regulated community in general and in particular for municipalities to: (1) understand the role and responsibilities for implementing robust, effective local stormwater programs, and (2) build effective, local public education and community engagement programs. Sample cover pages from the guidebook series are shown in Figure D-7. The guidebook provides information on the following:

- County and State NPDES permit requirements,
- Associated roles and responsibilities of the County and municipalities along with pertinent examples,
- Resources for incorporating various required elements into a local stormwater management program,
- Public education and community engagement,
- Trash and litter control.

Figure D-7. The Clean Water Program Guidebook Series.

Litter Control, Recycling, and Composting

Litter Control

Storm Drain Stenciling

Information on the County's storm drain stenciling efforts was provided earlier in the "Education and Outreach on Litter/Storm Drain stenciling" section on page 137.

Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program (CCCP)

Information on this program was provided earlier in the "Cleanup Activities/Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program" section in chapter IV.D.4 on page 134.

Recycling

The RRD of DoE administers County services and programs to reduce solid waste, including recycling, composting, and hazardous materials recovery and disposal. The County continues to host countywide recycling events, as listed in Table D-12 , to shred documents and dispense free mulch recycled from Christmas trees. These events offer residents of the County an opportunity to conserve natural resources, save energy, and reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill, all positive actions that help to protect the environment. In FY 2024, approximately 623 individuals toured the Western Branch, and over 6,000 individuals participated in the events.

Table D-12. FY 2024 Countywide Waste Reduction Participation Events.

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
Central High School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	January 12, 2024	20
MDE Inspector Division - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	January 18, 2024	2
Waste Diversion Awards	January 24, 2024	80
Girl Scout - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	February 29, 2024	25
Gallaudet University - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	February 29, 2024	1
Zakiyah M – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	February 8, 2024	6
Howard County – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 7, 2024	7
Opportunities Inc. – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 12, 2024	4
Mars Inc. – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 13, 2024	6
Opportunities Inc. – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 14, 2024	5
American University - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	March 25, 2024	1
Stephen Decatur MS – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 21, 2024	38
MES Headquarters - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	March 22, 2024	6
Opportunities Inc. – Materials Recycling Facility Tour	March 26, 2024	5
Agricity & WAMA 88.5 Interview - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	April 1, 2024	2
PGC Garden Club - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	April 10, 2024	5
Document Shredding Event	April 13, 2024	150
American University - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	April 13, 2024	1
Riderwood Senior Resident Earth Month Festival Event	April 19, 2024	300
2024 Mulch Madness Giveaway	April 20, 2024	435
Ft. Washington Forest Elementary School Career Day	April 26, 2024	250
HHW & Electronics Event	April 27, 2024	553
Riderwood Senior Resident Earth Month Festival Event	April 29, 2024	300

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
Wilson Bake Academy - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	May 2, 2024	51
PGCPS Teachers and Supporting Stakeholders - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	May 21, 2024	20
Document Shredding Event	May 18, 2024	235
District of Columbia Dept of Public Works - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	May 15, 2024	15
HHW & Electronics Event	May 4, 2024	435
Wilson Baker Academy – Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	May 2, 2024	51
RRD Event for Delegate Harris	June 8, 2024	75
HHW & Electronics Event	June 15, 2024	545
Mini Outreach Events at Service Area #590 – Megamart Adelphi	June 27, 2024	80
Sierra Club - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	July 14, 2023	12
SYEP Summer Program- Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	July 13, 2023	20
Mini Outreach Events at Service Area #590 - La Union Center Mall	July 27, 2023	112
MDE Summer Internship Program - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	July 25, 2023	30
Alpha Kappa Alpha Association - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	July 20, 2023	10
US Dept of State - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	August 1, 2023	7
PG Recycling Inspector Collections- Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	August 14, 2023	30
Howard County Bureau of Environmental Services - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	August 24, 2023	5
M-NCPPC, Department of Parks and Recreation - Lane Manor Park	September 17, 2023	304
Prince George's County Solid Waste Advisory Committee - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	September 26, 2023	7
Prince George's Beautification Committee Awards Program	September 27, 2023	100

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
Scrap Tire Event	September 23, 2023	203
Chesapeake Bay Journal - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	September 13, 2023	1
Document Shredding Event	September 9, 2023	125
Chesapeake Materials - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	September 6, 2023	6
DC DPW Office of Waste Diversion - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	October 5, 2023	10
Scrap Tire Event	October 7, 2023	188
Judge Sylvania Woods Elementary School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	October 10, 2023	25
Document Shredding Event	October 14, 2023	302
HHW & Electronics Event	October 28, 2023	412
HHW & Electronics Event	November 4, 2023	254
Laurel Elementary School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	November 9, 2023	27
Bond Elementary School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	November 14, 2023	46
Laurel High School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	November 16, 2023	52
DC/ DPW - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	November 29, 2023	8
Central High School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	December 7, 2023	50
Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	December 12, 2023	9
Riderwood Senior Living Community - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	December 14, 2023	12
Bond Elementary School - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	December 17, 2023	40
Daniel Charles Greater Washington - Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	December 19, 2023	1
Total Participants		**6117**

Single-Stream Recycling

The County's single stream recycling program is promoted through direct mail, press releases, newspaper advertisements, displays, and speaking engagements. The County's MRF processes glass bottles and jars, plastic containers, aluminum, steel and bi-metal cans, paper, aseptic containers, and newspaper from 176,218 residences served by the residential curbside single-stream recycling program and merchants (commercial sector). Today, the County's MRF operates with the latest state-of-the-art equipment to accommodate single-stream recycling, processing over 70,000 tons annually.

An educational single-stream recycling display is housed at the MRF and can travel to community events, public libraries and office buildings throughout the County. In addition, an online video of the MRF operations is available. Tours of the MRF are open to the public, schools, and recycling coordinators by appointment.

County Office Recycling Program

On October 1, 2011, the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) began single-stream recycling in County offices. An outreach campaign was developed to educate employees on the transition from dual-stream to single-stream collection and increase the amount of recycling collected from County offices. The CORP, which has existed since 1990, now serves 89 local County offices; all locations are serviced on a regular pickup schedule. All forms of paper and commingled materials are collected from these facilities by a county contractor. A recent expansion to the CORP includes the addition of exterior side by side recycling and trash collection containers being placed at the entrances of eleven County office buildings. Nearly 1 ton of toner cartridges are recycled annually through a agreement with PMK Toner.

Source Reduction & Recycling

The Source Reduction – Stop Waste Before it Starts brochure, available in English and Spanish, provides tips for reducing waste at home, in the yard, and in the office. The brochure also promotes the use of reusable bags rather than non-biodegradable plastic shopping bags. In order to reinforce their recycling and source reduction message, Recycling Section (RS) staff regularly distributes outreach materials, gives presentations, and offers giveaways at community and other special events. Additionally, plastic bags are now banned from yard waste collection. Instead, the public will utilize paper yard waste bags, which can be composted or reused. Furthermore, plastic bags are banned from the recycling program as this material is detrimental to processing equipment at the Materials Recycling Facility. There is an ongoing public outreach campaign to inform the public to return plastic bags to participating stores for recycling and to utilize reusable bags to avoid plastic disposal bags altogether. To further encourage re-use, DOE distributes reusable bags at special events and speaking engagements.

Business Recycling and Source Reduction

Businesses play an important role in the County's recycling programs with approximately one-half of the solid waste stream coming from the business sector. Businesses also account for two-thirds of the County's current recycling rate. The Recycling Section is enforcing mandatory recycling laws that went into effect beginning in 2014 for multi-family, commercial, industrial, individual business, and recycling special event properties.

RS staff assists in the development and implementation of successful source reduction plans and recycling programs. The types of assistance may include site visits for identifying waste that can be recycled, matching interested businesses with local mentors who have successful recycling programs, handing out fliers and educating owners and property management of new laws or providing technical assistance needed to start up a recycling program. Prince George's County has also implemented a Polystyrene Ban, a Plastic Straw, and Stirrer Ban, an upon request requirement for providing single-use food ware accessories and condiments to customers, and a Plastic Bag Ban. DoE has a full staff of Recycling Inspectors to enforce recycling mandates in the multi-family, commercial, industrial, individual businesses and recycling special events sectors.

Composting

Food Scraps

During this reporting period, the County entered the final phase of its PGC Composts Program to service more than 90,000 additional households. It is favorable that residential participation will continue to grow as a result of the positive feedback generated during the current phase of expansion. In FY 2024, the Prince George's County Organics Compost Facility (PGCOCF) diverted 16,462.74 tons of food scraps from the landfill into 100% organic compost.

Yard Waste

The Prince George's County Organics Compost Facility (aka Western Branch), operated by the Maryland Environmental Service (MES), accepts yard waste from more than 180,000 households in the County. As shown in Figure D-8, the OCF received over 68,000 tons of yard waste in FY 2024.

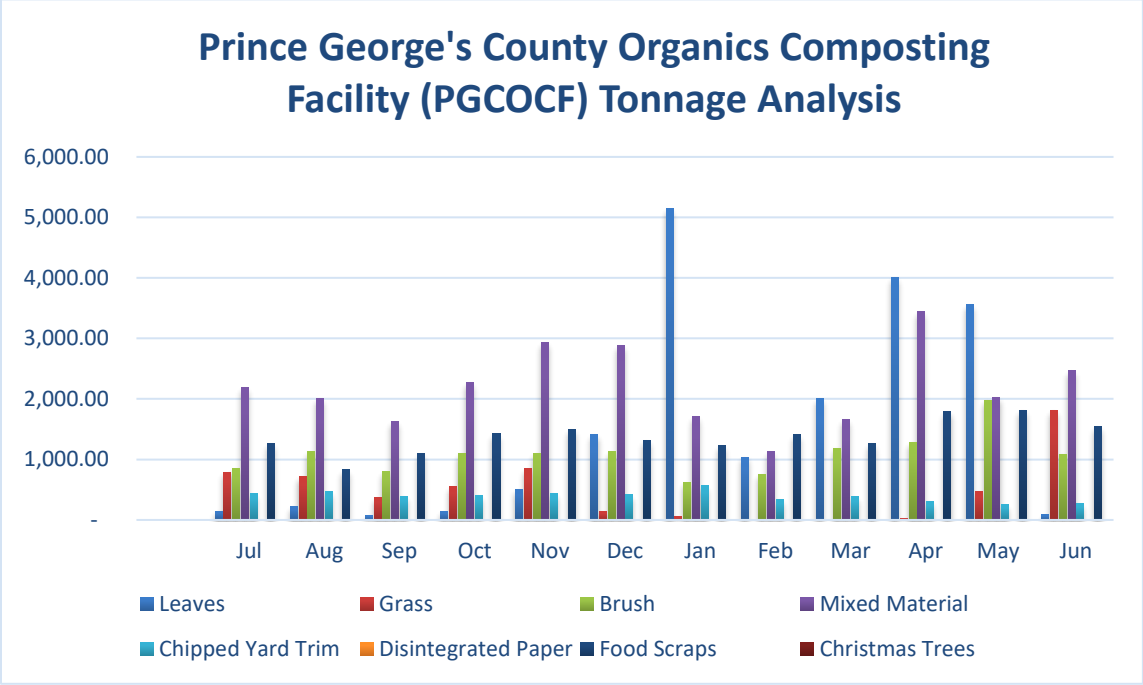


Figure D-8. Yard Waste Composting – FY 2024.

Car Care, Mass Transit, and Alternative Transportation

Each year, vehicles release hundreds of tons of harmful emissions into the air we breathe. As atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in the region is a significant source of pollutants, carpooling, vanpooling, bicycling, and using mass transit helps to reduce emissions and protect both air and water quality. Sharing a ride, taking public transportation, and bicycling means fewer vehicles on the road, making the commute to work smoother, quicker, less expensive, easier, and cleaner for everyone. DPW&T provides many services to the residents of Prince George's County, as described below.

Commuter Connections

The RideSmart commuter website, a service of DPW&T, is designed to provide commuters and employers in the County with a comprehensive list of transportation solutions available throughout the Washington metropolitan area.

Ride Matching Network

The County continues to participate in the Commuter Connections ride-matching network, a free carpool and vanpool match service available to persons living and/or working in the County. This service is part of a network of Washington metropolitan commuter transportation organizations and is coordinated by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG).

Biking to Work

The Prince George's County Department of Public Works & Transportation in partnership with the M-NCPPC Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince George's County and the Prince George's County Bike and Pedestrian Safety Community Advisory Group co-hosted a Bike to Work Day Pit Stop at the Largo/Kettering/Perrywood Community Center in Upper Marlboro, MD on May 17, 2024. Capital Bikeshare, DPW&T, Vision Zero Prince George's and the Be Seen, Be Alert, Be Safe Campaign were proud Bronze Sponsors of Bike to Work Day 2024!

The event was a great success! There were 97 cyclists that registered in advance for the Bike to Work Day pit stop and 56 that signed up onsite. Additionally, students, teachers and the guidance counselor from the adjacent Perrywood Elementary School stopped by to support Bike to Work Day; obtain pedestrian and bicycle safety information and giveaways from vendors; and to tour Prince George's County's Zero Emissions TheBus.

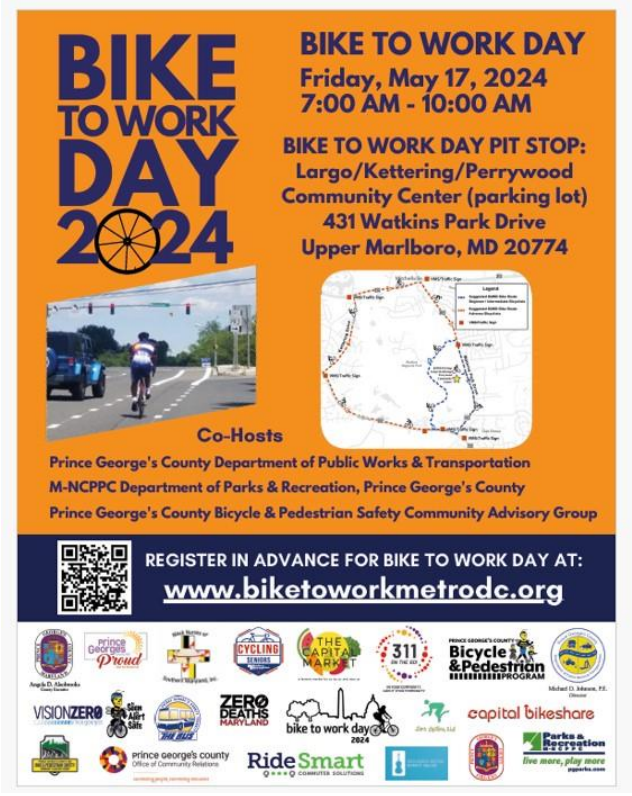


Figure D-9. Bike to Work Brochure.

Bike Share

Guided by a bike share feasibility study completed in 2016, Prince George's County launched Capital Bikeshare on June 1, 2018, with stations along the Route 1/Baltimore Avenue corridor and stations in Largo. Today, the County is Prince George's Proud to offer bikeshare as an alternative transportation option at 27 bikeshare stations within Prince George's County and over 700 bikeshare stations throughout the Capital Bikeshare System in Maryland, Washington DC and Virginia. In February 2020, Prince George's County launched a Capital Bikeshare for All equity program, providing qualifying individuals a $5 annual membership for Capital Bikeshare. This program makes Capital Bikeshare even more accessible to people of all incomes.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

Prince George's County's Bicycle and Pedestrian Program utilizes the 6 E's of safety to improve and increase walking and biking in Prince George's County. The 6'E's are: Engineering, Education, Enforcement, Equity, Emergency Response and Evaluation. These 6 E's are the keys to success in achieving Vision Zero. The County constructs sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle lanes to provide safe areas for pedestrians and bicyclists. It also conducts traffic safety education to the general public and targets education efforts at high crash areas of the County as well as targeting special populations such as students through school safety assemblies. Police departments promote traffic safety through enforcement efforts such as radar for speeding, sobriety checkpoints, and seatbelt enforcement. Fire/EMS not only respond to vehicle crashes, but they also promote traffic safety through car seat/booster checks and walk to school safety events. Information for commuters on biking to work is available through Commuter Connections and Ride Smart programs.

Figure D-10. Safety Approach.

Vanpool Subsidy Program

Since the startup period for a new vanpool is the most difficult time, any qualifying individual who starts a new vanpool is eligible to receive a generous startup subsidy from the County. This program assists residents seeking to start a new vanpool with startup costs and assistance with finding passengers. This three-month subsidy program covers 100 percent of the first month's vehicle rental fee (not to exceed $700), 50 percent of the second month's vehicle rental fee (not to exceed $350), and 25 percent of the third month's vehicle rental fee (not to exceed $175). A County Rideshare coordinator is also available to assist groups in forming a vanpool and maintaining ridership.

Park and Ride

The County, in partnership with the State of Maryland and private parking lot owners, maintains 12 free park and ride fringe parking lots, conveniently located throughout the County. These lots provide ideal locations for meeting for a carpool, vanpool, or for connecting with TheBus, Metrobus, or other local transit systems. The 12 lots are:

1. Bowie Fringe Parking: MD Route 197 and Northview Drive
2. South Laurel: MD Route 197 and Briarcroft Lane
3. Montpelier: MD Route 197 and Brock Bridge Road
4. Clinton Fringe Parking: MD Route 5 and Woodyard Road
5. Equestrian Center: MD Route 4 in Upper Marlboro
6. Fort Washington: MD Route 210 and East Swann Creek Road
7. Oxon Hill Fringe Parking: MD Route 210 and Oxon Hill Road
8. Beltway (I-494/I-95): I-95 and the Capital Beltway
9. Laurel Fringe Parking: Sandy Spring Road and Van Dusen Road
10. Accokeek Fringe Parking: MD Route 373 and MD Route 210
11. Bowie Market Place: MD Route 450 and Stoneybrook Drive
12. Penn Mar Shopping Center: Donnell Drive and Marlboro Pike

Metrorail

Operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), Metrorail currently serves 91 stations throughout the Washington metropolitan area, much of it underground. The system intersects at various points, along 117 miles of track, making it possible for passengers to travel anywhere on the system. Currently, 15 Metrorail stations are located in the County providing access and convenience to most County residents. The County is one of WMATA's compact jurisdictions and subsidizes the cost of all WMATA bus and rail service provided in the County. DPW&RT staff work cooperatively with WMATA to plan and enhance existing and future public transit services to complement the County Executive's and Council members' goals to meet the transportation needs of County residents, visitors, and employees.

TheBus, CALL-A-BUS, and CALL-A-CAB

TheBus is Prince George's County's public transit system. Schedule information and bus vehicle real time arrivals are available at http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/1120/TheBus or through www.NextBus.com. Area specific transit guides offer comprehensive information on public transportation, including transit options.

The County also provides a demand response, curb-to-curb service Call-A-Bus, a complementary ADA/Paratransit, curb-to-curb service. Service is available to all residents of Prince George's County who are not served by or cannot use existing bus or rail services. However, priority is given to senior and persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities must provide their own escort, if needed. Service animals are allowed for the visually impaired.

The Taxicab Licensing Section of the Office of Transportation (formerly in the Department of Environmental Resources) licenses 1,062 taxicab operators to provide fee-based services to residents and visitors in the County. A subsidy service provided by the County via Maryland state grants is the

Call-A-Cab coupon service for seniors and disabled patrons. This program enables seniors and disabled patrons to purchase reduced-price taxicab coupons.

Clean Water Partnership Outreach Activities

The Clean Water Partnership regularly conducts outreach events and activities to educate community members about proposed stormwater management and involve stakeholders in the process. During FY 2024, outreach staff along with the CWP designers, contractors, and CWP leadership participated in 94 outreach events involving approximately 2,045 participants and distributed 4,194 outreach materials such as flyers, brochures, and doorknockers. These events included project-related meetings for approximately 24 projects – which are typically held at the 30, 60, and 90 percent design levels. Flyers were distributed for 11 projects prior to and during construction. Additional Clean Water Partnership social-economic development programs inclusive of public outreach and community involvement are described below.

The CWP held additional outreach events including the Kenilworth ES planting event, Ardmore ES Earth Day Ribbon Cutting and Planting Event, CWP Fall Stormwater Fest held at Cool Springs ES, Rosa Parks ES Back to School Event, and the 1st Annual CWP Earth Day Community Cleanup with the Kettering community.

Mentor-Protégé Program

The Clean Water Partnership's Mentor Protégé Program (MPP) began in February 2016. As we entered the 2024 fiscal year in July, approximately fifty firms through six cohorts have participated in the Mentor-Protégé Program. The MPP has seen consistent participation over the years, with an eight-firm average per cohort. CWP recognizes that green stormwater infrastructure construction is a niche, and recruiting target-class firms to participate in future cohorts will be one of the challenges. The CWP will continue creatively structuring the Mentor-Protégé Program based on the insight gained from each cohort while paying close attention to our target-class firms' market dynamics and needs. The MPP's impact on the protégés is unprecedented. Through June 30, 2024, roughly fifty percent of the protégés competed for work on CWP projects and received construction or maintenance contract awards of approximately $50M. The MPP focuses on equipping target-class firms with the tools to bid on regional green infrastructure projects while building significant capacity in Prince George's County.

From the start, the MPP team worked closely with the Prince George's County Office of Central Services and the Supplier Development and Diversity Division, sourcing and referring firms for certification. This year the CWP expanded the partnership to include the County's Office of Central Services firms interested in the CWP's Mentor-Protégé Program. In October 2023, CWP and the Office of Central Services collaborated to launch a joint 7th cohort. The CWP expanded the Mentor-Protégé Program to accept vertical construction and facilities management companies in addition to horizontal and landscaping companies focused solely on green infrastructure solutions. Additionally, both organizations worked together to support a combined program that shared staff and meeting locations and provided overall program support to build the capacity of target-class businesses in all areas of construction.

Cohort 7 was the first hybrid group consisting of eleven firms, two firms providing both GSI and vertical construction, DEGLB2 Contractors, LLC, and Usource Consulting, three green infrastructure

firms, Malil, LLC., Potomac Services, Inc., and Bengal Engineers, with five vertical construction or facilities management companies, Roofing, Inc., Griffin Solutions, M&S Enterprises, Inc., JL Terrell Construction, LLC, and J&J Plumbing. The cohort started in November 2023 and ended in June 2024. Given this hybrid cohort, no GSI firms were ready to bid on CWP projects during the Program period. There were, however, several success stories to mention during the cohort. USource Consulting was in the early stages of its first $2M GSI project with the City of Mt. Rainer and greatly benefitted from the CWP's MPP coaching and advocacy throughout this project while USource constructed five bio-retentions, streetscapes, and landscaping.

Potomac Services connected with one of the CWP general contractors during the MPP and subsequently received an opportunity to work on the Key Bridge project. Bengal Engineers was selected to work on the CWP Joint Base Andrews project and credits the MPP for positioning them to compete for the opportunity. The cohort graduated on June 27th with excellent support from the County.

Clean Water Partnership Schools Program – Treating & Teaching

The Treating & Teaching Program began in FY 2016 and is designed to assist Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) treat stormwater runoff by constructing BMPs on school property. Treating & Teaching incorporates a community-based approach to engage school facilities staff, educators, students, and community members in every element of the BMP process. Educators and students gain experience and confidence while using the BMP projects to inform classroom learning. Students and volunteers participate in mulching and planting native plants to complete a BMP installation. Interpretive signage provides BMP information, BMP benefits, visuals and illustrations which describe the most common pollutants affecting stormwater runoff in the area. The primary activities in FY 2024 consisted of implementing BMP design projects and constructing outdoor classrooms.

In FY 2024, the CWP completed two projects (Ardmore Elementary School and Kenilworth Elementary School) at Prince George's County schools, increasing the total number of CWP PGCPS projects to 60. At the end of FY 2024, four additional schools are at final design stages: Beltsville Academy, Fort Washington Forest ES, Clinton Grove ES, and Benjamin Stoddert Middle School.

Also in FY 2024, outdoor classrooms were installed at three schools: High Point HS, Rosa L. Parks ES, and Waldon Woods ES. Classroom design is well underway for nine additional schools: Ardmore ES, Kenilworth ES, Benjamin Stoddert MS, Surrattsville HS, Frederick Douglass HS, Eleanor Roosevelt HS, Seat Pleasant ES, Columbia Park ES, and Central HS. Program activities include student-volunteer tree planting sessions, educational signage, and development of a hands-on learning component to the program that can support existing Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) activities at the schools.

Student Enrichment

The Clean Water Partnership continued its support of End Time Harvest Ministries (ETHM) in FY 2024. ETHM is a Prince George's County-based non-profit that was established to empower youth through providing opportunities to build educational, social, and economic life skills. ETHM programs include a six-week Jobs For Youth (JFY) Summer Employment Program where students learn about the importance of workforce development, a cornerstone of the CWP program.

In addition, the CWP supported the Junior Achievement of Greater Washington through the Junior Achievement Finance Park, which impacts every 8th grade student in Prince George's County through 14 weeks of an in-classroom personal finance curriculum and an innovative, one-day experience at the facility led by volunteer role models from the community. Junior Achievement Finance Park provides students with a vigorous, hands-on budgeting experience, and exposure to an environmental solution to managing stormwater runoff. The CWP also supported the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Washington Prince George's County's Center of Transformation (CoT). Currently in its second year, CoT promotes a pathway for social impact, with an emphasis on elevating the voices of black and brown youth from predominantly historically marginalized communities to champion the protection of our planet.

Municipal Engagement

Numerous Clean Water Partnership restoration activities were conducted within municipal boundaries during FY 2024. Several restoration projects completed this fiscal year were located within the county's 26 municipalities that are covered by this permit. These projects were Outfall 66 in College Park and Ardmore ES in Glenarden. There were also projects in the design or construction phase within municipalities. Specifically, design work was completed, and construction began in the Town of Cheverly (Cheverly East Neighborhood Park stream restoration). In addition, there were active construction projects in the City of Laurel (Walker Branch - SR77 stream restoration), the City of Hyattsville (9 Pond), the Town of Capitol Heights (Onslow Way stream restoration- phase II) and the City of Greenbelt (Hanover Parkway Pond).

CWP Stream & Outfall Restoration Program

As development continues and heavy rains become more frequent, our streams, especially in urban settings are inundated with erosive flows. Restoring and stabilizing streams and outfalls to make them more resilient has become an important strategy for managing sediment loads. In FY 2024 the Clean Water Partnership completed three (3) stream and outfall restoration projects.

CWP Maintenance and Litter Reduction

Two very important and measurable aspects of the Clean Water Partnership's maintenance program are trash and sediment collection. In addition to structural and landscape maintenance, Clean Water Partnership crews regularly remove trash and sediment from project sites to support BMP performance and appearance. During routine maintenance work conducted during FY 2024, the Program maintained 567 assets (BMPs) encompassing 5,631 acres and removed 2,500 total tons of trash.

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E. STORMWATER RESTORATION

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 1: Annual alternative control practices used by Prince George's County to meet its prior MS4 permit's impervious acre restoration requirement including the conditions of the Consent Decree issued by the Department (Case No. CAC21- 05834, signed on December 1, 2021, hereinafter the "Consent Decree") shall be:

a. Continued annually at the same level of implementation (e.g., street lane miles swept, catch basin cleaning) under this permit;
b. Replaced with 309 impervious acres using stormwater management BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance; or
c. A combination of a and b above.

The county is replacing 309 acres of restoration credits obtained through the street sweeping operational program under fourth generation permit with 342 acres of restoration credits through the stormwater management BMP (Site Name: Bear Branch Stream Restoration Phase II, MDE ID: PG17ALN000012).

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 2: The impervious acre restoration requirements described below are in addition to the requirements listed in PART IV.E.1 of this permit.
Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 3: By December 1, 2027, Prince George's County shall commence and complete the restoration of 2,137 impervious acres that have not been treated to the MEP by implementing stormwater BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance.
Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 4: By December 1, 2023, Prince George's County shall complete the stormwater BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices listed in the Year 1 BMP Portfolio provided in Appendix B. Prince George's County may replace individual practices listed in Appendix B with others that meet the requirements of the 2021 Accounting Guidance as long as the total restoration at the end of year one meets the implementation benchmark schedule in Table 1.
"Benchmark" as used in this permit is a quantifiable goal or target to be used to assess progress toward the impervious acre restoration requirement or WLAs, such as a numeric goal for stormwater control measure implementation. If a benchmark is not met, the County should take appropriate corrective action to improve progress toward meeting permit objectives. Benchmarks are intended as an adaptive management aid and generally are not considered to be enforceable.

The County is on the track to restore 2,137 impervious acres that have not been treated to the MEP by implementing stormwater BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance. Table E-1 below provides an update to the portfolio submitted in last year's report.

Table E-1. BMP Portfolio (5th Generation Permit).

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
Capital Projects - New Restoration completed in FY 2023 and FY 2024 (toward 5th gen. Permit)				
PG17RST000132	Wet Extended Detention Pond	1	28.43	
PG17RST000309	Wet Extended Detention Pond	1	115.17	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG20ALN002454	Outfall Stabilization	1	65.55	780
PG21ALN000312	Stream Restoration	1	22.4	1,200
PG21ALN000313	Stream Restoration	1	23.4	575
PG21ALN000315	Stream Restoration	1	55.8	1,282
PG24ALN001397	Stream Restoration	1	89.44	2,041
PG22APY062162	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062163	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062164	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062165	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062166	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062167	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062168	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062169	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062170	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062171	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062172	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062173	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062174	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062175	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062176	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062177	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062178	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062179	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062180	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062181	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062182	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062183	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062184	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062185	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062186	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062187	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062188	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062189	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062190	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062191	Street Trees	1	0.004	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062192	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062193	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062194	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062195	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062196	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062197	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062198	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062199	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062200	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062201	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062202	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062203	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062204	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062205	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062206	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062207	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062208	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062209	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062210	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062211	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062212	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062213	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062214	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062215	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062216	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062217	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062218	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062219	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062220	Street Trees	1	0.004	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062221	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062222	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062223	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062224	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062225	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062226	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062227	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062228	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062229	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062230	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062231	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062232	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062233	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062234	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062235	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062236	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062237	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062238	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062239	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062240	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062241	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062242	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062243	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062244	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062245	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062246	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062247	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062248	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062249	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062250	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062251	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062252	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062253	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062254	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062255	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062256	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062257	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062258	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062259	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062260	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062261	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062262	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062263	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062264	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062265	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062266	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062267	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062268	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062269	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062270	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062271	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062272	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062273	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062274	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062275	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062276	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062277	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062278	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062279	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062280	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062281	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062282	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062283	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062284	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062285	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062286	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062287	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062288	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062289	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062290	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062291	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062292	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062293	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062294	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062295	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062296	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062297	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062298	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062299	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062300	Street Trees	1	0.004	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062301	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062302	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062303	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062304	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062305	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062306	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062307	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062308	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062309	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062310	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062311	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062312	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062313	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062314	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062315	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062316	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062317	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062318	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062319	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062320	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062321	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062322	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062323	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062324	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062325	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062326	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062327	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062328	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062329	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062330	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062331	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062332	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062333	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062334	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062335	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062336	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062337	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062338	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062339	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062340	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062341	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062342	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062343	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062344	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062345	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062346	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062347	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062348	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062349	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062350	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062351	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062352	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062353	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062354	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062355	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062356	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062357	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062358	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062359	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062360	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062361	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062362	Street Trees	1	0.004	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062363	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062364	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062365	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062366	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062367	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062368	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062369	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062370	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062371	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062372	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062373	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062374	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062375	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062376	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062377	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062378	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062379	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062380	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062381	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062382	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062383	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062384	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062385	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062386	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062387	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062388	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062389	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062390	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062391	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062392	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062393	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
PG22APY062394	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	1	0.0028	
PG22APY062395	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062396	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062397	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062398	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062399	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062400	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062401	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062402	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062403	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062404	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062405	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062406	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062407	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062408	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062409	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062410	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062411	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062412	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062413	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062414	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062415	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062416	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062417	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062418	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062419	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062420	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062421	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062422	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062423	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062424	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062425	Street Trees	1	0.004	
PG22APY062426	Forestation on Pervious Urban (i.e., Forest Planting)	1	13.73	
PG22APY062427	Forest Conservation	1	12.58	

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
Total		***273***	***427.4804***	
Capital Projects - New Restoration Proposed (toward 5th gen. Permit)				
PG17RST000127	Wet Pond	1	36.22	
PG17RST108060	Wet Pond	1	25.17	
PG18RST102020	Wet Pond	1	140.13	
PG19BMP024564	Wet Pond	1	82.47	
PG20BMP011389	Wet Pond	1	92.09	
PG21BMP005571	Extended Detention Structure, Dry	1	41.9	
PG20ALN000002	Stream Restoration	1	43	1,470
PG20ALN000012	Stream Restoration	1	33.31	1,580
PG20ALN002455	Outfall Stabilization	1	37.18	775
PG20ALN004173	Outfall Stabilization	1	0	50
PG21ALN000317	Stream Restoration	1	224	2,433
PG21ALN000320	Stream Restoration	1	288.88	3,600
PG22ALN000121	Stream Restoration	1	132	4,271
PG22ALN000524	Stream Restoration	1	45.23	397
PG22ALN000525	Stream Restoration	1	21.97	497
PG22ALN000526	Stream Restoration	1	18.46	722
PG22ALN000527	Stream Restoration	1	162	3,494
PG24ALN001387	Stream Restoration	1	270.7	4,474
PG21BMP017394	Wet Pond	1	14.69	
Total		***19***	***1709.4***	

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 5: Prince George's County may acquire Nutrient Credits for Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in accordance with COMAR 26.08.11 to meet its impervious acre restoration requirement in PART IV.E.3 of this permit. For acquiring Nutrient Credits in place of impervious acre restoration, an equivalent impervious acre shall be based on reducing 18.08 pounds of TN, 2.23 pounds of TP, and 8,046 pounds of TSS. The maximum allowable credits obtained from trades with wastewater treatment plants shall not exceed 1,440 equivalent impervious acres restored.
Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 6: Any Nutrient Credits acquired by Prince George's County for meeting the restoration requirements of this permit shall be maintained and verified in accordance with COMAR 26.08.11 and reported to the Department in annual reports unless they are replaced at a one to one acre ratio by local stormwater management BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance.

The County has not opted this option as of the FY 2024 reporting period.

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 7: Prince George's County shall use the annual restoration benchmark schedule provided in Table 1 below to achieve its impervious acre implementation requirement by the end of the permit term.

Annual Restoration Benchmark Schedule, Table 1

Metric	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cumulative Percent Impervious Acre Restoration Completed	5%	10%	20%	40%	100%

The County is on track to meet this suggested benchmark. To date the County has already restored 427 acres towards this permit term, surpassing the Year 2 benchmark of 10% or 214 acres.

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 8: In each year's annual report, Prince George's County shall:

a. Submit to the Department a list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, and alternative control practices to be completed in the following year to work toward meeting its impervious acre restoration benchmark:

i. The list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices shall be submitted in the Year 1 BMP Portfolio format provided in Appendix B; and

ii. Prince George's County may replace individual practices listed in its annual BMP Portfolio as long as the total implementation rate at the end of each year meets the annual restoration benchmark schedule in Table 1.

b. Evaluate progress toward meeting its annual restoration benchmark according to the schedule in Table 1 and adjust the benchmark appropriately based upon:

i. Actual BMP implementation rates; and

ii. Anticipated implementation rates and annual restoration benchmark schedule needed in the remaining years of this permit for meeting the final impervious acre restoration requirement by December 1, 2027.

For FY 2024, a spreadsheet with the list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in the BMP Portfolio format per Appendix B is provided in a flash memory drive. The County's 5th generation NPDES permit requires the County to restore 2,137 impervious acres between December 2022 and December 2027. Table E-2 presents the permitted benchmarks per permit year in both percentages and acres for the 5th generation permit. This table does not include BMPs in planning, design, or construction to satisfy the County's Consent Decree. The Consent Decree information can be found in a separate Consent Order Supplemental Report. The table also presents equivalent impervious areas (in acres) of BMPs that are currently in planning, design, and construction through 2027. As the year progresses, the County will evaluate the progress and adjust the benchmark based on the actual and anticipated BMP implementation rates in subsequent reports.

Table E-2. Benchmark and schedule of restoration.

Metric	Year 1 (FY 2023: 12/02/22-06/30/23)[1]	Year 2 (FY 2024: 07/01/23-06/30/24)	Year 3 (FY2025: 07/01/24-06/30/25)	Year 4 (FY2026: 07/01/25-06/30/26)	Year 5 (FY2027: 07/01/26-06/30/27)
Permit Required Cumulative Percent Impervious Acre	2.92%	10%	20%	40%	100%
Permit Required Cumulative Impervious Acres	62	214	427	855	2,137
Annual Impervious Acres	112.5	315	1,709.5	■	■
Cumulative Impervious Acres2	112	427.5	2,137		

[1]Prorated from 5% to 2.92% (for 7 months instead of 12 months) to meet the FY 2023 reporting period.

Permit Conditions Part IV. E. 9: Any trading credits or "Nutrient Credits" acquired by Prince George's County to meet its prior MS4 permit requirements including conditions of the Consent Decree are equivalent to 18.1 lbs/acre TN, 2.9 lbs/acre TP, and 454.6 lbs/acre TSS. The balance of these credits not replaced with stormwater management BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices prior to December 2, 2022 shall:

a. Be continued and verified annually under this permit in accordance with the Maryland Water Quality Trading and Offset Program (COMAR 26.08.11) until they are replaced; and

b. Be replaced with stormwater management BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance prior to expiration of this permit.

This condition is not applicable as the County is not claiming nutrient trading credits.

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F. COUNTYWIDE TMDL STORMWATER IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 1: Where Prince George's County has submitted an implementation plan for a TMDL identified in Appendix A and that plan has yet to be approved, Prince George's County shall, within one year of the effective date of this permit, address all outstanding comments needed for the Department's approval of the plan.

The TMDL restoration plans were developed and submitted to MDE in December 2014, with revisions based on MDE comments submitted in 2015. These plans were for the following: Anacostia River (biological oxygen demand, bacteria, nutrients, sediment); Mattawoman Creek (nitrogen); Upper Patuxent River (including Rocky Gorge Reservoir) (bacteria, phosphorus, sediment); Piscataway Creek (bacteria); PCB-Impacted Water Bodies (Anacostia, Mattawoman, Piscataway, Potomac); and countywide trash. Additional plans were submitted in 2019 for the Lower and Middle Patuxent River (sediment) and tidal Patuxent River (PCBs). In 2022, the County submitted a restoration plan for sediment in the Piscataway Creek watershed. There are currently no additional County MS4 WLAs requiring restoration plans. In 2024, the nutrient and sediment existing plans were updated based on 2022 MDE guidance and the 2023 MDE comments on the Piscataway Creek sediment TMDL restoration plan. The nutrient and sediment plans are included as appendices to the 2024 MS4 annual report. The County created separate bacteria and PCB track down documentation and implementation plan in 2024 based on 2022 MDE guidance. These were submitted to MDE in 2024 prior to submittal of the annual MS4 report.

All County restoration plans are included on the County's watershed assessments and studies website (https://www.pgcdoe.net/pgc_watershedassesments) after they have been reviewed by MDE and the County has addressed any comments.

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 2. Within one year of EPA's approval or establishment of a new TMDL, Prince George's County shall submit an implementation plan to the Department for approval. The TMDL implementation plan shall be based on the Department's TMDL analyses, or equivalent and comparable Prince George's County water quality analyses, that includes:

a. A list of stormwater BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices that will be implemented to reduce pollutants for the TMDL;
b. A description of the County's analyses and methods, and how they are comparable with the Department's TMDL analyses; and
c. Final implementation dates and benchmarks for meeting the TMDL's applicable stormwater WLA. Once approved by the Department, any new TMDL implementation plan shall be incorporated in the Countywide TMDL Stormwater Implementation Plan and subject to the annual progress report requirements under PART IV.F.3 of this permit.

No new TMDL were approved in recent years. This condition will be addressed when a new TMDL plan approved by MDE comes into effect.

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 3. For all TMDLs and WLAs listed in Appendix A, the County shall annually document, in one Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan, updated progress toward meeting these TMDL WLAs. This Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan shall include:

a. A summary of all completed BMPs, programmatic initiatives, alternative control practices, or other actions implemented for each TMDL stormwater WLA;

The County developed a Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan that reports its progress towards meeting TMDL WLAs in the County. The one Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan is included in a flash memory drive.

A summary of the completed BMPs, programs, and initiatives to meet the established pollutant reduction goals is provided in Table F-1. Also, completed restoration activities in the County are itemized in a flash memory drive accompanying this report in the MDE geodatabase format under the feature classes RestBMP, AltBMP Line, AltBMP Point, AltBMP Polygon, and Impervious Surface Associated Table. To date, the County has restored 6,547 acres under the NPDES MS4 permit. This restoration progress was accomplished through more than 840 projects costing over $380 million.

Table F-1. Summary of Completed Projects through FY 2024.

Watershed Code	Watershed Name	Number of Projects	Impervious Acres Restored[1]	Implementation Cost ($)[2]
Restoration BMPs through CIP and CWP Projects, and Redevelopment (see Geodatabase Record: RestBMP)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	3	0.88	$755,227
02131102	Patuxent River middle	5	1.45	$767,796
02131103	Western Branch	66	874.11	$68,866,413
02131104	Patuxent River upper	25	203.48	$14,564,551
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	0	0.00	$0
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	0	0.00	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	3	39.47	$1,954,489
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	35	89.69	$10,978,150
02140203	Piscataway Creek	27	157.07	$17,183,155
02140204	Oxon Creek	11	6.15	$3,751,975
02140205	Anacostia River	243	845.44	$74,397,822
		418	**2,217.74**	**$193,219,578**
Septic System Upgrade or Removal (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPPoint)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	5	1.3	$70,000
02131102	Patuxent River middle	18	4.68	$252,000
02131103	Western Branch	53	17.29	$364,000
02131104	Patuxent River upper	24	7.67	$182,000
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	0.39	$0
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	0	0.00	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	4	1.43	$14,000

Watershed Code	Watershed Name	Number of Projects	Impervious Acres Restored[1]	Implementation Cost ($)[2]
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	26	9.88	$28,000
02140203	Piscataway Creek	34	11.96	$140,000
02140204	Oxon Creek	8	3.12	$0
02140205	Anacostia River	59	23.01	$0
		232	**80.73**	**$1,050,000**
Tree Planting (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPPoly)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	2	8.80	$413,692
02131102	Patuxent River middle	2	6.61	$540,225
02131103	Western Branch	10	90.69	$14,513,520
02131104	Patuxent River upper	6	21.01	$4,091,880
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	0.35	$56,452
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	1	0.01	$1,947
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	1	7.07	$1,146,553
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	5	28.84	$5,188,452
02140203	Piscataway Creek	5	71.01	$9,600,532
02140204	Oxon Creek	6	5.73	$1,561,345
02140205	Anacostia River	79	59.21	$15,280,617
		118	**299.33**	**$52,395,215**
Stream Restoration and Outfall Stabilization Projects (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPLine)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	2	347.23	$15,364,108
02131102	Patuxent River middle	3	438.67	$17,880,628
02131103	Western Branch	14	696.11	$20,653,425
02131104	Patuxent River upper	3	438.67	$17,880,628
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	55.80	$1,829,822
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	0	0.00	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	1	98.53	$4,318,041
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	7	214.97	$4,390,040
02140203	Piscataway Creek	21	1,002.04	$30,565,411
02140204	Oxon Creek	2	21.23	$1,155,324
02140205	Anacostia River	18	635.66	$20,776,760
		72	**3,948.91**	**$134,814,187**
Grand Total		**841**	**6,546.71**	**$381,478,980**

[1] *Impervious acre's restoration through all programs (inlet cleaning, tree planting, septic, micro scale, and structural BMP).*
[2] *Zero cost indicates no cost to the County; however, IA credits are claimed.*

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 3. For all TMDLs and WLAs listed in Appendix A, the County shall annually document, in one Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan, updated progress toward meeting these TMDL WLAs. This Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan shall include:

b. An analysis and table summary of the net pollutant reductions achieved annually and cumulatively for each TMDL stormwater WLA;

The County continues to perform various restoration activities that are outlined in its restoration plans. The Clean Water Partnership (formerly called the Private Public Partnership) continues to design and build water quality restoration projects. Similarly, the County is continuing to implement projects throughout the County and has active projects in various stages that cover over 1,709 acres of impervious area that will be credited towards the permit requirements (see Table F-36).

The County has updated its TMDL load reduction accounting methodology to align nutrient and sediment baseline, target, and progress loads with the MDE methodology and data in the MDE's April *2022 TMDL Implementation Progress and Planning Tool* (TIPP Tool) and its 2021 Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated. The TMDL compliance tables in this report are updated to match the methodology and data in the TIPP Tool and WLA guidance.

Because of this change, the baseline and target progress load that are presented in this annual report will not be directly comparable to previous annual reports. These new baseline and target loads will be reflected in planned updates to restoration plans over the next year, when MDE will have chance to review our revised loads. In addition, the County reevaluated past restoration progress and updated the yearly progress reductions. Since the calculations in this report use recent guidelines and data, there might be small changes in future annual reports if MDE changes its TIPP Tool or WLA guidance. Baseline and target loads should be considered draft until reviewed by MDE.

County progress towards local TMDLs

As mentioned above, nutrient and sediment loads were calculated using methodology and data from the MDE TIPP Tool and their 2021 guidance. Neither the TIPP Tool or guidance has information for loading rates or BMP efficiencies for bacteria, BOD, or PCBs. During discussions with MDE, MDE indicated that progress towards meeting bacteria and PCB TMDLs will be tracked through programmatic activities such as watershed monitoring, source elimination, and public outreach. MDE 2022 guidance on bacteria TMDL watershed implementation plans identify issues and inaccuracies in quantifying bacteria loading rates and BMP efficiencies. The guidance describes source tracking and elimination to address bacteria TMDLs instead of traditional BMPs. Therefore, bacteria load reduction tables are not presented in this annual report. In its 2022 PCB restoration guidance, MDE describes a similar source tracking approach and does not require PCB load reductions to be tracked. Additionally, MDE has stated that they will not develop BOD loading rates or BMP efficiencies. MDE stated that if a permittee meets its nutrient reduction, that the BOD reduction for that watershed will be met. Therefore, BOD loads are not presented in this annual report. Table F-2 lists the local TMDLs and their associated tables.

Table F-2. Local TMDLs and Associated Tables.

Main Watershed	Analyte	Table
Anacostia	Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids	Table F-3, Table F-4, Table F-5, Table F-6, Table F-7
Mattawoman	Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus	Table F-8
Piscataway	Total Suspended Solids	Table F-9
Lower Patuxent	Total Suspended Solids	Table F-10
Middle Patuxent	Total Suspended Solids	Table F-11
Upper Patuxent	Total Suspended Solids	Table F-12
Rocky Gorge	Total Phosphorus	Table F-13

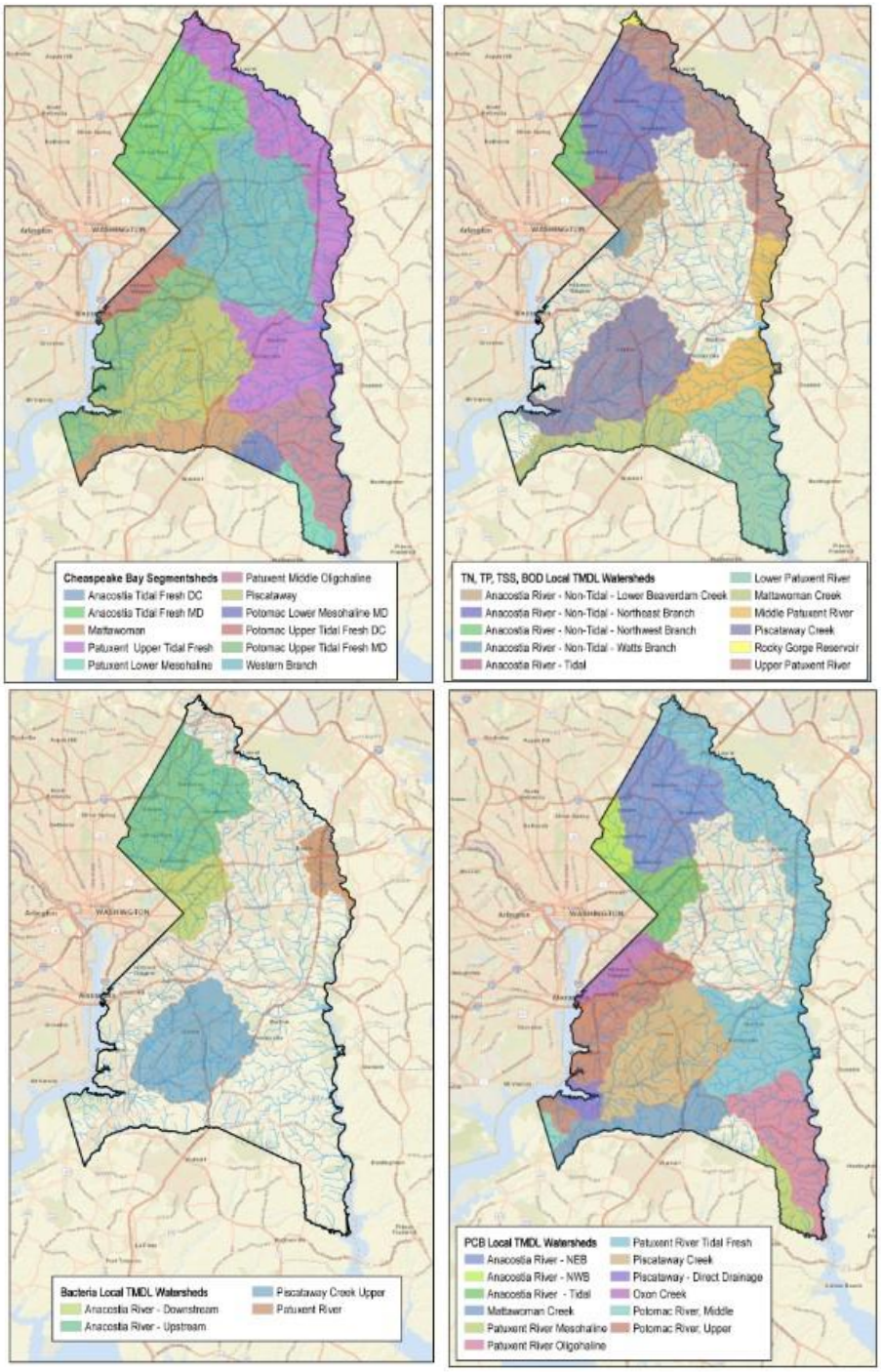

Figure F-1. Local TMDL and Chesapeake Bay Allocation Watersheds.

Table F-3 through Table F-13 show the pollutant load reductions for the local TMDLs from all completed projects.

Table F-3. Anacostia River (Tidal [Not incl. loads from Watts Br & LBC]) Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[1]	16,340.71	2,006.40	5,887,253
BMP Reduction – FY 2008			
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	2.43	0.30	1,157
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	2.43	0.30	1,157
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.76	0.08	371
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.73	0.08	412
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.60	0.09	232
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	40.49	7.32	23,760
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.55	0.08	222
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2.69	0.21	1,479
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	296.32	87.43	169,561
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	141.52	24.09	104,458
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	2.06	0.29	731
Total BMP Reduction	0.00	0.00	0
Percent Reduction of Target	**490.58**	**120.26**	**303,541**

[1]*TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued December 2, 2022.

Table F-4. Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Lower Beaverdam Creek) Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
Target Load Reduction[1]	44,683	5,471	15,647,365
BMP Reduction – FY 2008			
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.76	0.12	279
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	29.14	14.70	51,810
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	32.37	3.93	15,479
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.03	0.00	14
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	11.76	1.67	4,836
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	4.30	0.58	1,877
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	280.17	51.63	179,602
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	153.84	27.64	82,933
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2.37	0.19	1,314
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	162.17	34.39	128,828
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	448.57	248.07	116,999
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	35.15	30.80	112,172
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	44.95	16.44	60,936
Total BMP Reduction	0.00	0.00	0
Percent Reduction of Target	**1,205.58**	**430.17**	**757,078**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued December 2, 2022.

Table F-5. Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Northeast Branch) Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[1]	83,559.85	10,422.26	28,910,874
BMP Reduction – FY 2008			
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	79.71	16.43	52,214

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	105.17	95.35	347,755
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.36	0.04	174
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	37.45	32.62	118,810
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	11.42	1.99	6,670
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,265.37	259.67	820,494
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	2,706.99	524.73	1,863,890
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	67.81	14.39	39,728
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	536.66	105.18	343,778
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	2,698.55	648.29	1,613,703
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	221.66	197.06	722,462
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	269.61	52.74	173,418
Total BMP Reduction	24.43	3.30	14,369
Percent Reduction of Target	**8,025.18**	**1,951.81**	**6,117,464**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued December 2, 2022.

Table F-6. Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Northwest Branch) Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[1]	29,420.40	3,767.85	10,269,139
BMP Reduction – FY 2008			
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	6.44	0.96	3,220
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	6.03	0.73	2,907
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	24.85	4.75	14,331
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.28	0.01	185
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.40	0.03	213

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	1.93	0.28	767
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	32.43	4.67	12,043
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	2,165.67	216.89	87,990
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	56.04	9.39	39,569
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	10.67	1.43	4,698
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	761.66	232.11	180,907
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	27.99	3.95	9,270
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**3,094.40**	**475.19**	**356,101**
Percent Reduction of Target	**10.5%**	**12.6%**	**3.5%**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-7. Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Watts Branch) Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[1]	6,455.86	835.68	2,244,133
BMP Reduction – FY 2008			
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	165.08	149.67	545,855
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.10	0.01	51
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.03	0.00	12
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	2.80	0.31	1,351
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	208.16	51.08	159,515
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.67	0.09	239
Total BMP Reduction	0.00	0.00	0
Percent Reduction of Target	**376.84**	**201.17**	**707,022**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-8. Mattawoman Creek Local TMDL – Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2005	2005
Target Load Reduction[1]	9,222.63	1,081.93
4th and 5th Generation Permit		
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	13.77	2.22
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	495.79	113.79
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	109.83	25.71
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	369.48	335.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	11.34	1.83
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00
Total BMP Reduction	**1,000.22**	**478.56**
Percent Reduction of Target	**10.8%**	**44.2%**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-9. Piscataway Creek – Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2019
Target Load Reduction[1]	17,398,172
4th and 5th Generation Permit	

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	36,696
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	39,605
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2,352,036
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	1,725,731
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[3]	208,482
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	1,160,911
Total BMP Reduction	**5,523,462**
Percent Reduction of Target	**31.7%**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] *Prior to the development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.*

[3] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-10. Lower Patuxent Local TMDL – Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2018
Target Load Reduction[1]	3,593,205
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	4,137
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	3,675,307
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[3]	232.9
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	109,550
Total BMP Reduction	**3,789,227**
Percent Reduction of Target	**105.5%[4]**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] *Prior to the development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.*
[3] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.
[4] *The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.*

Table F-11. Middle Patuxent Local TMDL – Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2018
Target Load Reduction[1]	3,616,615
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[2]	0[2]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	6,752
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[3]	2,705
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0
Total BMP Reduction	**9,457**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.3%**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*
[2] *Prior to the development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.*
[3] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-12. Upper Patuxent Local TMDL – Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2011
Target Load Reduction[1]	1,904,199
3rd Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	79,142
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	906,780
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	33,930

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	24,940
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	14,682
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	309,751
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	4,312
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2,116,411
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	660,220
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	623,813
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0
Total BMP Reduction	**4,773,982**
Percent Reduction of Target	**100%[3]**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.
[3] The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.

Table F-13. Rocky Gorge Local TMDL: Current Achieved Reductions.

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008
Target Load Reduction[1]	12.543
3rd Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.016
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	0.049
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	155.2
Total BMP Reduction	**155.3**
Percent Reduction of Target	**100%[3]**

[1] *TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

[3] The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.

Table F-14 through Table F-24 show County's anticipated annual restoration targets to meet local TMDLs, in addition to the actual achieved reductions and reductions from BMPs in the planning design, or construction phases. The planned BMP reductions are based on BMPs in planning, design, or construction phases. The actual and planned BMP load reductions leave load reduction gap. The estimated annual load reductions are the annual load reductions needed to fill this gap. These assume treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed per year. Using that implementation average as a guide, the end date to implement this WIP fully is determined. The projected yearly reductions and end dates in this report have been adjusted since last year's annual report using the average annual reductions completed and projected in each watershed to determine the revised TMDL end date. As mentioned above, the County will be reevaluating and updating the local restoration plans using guidance and input from MDE. These updates will include revising the restoration plan end dates. Target loads were recently recalculated as part of an ongoing County effort and should be considered draft until reviewed by MDE.

Table F-14. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Anacostia River (Tidal) Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	2.43	0.30	1,157	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	2.43	0.30	1,157	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.76	0.08	371	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.73	0.08	412	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.60	0.09	232	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2017 (Actual)	40.49	7.32	23,760	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0.55	0.08	222	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	2.69	0.21	1,479	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	296.32	87.425	169,561	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	141.52	24.09	104,458	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	2.06	0.29	731	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	490.58	120.26	303,541	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	180 (2120)	50 (2065)	211,263 (2053)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**16,307**	**2,000**	**5,863,671**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-15. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Lower Beaverdam Creek) Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	0.76	0.119	279	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	29.14	14.698	51,810	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.000	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	32.37	3.929	15,479	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.03	0.004	14	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	11.76	1.6745	4,836	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2016 (Actual)	4.30	0.577	1,877	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	280.17	51.634	179,602	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	153.84	27.644	82,933	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	2.37	0.191	1,314	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	162.17	34.388	128,828	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	448.57	248.072	116,999	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	35.15	30.802	112,172	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	44.95	16.436	60,936	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0.00	0.000	0	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	122.25	110.840	404,240	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	302.06	125.924	436,192	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	1,629.89	666.93	1,600,730	Planned[1]
Estimated annual reduction through (YEAR)	490 (2120)	129 (2065)	539,193 (2053)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**44,247**	**5,387**	**15,339,757**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-16. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Northeast Branch) Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	79.71	16.43	52,214	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	105.17	95.35	347,755	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.36	0.04	174	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2015 (Actual)	37.45	32.62	118,810	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	11.42	1.99	6,670	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	1,265.37	259.67	820,494	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	2,706.99	524.73	1,863,890	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	67.81	14.39	39,728	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	536.66	105.18	343,778	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	2,698.55	648.29	1,613,703	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	221.66	197.06	722,462	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	269.61	52.74	173,418	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	24.43	3.30	14,369	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	1,274.38	239.67	904,192	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	2.95	0.38	1,418	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	1,545.65	1,401.39	5,110,937	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	10,848.15	3,593.24	12,134,011	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	840 (2120)	216 (2065)	814,897 (2053)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**83,487**	**10,408**	**28,868,384**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-17. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Northwest Branch) Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	6.44	0.96	3,220	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	6.03	0.73	2,907	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	24.85	4.748	14,331	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 (Actual)	0.28	0.010	185	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.40	0.035	213	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	1.93	0.279	767	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	32.43	4.674	12,043	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	2,165.67	216.889	87,990	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	56.04	9.388	39,569	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	10.67	1.430	4,698	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	761.66	232.105	180,907	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	27.99	3.946	9,270	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	0.00	0.000	0	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	1,762.16	874.80	2,921,289	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	4,856.56	1,349.99	3,277,389	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	300 (2120)	87 (2065)	374,705 (2053)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**29,339**	**3,751**	**10,213,722**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-18. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Anacostia River (Non-Tidal: Watts Branch) Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	165.1	149.7	545,855	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2013 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.10	0.01	51.0	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.03	0.00	12.2	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	2.80	0.31	1,351	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	208.2	51.1	159,515	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	0.67	0.09	238.6	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	41.55	37.67	137,392	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	418.39	238.84	844,414	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	68 (2120)	16 (2065)	51,687 (2053)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**6,398**	**823.7**	**2,206,264**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-19. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Mattawoman Creek Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year) [2]	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year) [2]	Status
2005 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2006 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2007 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2008 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2009 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2010 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2011 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year) [2]	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year) [2]	Status
2012 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2013 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	13.77	2.22	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	495.79	113.79	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	109.83	25.71	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	369.48	335.00	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	11.34	1.83	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	348.59	81.17	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	1,348.80	559.73	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	100.0 (2104)	24.0 (2047)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**9,281**	**1,094**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the targe load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-20. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Piscataway Creek Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 *(Actual)*	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	36,696	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	39,605	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	2,352,036	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2022 (Actual)	1,725,731	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	208,482	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	1,160,911	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	4,297,809	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	2,790	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	607,600	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	10,431,660	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	775,062 (2044)	Estimated[2]
Target Reduction	**17,072,807**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.
[2] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the target load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-21. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Lower Patuxent Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 (Actual)[1]	0[1]	Reduced
2015 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2016 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2017 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	4,137	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	3,677,419	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	233	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	109,550	Projected
2025 (Planned)	946,000	Projected
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
Total Restoration	4,737,339	Planned[2]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[3]	Estimated

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
Target Reduction	**3,593,205**	**Target**

[1] Prior to development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.
[2] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.
[3] The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.

Table F-22. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Middle Patuxent Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 *(Actual)* [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2015 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2016 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2017 (Actual) [1]	0[1]	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	6,752	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	2,705	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0	Planned
2025 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[2]
Total Restoration	9,336	Planned[2]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	126,203 (2060)	Estimated[3]
Target Reduction	**3,616,655**	**Target**

[1] Prior to development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.
[2] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.
[3] Estimated annual reductions are the annual reductions needed to meet the TMDL target reduction after actual and planned reductions are subtracted from the target load reduction. The project annual reductions are estimated by annually treating 2 percent of the untreated impervious area in the watershed until the TMDL target reduction is met.

Table F-23. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Upper Patuxent Local TMDLs.

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2011 (Actual)	0	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2012 (Actual)	79,142	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	906,780	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	33,930	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	24,940	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	14,682	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	309,751	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	4,312	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	2,116,411	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	698,806	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	629,907	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	532,018	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	782,898	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	6,133,576	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[2]	Estimated
Target Reduction	**1,894,824**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.

[2] The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.

Table F-24. Annual Load Reduction Targets for Rocky Gorge Local TMDL.

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Status
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	0.02	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Status
2023 (Actual)	0.05	Reduced
2024 (Planned)	155.00	Planned[1]
2025 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[1]
2026 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[1]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[1]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[1]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[1]
Total Restoration	155.07	Planned[1]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[2]	Estimated
Target Reduction	**12.54**	**Target**

[1] Restoration projects are in the planning, design, or construction phase, therefore load reductions and EIAs are estimated. The actual load reduction and EIAs will be determined after project completion.
[2] The County will discuss TMDLs that appear to be met through BMP reductions with MDE. TMDL compliance is expected to be confirmed through monitoring.

County progress towards the Bay TMDL

Table F-25 through Table F-35 below show the progress of the County's restoration efforts toward the Chesapeake Bay TMDL (Phase II watershed implementation plan, 2025 target year) for each of the Chesapeake Bay allocation watersheds in the County. Target loads were recently recalculated as part of an ongoing County effort and should be considered draft until reviewed by MDE.

The load reported in the Chesapeake Bay progress tables represent edge-of-tide loads, which are the nutrient and sediment loads that are delivered to the Bay. In most cases for Prince George's County watersheds, the edge-of-tide loads are less than the watershed loads reporting for local TMDLs, which are based on edge-of-stream loads. For some watersheds and analytes, the edge-of-tide and edge-of-stream loads are the same. One example of this is Mattawoman Creek watershed for phosphorus and sediment, but not nitrogen.

For the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, MDE did not set local target reductions for TSS. The Maryland Phase II Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan states that "In meeting its nutrient targets, the State will also achieve its sediment goals. Because phosphorus attaches to sediment, practices that reduce phosphorus tend to drive sediment reductions as well." Therefore, in the following tables, the target reduction and percent reduction are listed as "N/A."

Table F-25. Anacostia Tidal Fresh DC – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	13,288.6	2,242.89	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	133.2	104.99	240,257

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	23.4	10.30	22,793
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.0	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	26.0	2.75	6,809
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.022	0.003	6
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	9.5	1.18	2,150
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	3.5	0.41	831
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	227.3	36.41	79,605
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	290.8	55.18	106,658
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	1.9	0.13	578
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	130.3	24.10	56,674
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	360.4	173.87	51,471
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	28.2	21.59	49,347
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	36.7	11.59	26,912
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.0	0
Total BMP Reduction	**1,271.3**	**442.50**	**644,091**
Percent Reduction of Target	**9.6%**	**19.7%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-26. Anacostia Tidal Fresh MD – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	22,138.9	7,555.43	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	67.6	16.82	45,351
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	1.9	0.29	933
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	99.6	96.48	291,777
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	1.1	0.13	588
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	29.6	31.56	96,243
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	10.7	2.28	6,180
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	1,025.3	261.85	690,024
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	3,733.6	714.90	1,573,048

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	94.9	22.92	63,900
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	421.4	102.96	282,002
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2,878.1	932.86	1,582,774
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	278.3	213.16	666,351
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	229.6	54.91	147,804
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	18.7	3.18	11,579
Total BMP Reduction	**8,890.1**	**2,454.32**	**5,458,552**
Percent Reduction of Target	**40.2%**	**32.5%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-27. Mattawoman Creek Watershed – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	1,405.6	752.75	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.0	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	11.0	2.22	5,833
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	396.2	113.79	316,427
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	87.8	25.71	66,080
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	295.2	335.00	1,221,760
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	9.1	1.83	4,804
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.0	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**799.2**	**478.56**	**1,614,903**
Percent Reduction of Target	**56.9%**	**63.6%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-28. Patuxent River Lower Mesohaline – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	857.67	261.69	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.09	0.02	42
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	3.17	0.66	1,276
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	0.06	0.01	28.2
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**3.33**	**0.69**	**1,347**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-29. Patuxent River Middle Oligohaline – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	3,678.8	836.94	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.0	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.1	0.01	15.0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	143.6	21.0	12,374
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	5.8	0.88	1,090
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	985.1	639.10	1,401,306
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	0.4	0.06	78
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	117.7	37.90	41,745
Total BMP Reduction	**1,252.6**	**699.00**	**1,456,607**
Percent Reduction of Target	**34.0%**	**83.5%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-30. Patuxent River Upper Tidal Fresh – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	14,415.6	4,948.15	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	11.8	2.13	1,448
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	35.5	17.1	20,923
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	169.1	173.5	239,726
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.2	0.02	36
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	7.0	6.55	8,970
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	34.6	9.41	6,621
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	107.7	21.44	10,802
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,587.8	645.59	347,346
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	9.0	1.62	1,140
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2,918.9	770.28	559,739
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	802.5	468.36	482,378
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	730.2	245.92	167,519

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	205.3	114.43	175,153
Total BMP Reduction	**6,619.5**	**2,476.33**	**2,021,799**
Percent Reduction of Target	**45.9%**	**50.0%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-31. Piscataway Creek Watershed – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	19,013.1	28,801.05	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	140.2	144.21	515,042
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.05	0.05	26
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.04	0.04	22
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	22.5	22.43	48,352
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	164.4	203.07	104,233
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,109.6	1,504.15	796,040
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	59.4	57.90	30,829
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	75.9	70.64	33,273
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	4,243.2	826.59	1,975,956
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	1,163.1	559.89	1,449,794
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	270.2	259.29	175,146
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	1,081.6	523.80	975,287
Total BMP Reduction	**8,330.2**	**4,172.07**	**6,103,998**
Percent Reduction of Target	**42.8%**	**14.5%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-32. Potomac Lower Mesohaline – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	377.9	161.96	N/A

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.0	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.0	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**0.0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-33. Potomac Upper Tidal Fresh DC – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	7,273.0	12,620.88	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.0	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.1	0.16	36
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	25.0	33.79	6,258

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	9.8	10.97	10,232
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	47.3	53.07	49,271
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	7.4	12.71	1,538
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.0	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**89.6**	**110.71**	**67,335**
Percent Reduction of Target	**1.2%**	**0.9%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-34. Potomac Upper Tidal Fresh MD – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	19,728.9	4,390.27	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	1.93	1.434	4,788
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	12.3	3.01	8,051
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.1	0.01	33
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	43.0	14.07	39,280
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	114.3	48.42	152,249
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	953.9	198.78	548,314
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	79.9	14.97	47,595
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	125.7	26.22	63,613
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	449.1	119.16	235,051
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	231.5	40.51	134,973
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	41.7	5.66	12,388
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.0	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**2,051.5**	**470.82**	**1,241,547**
Percent Reduction of Target	**10.4%**	**10.7%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas*
[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Table F-35. Western Branch Watershed – Chesapeake Bay TMDL Progress.

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[1]	20,842.8	15,733.52	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	8.9	14.19	29,009
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.0	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	4.2	5.03	9,387
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.4	0.21	129
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	6.8	10.46	21,188
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	59.0	76.83	139,584
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	430.2	270.30	213,785
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,352.8	966.48	765,550
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	96.5	67.76	51,031
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	933.3	668.58	517,747
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	346.5	245.68	201,035
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	565.9	369.15	447,080
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[2]	821.1	610.59	639,167
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	791.6	563.76	463,776
Total BMP Reduction	**5,417.2**	**3,869.02**	**3,498,466**
Percent Reduction of Target	**26.0%**	**24.6%**	**N/A**

[1] *TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas.*

[2] The 5th generation permit was issued on December 2, 2022.

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 3. For all TMDLs and WLAs listed in Appendix A, the County shall annually document, in one Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan, updated progress toward meeting these TMDL WLAs. This Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan shall include:

c. An updated list of proposed BMPs, programmatic initiatives, and alternative control practices, as necessary, to demonstrate adequate progress toward meeting the Department's approved benchmarks and final stormwater WLA implementation dates; and

A summary of the proposed BMPs in County's inventory under planning, design, or under construction is provided in Table F-36. This table includes those BMPs that will be credited towards the 5th generation permit requirements. The County's inventory represents future projects deemed viable to meet its restoration goal. The impervious acres credits of these projects may vary as they move from the

planning stage to completion. Total projected implementation cost to complete these projects are over $85 million.

Table F-36. Summary of Projects under Planning, Design, or Construction in FY 2024.

BMP Type	BMP Class	Impervious Acres	Implementation Costs	Implementation Status	Implementation Completion Year (FY)
OUT	A	37.18	$1,312,266	Under Construction	2025
PWET	S	390.77	$41,653,011	Under Construction	2025
STRE	A	1,239.55	$38,193,469	Under Construction	2025
XDED	S	41.90	$4,142,255	Under Construction	2025
Total		1,709	$85,301,001		

Permit Conditions Part IV. F. 3: For all TMDLs and WLAs listed in Appendix A, the County shall annually document, in one Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan, updated progress toward meeting these TMDL WLAs. This Countywide Stormwater TMDL Implementation Plan shall include:

d. Updates on the County's efforts to reduce trash, floatables, and debris and show progress toward achieving the annual trash reduction allocation required by the Anacostia trash TMDL. The updates shall describe the status of trash elimination efforts including resources (e.g., personnel and financial) expended and the effectiveness of all program components including:

i. Quantifying annual trash reductions using the Department's TMDL analysis or an equivalent and comparable County trash reduction model;

ii. The public education and outreach strategy to initiate or increase residential and commercial recycling rates, improve trash management, and reduce littering; and

iii. An annual evaluation of the local trash reduction strategy including any modifications necessary to improve source reduction and proper disposal

Trash and Litter Program: Anacostia Trash TMDL

The County continued practices for litter removal in FY 2024 with expanded prevention efforts through messaging. We recognize that source reduction and the capture of disposable items, before such items become litter, are ultimately the most effective approach to reducing the litter load on the Anacostia River and its communities. The Litter Reduction Program has devoted much of its effort to building capacity for litter prevention, messaging and capture over this fiscal year. In person litter reduction outreach events are slowly resuming after COVID-19 with a low volunteer participation.

This reporting year, the litter reduction efforts resulted in the removal of 252,648 pounds of litter in the Anacostia River Watershed which exceeds the target annual load reduction of 170,628 pounds per year. The County's investments in litter prevention and capture measures have positioned the County to increase our litter load reduction efforts in FY 2024 and beyond. By continuing to implement a countywide anti-litter marketing campaign, utilizing trash traps along three Anacostia tributaries, producing grade-specific activity books that focus on litter reduction and marine debris, and partnering with Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) to host virtual environmental classes for students, and an expanded roadside litter removal program, the County will continue to overcome the challenges of COVID-19 social distancing restrictions to deliver the litter reduction goals.

The County continued to conduct countywide trash reduction efforts through contracted services for in-stream cleanups that extend into overbank areas. County staff is also standing up virtual

educational programs promoting litter reduction strategies and recycling in-lieu of in- person clean-up events. The virtual educational programs will continue to raise awareness for the adverse impact of litter on the environment and encourage environmental stewardship. Summaries of several programs and respective accomplishments are included in this reporting.

Cleanup Activities

Table F-37 outlines the enacted FY 2024 measures and shows the respective accounting for load reductions for the Anacostia River. The County will continue to update and include this table in future MS4 annual reports to MDE.

For selected cleanup events within the Anacostia watershed, volunteers collected both point and nonpoint source trash conveyed through the MS4. A discount factor of 0.43 was applied to the total amount of trash collected for volunteer cleanup events to estimate the amount of trash conveyed through the MS4. After the 0.43 factor was applied, trash collected during these events was applied towards the FY 2023 MS4 Permit reduction goal. This factor is reflective of the ratio of the TMDL's MS4 waste load allocation (WLA) to total trash as follows: (MS4 WLA)/ (WLA + LA) = 0.43 (43 percent).

For other cleanup events, bags of litter were collected in 33-gallon bags that equate to 25 pounds of litter per bag. Bagged items typically include bottles, cans, cups, bags, and other small items that could flow into a storm drain inlet and ultimately discharge to a local waterway. However, there is the potential for volunteers to put other items like sports balls or small oil containers in the bags. The trash workgroup, which is managed by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG), has determined a discount factor of 0.7 to account for the possible inclusion of these items in the volunteers' bags. Also, the trash workgroup determined a value of 0.917 to account for the weight of liquid in partially full containers. Plastic bottles are one of the most frequently collected items, in-stream, and community cleanups. Persons picking up the bottles during cleanup activities do not consistently empty the collected bottles before placing such bottles in recycling bags. Because collected trash might include the weight of water in partially full bottles, only a portion of the total trash weight is counted towards the annual MS4 waste load reduction.

The County continued the services of contractors to assist with roadside litter removal in FY 2024. Roadside Litter Removal contractors removed 392,850 pounds of trash (actual pounds without deductions) and 772 discarded tires. These contractors performed cleanups within adjacent riparian buffers within road right of way and along roadways at various locations within the Anacostia watershed. The In -Stream contractor cleanups were not conducted during FY 2024.

As part of County's quality control for litter reduction activities by contractors, County staff conducted pre-inspections of contractor's work sites to assess type and composition of litter found on-site. Post-inspections of the sites were also performed to ensure the removal of litter especially for in-stream litter removal. For tires and loose items (e.g., buckets, cans, pieces of wood etc.), contractors segregated these items from the bagged litter. Loads of bagged litter and all loose items were weighed and disposed at the County landfill. Due to inconsistent reporting by the contractors of the number of bags of litter collected at each site, only weight tickets for loads consisting of bags of litter and loose items disposed at the County's landfill were used to calculate trash reduction achieved. A factor of 0.75 was applied to the weight of litter collection to account for loose items. The weight of tires has not been included in the load reduction computation.

Table F-37 summarizes the trash reduction resulting from litter reduction activities in the Anacostia watershed during FY 2024. Approximately 392,850 pounds were removed from various locations within the watershed which included municipalities. Within the County jurisdictional boundaries, 888,200 pounds of litter was collected. Factoring in reductions for non-point source items and partially full beverage bottles and cans, the County claims a load reduction of 252,648 pounds for all efforts in FY 2024 within the Anacostia River Watershed.

Table F-37. Estimated Anacostia Watershed Trash Reduction in FY 2024.

Activity Category	Activity/Location	Number of Bags of Trash Collected	Actual Amount (pounds)	Annual Load Reduction Counted (pounds)	Calculation Methodology
Community Cleanups	Various Individual clean ups in the Anacostia River Watershed	39	975	626	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25 lbs. X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
Additional Roadside Litter Removal-Contracted	Anacostia River Watershed	11,931	298,275	191,463	
Corvias BMP Clean Ups	Various locations in Anacostia River Watershed (specific locations recorded in PGCLitterTRAK)	3,744	93,600	60,082	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25lbs X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
Bandalongs	Arundel Canal Bandalong	0	0	201.2	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25lbs X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
	Cabin Branch Bandalong		0	185.7	
	Guilford Run Bandalong		0	89.65	
TOTAL		15,714	392,850.00	252,647.55	

The Implementation Plan for the Anacostia River Watershed Trash Total Maximum Daily Load in Prince George's County, dated March 2015, set a trash reduction benchmark of 170,628 pounds per year. FY 2024 marks the 10th year of the County's NPDES MS4 permit cycle under this implementation plan. As the County moves into a new permit cycle, the County will continue to conduct community and stream cleanups, promote the adoption of additional stream segments under the Adopt-a-Stream Program, install "No Dumping Signage," and add Big Belly trash and recycling stations at bus stops. The County ramped up anti-litter outreach and education efforts in FY 2020 with the kickoff of the County's anti-litter marketing campaign. This campaign was built in partnership with the PGCPS green schools' program to complement the environmental education curriculum with anti-litter activity books, Spencer the Sprout. Permitting and installation of the County's third BandalongTM trash trap took place in FY 2023. This trap further reduced the litter load on the Anacostia River in FY 2023 and future years by capturing floatables along the Cabin Branch (a tributary to Lower Beaverdam Creek). With the successful implementation of these activities, increased roadside litter removal by contractors, the County expects to meet the current annual trash load reduction target.

The results of instream monitoring performed by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) from 2011 to 2024, are shown in Table F-38 and Table F-39. MWCOG monitors twice a year and conducts a bottle count at fifteen in-stream stations within the County. The table below illustrates the number of bottles surveyed at fifteen locations within the Anacostia watershed.

While the activities outlined in Table F-37 are specific to the Anacostia watershed, the County and volunteers performed litter removal and prevention activities in other areas of the County. These activities cannot be counted towards reducing the annual MS4 trash loads because the associated trash was either larger than point source items or the activities occurred outside of the Anacostia watershed.

Table F-38. Stream Monitoring Data – Plastic Bottle Composition by Volume of Trash Mix.

Year	Number of Surveys per Year	Total Number of Items	Total Number of Plastic Bottles	Percent Plastic Bottles
2011	2	1,569	263	16.8
2012	1	288	62	21.5
2013	2	725	136	18.8
2014	2	817	93	11.4
2015	2	882	95	10.7
2016	2	1,755	185	10.5
2017	2	2,020	286	14.1
2018	2	2,436	705	28.9
2019	2	4,007	1,014	25.3
2020	2	2,935	637	21.7
2021	2	3,547	520	14.7
2022	2	3,147	628	20.0
2023	2	3,405	849	24.9
2024	2	3,191	878	27.5

(Monitoring data was provided by MWCOG)

Table F-39. Stream Monitoring Data – Plastic Bottle Composition by Weight of Trash Mix.

Year	Number of Surveys per Year	Total Weight (grams)	Total Plastic Bottle Weight (grams)	Percent Weight Plastic Bottles
2011	2	292,713	15,731	5.4
2012	1	19,037	4,320	22.7
2013	2	93,158	8,300	8.9
2014	2	73,758	7,410	10.0
2015	2	73,448	8,480	11.5
2016	2	158,153	15,065	9.5
2017	2	182,950	20,550	11.2
2018	2	209,318	38,645	18
2019	2	405,261	62,070	15.3
2020	2	215,729	33,747	15.6
2021	2	274,531	26,820	9.8
2022	2	226,061	25,330	11.2
2023	2	207,640	52,150	25.1
2024	2	249,223	43,110	17.3

(Monitoring data was provided by MWCOG)

Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program

DoE administers the Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program. This program is designed to revitalize, enhance, and help maintain unincorporated areas of the County. It also involves conducting 21 concentrated cleanups each year. Through this program, DoE, DPIE and DPW&T work with local civic and homeowner associations to provide a wide range of cleanup and maintenance services over a 2-week period. Services provided by this program include bulky trash collection, the tagging and removal of abandoned vehicles, housing code/zoning ordinance violation surveys, storm drain outfall screening and sampling, roadside litter pickup, tree trimming, and storm drain maintenance.

Table F-40. Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program performance.

Community	Zoning Housing Code Enforcement		Bulky Trash		Vehicle Audit	
	Housing Code Violations Issued	Zoning Code Violations Issued	Tires Collected	Trash Collected (Tons)	Violations Issues	Vehicles Towed
Largo (Phase !)	0	0	0	2.24	12.00	5
Largo (Phase 2)	22	0	0	0.19	5	1
Largo (Phase 3)	65	0	0	3.81	13	3
Marlboro Meadows (Phase 1)	92	0	2	3.46	17	4
Marlboro Meadows (Phase 2)		0	0	2.29	10	5
Barnaby Manor	106	0	2	2.04	2	
Brookwood-Holloway/Marlboro South	15	0	3	2.27	10	2
Hillside (Phase 1)		0	2	3.80	38	2
Hillside (Phase 2)		0	2	2.20	20	11
Hillcrest Heights (Phase 1)		0	0	1.20	0	9
Hillcrest Heights (Phase 2)		0	0	3.67	0	0
Hillcrest Heights (Phase 3)		0	9	1.85	0	0
Hillcrest Heights (Phase 4)		0	0	1.32	4	0
Lanham Station		0	0	1.34	6	4
Riverbend Estates		0	0	1.43	0	0
Villages of Lottsford / Lottsford Glen / Glensford		0	0	0.45	3	1
Tri-Area		0	1	0.91	14	3
Millwood- Waterford/Fairfield Knolls		0	0	2.10	0	3
Calverton (Phase 1)		0	0	0.77	15	0
Calverton (Phase 2)		0	0	0. 6077	13	4
Seabrook			5	0.77	10	1
Total		**0**	**26**	**38.88**	**192**	**60**

Clean Up, Green Up Program (Going Green with Pride)

The Clean Up, Green Up (Going Green with Pride) program is sponsored by DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance. Groups across the County are encouraged to sign up and recruit volunteers to plant, beautify, and clean up the County on chosen dates in the spring and fall of each year. In the

spring, the major focus of the program is to maintain plant beds and clean up trash in the communities. The volunteers are provided with supplies of bags and gloves and sent to locations throughout the County to pick up trash. The event has been successful in cleaning several areas in a relatively short amount of time. The estimated trash capture for the Clean Up, Green Up (Going Green with Pride) activities in FY 2024 was 43.29 tons or 86,580 pounds of litter removed from communities across Prince George's County.

Roadside Cleanups

The County maintains multiple programs and partnerships to address trash along roadways. The litter pick up is performed by DPW&T and Department of Corrections crews, volunteers, and the State Highway Administration (SHA). Roadway collection programs include roadside cleanup on landfill approach roads, removal of litter from the County roadsides, Adopt-a-Road and Adopt-a-Median programs, removal of litter from non-roadside County property by DPW&T and a community service program by Department of Corrections. In addition, the County is responsible for some non-roadside cleanups of trash, debris (including debris resulting from evictions) and abandoned items from properties and right-of-way's other than roadsides. During this reporting period, DPW&T serviced 39,078 miles of roadway and collected and disposed of 4,438 tons or 8,876,000 pounds of trash and debris at the landfill.

Trash Monitoring Program

Per the approved September 2010 Anacostia watershed trash TMDL, Prince George's County is required by MDE and EPA to annually remove or prevent hundreds of tons of trash from potentially entering the Anacostia River. To accomplish this challenging task, the County must implement cost-effective trash reduction measures and annually monitor both stream and land-based trash levels to estimate load quantities better. MWCOG assists the County in determining stream and land-based trash levels and identifying existing major trash hot spots. This monitoring data helps the County to identify areas for litter removal, capture, and prevention activities. Also, the identification of trash sources further enables the County to specifically tailor trash education and outreach programs and better direct limited trash reduction resources to where there is the most need. Long-term monitoring is critical for assessing the effectiveness of both trash reduction and pollution prevention measures and initiatives and positions the County to meet its trash TMDL goals.

MWCOG employs the MDE-approved Anacostia tributary trash surveying field checklist for annually surveying 16 stream sites. These monitoring sites are depicted in Figure F-2. In-stream baseline trash surveys are performed two times per year (i.e., late spring/summer and early fall). Upstream and downstream coordinates are provided for each site. As part of the survey, the total number of trash items is recorded and cataloged according to 20 general types. Also, at five of the sites, MWCOG removes and weighs trash items from the first 250 feet of the survey reach. This task enables MWCOG to develop a very reasonable estimate of general instream trash accumulation/loading rates. Also, precipitation data is obtained from the nearest weather station. Stream by stream top trash item comparisons are graphically depicted. Photographic documentation of representative trash level conditions is also provided, and existing trash can be mapped using GIS software.

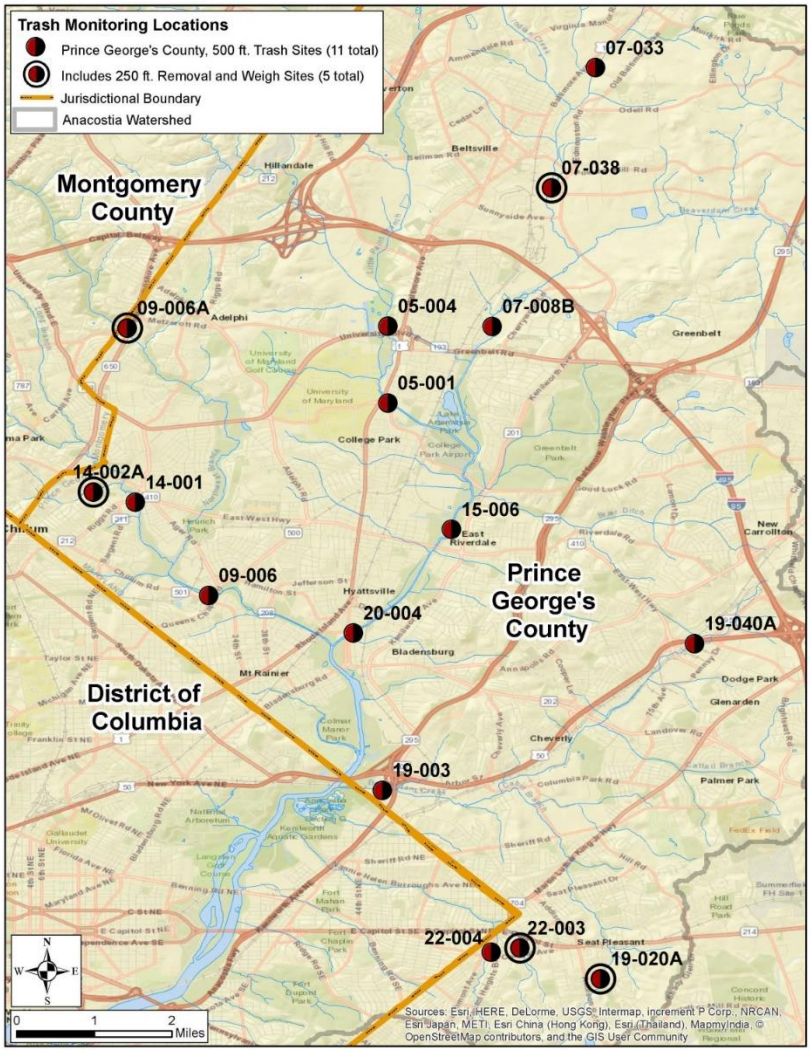

Figure F-2. Anacostia TMDL-Related Trash Monitoring Locations.

Education and Outreach on Litter

The County engages in many education and outreach events focused on schools and the general public. These events include activities attempting to prevent litter through behavioral change. Such activities seek to generally inspire environmental stewardship while other activities explain the negative consequences of litter to foster the need for community litter control. Informational topics include some of the following issues: How to manage litter, how long trash remains in streams or land, and information about upcoming recycling and cleanup events. Other communication methods include printed flyers, brochures, promotions, and newsletters. All in-person outreach events were limited to approximately two (2) presentations.

Storm Drain Stenciling

The Storm Drain Stenciling Program raises community awareness and alerts community members of the connection between local storm drains and the Chesapeake Bay. While the County's stormwater management (SWM) program requires stenciling on all stormdrain inlets for new developments, this program focuses on stencils to educate residents of older communities. The County purchases the paint, tools, and stencils used by volunteers to stencil the "Don't Dump – Chesapeake Bay Drainage" message. In some communities, environment-centric murals have been painted on storm drain covers. In FY 2024, storm drain stenciling efforts were very limited. In an activity on October 31, 2023, the community of Whitehall Forest stenciled about 42 inlets were stenciled with assistance of 25 volunteers.

Recycling

The Prince George's County Department of the Environment, Recycling Section has continued to support/promote the source reduction and waste diversion initiatives.

These efforts have contributed significantly to the County's state recognition as a leader in Waste Diversion for the past several years. Though an EPA grant, which funded curbside compost collection service for residential areas, has ended, services continue in these piloted areas, and exponential growth in program participation is partially attributed to a multiphase expansion project which accounts for nearly 40% of the County's trash and recycling service base. With the utilization of the GORE Mega Heap composting system, Prince George's County hosts the largest municipal composting facility of its kind on the East Coast and is aligned to accept and process an additional 32,000 tons of food scraps.

Realizing the importance of environmental sustainability, Prince George's County continues to prepare for the future. Keep Prince George's County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGCB), the local affiliate of the nationally recognized Keep America Beautiful, in partnership with Prince George's County Public Schools, remains instrumental in supporting teachers and students in environmental education. KPGCB serves as a major resource to assist schools in litter reduction, recycling, and composting. In addition, KPGCB serves as a resource to assist schools in becoming Maryland Green Schools. The Maryland Green Schools Program (MDGS) is a sustainable school program that is nationally recognized as having a significant impact on students and schools. The program is aligned with the goals of the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and supports Maryland State Department of Education graduation requirements and standards. It should be noted that Prince George's County Public Schools continues to lead the State with 152 certified Maryland Green Schools. KPGCB partners with the Department of the Environment to recognize schools that have exemplified the best environmental practices through the annual Waste Diversion & Recycling Awards Program. Last year we recognized 10 schools in Prince Georges County.

Tours of Facilities

Public education opportunities also include tours of County facilities, including the Brown Station Road Landfill and MRF. The intent of the tours is to provide information about proper solid waste disposal, how and where the County's municipal solid waste is disposed, and the availability of services and convenience centers for disposal of items that might otherwise be illegally dumped. Publicly available publications associated with these facilities also provide additional public outreach. A total of

38 tours were organized during FY 2024. A detail of the tours is provided in a spreadsheet in a flash memory drive with this report.

Enforcement

Illegal Dumping Enforcement

DPIE's Enforcement Division conducts on-site inspections of residential, commercial, and industrial properties to ensure such properties are properly maintained and in compliance with the County Code. This division enforces the housing and property maintenance codes for all residential dwellings, anti-litter and weed ordinances for properties in unincorporated areas, and the zoning ordinance for private properties.

Other related functions include:

- Regulating placement of signs on private property,
- Removing illegally posted signs in public rights-of-way,
- Inspecting all residential dwellings to ensure that they are maintained in a safe and secure manner consistent with the County Code, and
- Issuing licenses for all residential single-family rental properties.

In FY 2024, issued 6,896 violation notices, 1,100 administrative citations, and 607 civil citations in response to trash-related complaints. The Division cleaned 337 vacant properties through the Clean Lot Program. Contractors were hired to remove and dispose of the illegally dumped items at these properties.

FY 2025 goals

For FY 2024, the County will continue to perform stream cleanups, community cleanups, and outreach and education, when possible. Initiatives such as Adopt-A-Stream, Environmental Crimes Team, and ongoing installation of Big Belly Trash receptacles were expanded. The County will continue working with regional partners to standardize metrics that will be used to quantify load reduction.

The last of three (3) instream trash capture devices (BandalongTM) was installed in FY2021 at Cabin Branch. The County continues to install "No Dumping" at litter hot spots as identified in the 2010 Anacostia River Watershed Restoration Plan and Report, determined by staff, or reported by residents. Warnings are provided in both English and Spanish. The roll-out of the marine debris student activity books and interactive website will take place and aid in reaching students despite the restrictions on in-person outreach.

During FY2025, the County's litter reduction programs will continue to evolve and adapt to the ongoing COVID-19 restrictions. BigBelly trash receptacles will be further installed across the County to aid in reducing roadside litter and overflowing trash cans at bus stops. Even with the ongoing restrictions to community engagement and outreach, the County will continue to strive to fulfill the current MS4 Permit target rate of 170,628 pounds per year for litter load reduction.

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 4: Prince George's County shall provide continual outreach to the public and other stakeholders, including other jurisdictions or agencies holding stormwater WLAs in the same watersheds, regarding its TMDL stormwater implementation plans. Prince George's County shall solicit input from the public, collaborate with stakeholders, and incorporate any relevant comments that can aid in achieving local stormwater WLAs. To allow for public participation, Prince George's County shall:

a. Maintain a list of interested parties for notification of TMDL development actions;
b. Provide notice on the County's webpage outlining how the public may obtain information on the development of TMDL stormwater implementation plans and opportunities for comment;
c. Provide copies of TMDL stormwater implementation plans to interested parties upon request;
d. Allow a minimum 30-day comment period before finalizing TMDL stormwater implementation plans; and
e. Document in final TMDL stormwater implementation plans how the County provided public outreach and adequately addressed all relevant comments.

In mid-July 2014, two public meetings were held during the initial development phase of the 2015 restoration plans. At these meetings, the County staff broadly presented the County's vision and method to develop the restoration plans. The draft restoration plans were then finalized in October 2014. The plans were posted online for public review and comment. The County finalized all plans and submitted them to MDE for review and approval in 2015. Additionally public meetings and public comment periods were held for subsequent plans in 2019 and 2021.

There are currently no additional WIP plans issued to the County since 2021. Consequently, with this year's annual report, all WIP plans have been updated and included for this permit condition.

All public meeting materials related to the County's restoration plans are provided on the County's watershed assessments and studies website (https://www.pgcdoe.net/pgc_watershedassesments), which can be accessed from the County's NPDES MS4 Permit website.

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G. ASSESSMENT OF CONTROLS

Permit Condition Part IV. G: Prince George's County shall conduct BMP effectiveness and watershed assessment monitoring, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) source tracking for assessing progress toward improving local water quality and restoring the Chesapeake Bay. The 2021 MS4 Monitoring Guidelines: BMP Effectiveness and Watershed Assessments (hereafter 2021 Monitoring Guidelines) shall be referenced for addressing the technical guidelines and requirements as outlined in the latest permit.

As part of its stormwater management activities, the County has completed its 16th full year of BMP effectiveness monitoring through chemical and physical assessments and its 17th year of biological surveys in the Bear Branch watershed. Since June 2007, the County has conducted chemical, physical, and biological monitoring in this watershed to assess improvements resulting from various restoration retrofits and environmental enhancement efforts. Additionally, the County performs physical monitoring in Bear Branch to evaluate the effectiveness of its stormwater management practices in protecting stream channels. Comprehensive annual monitoring reports and supporting documentation for Bear Branch are provided with the submission package.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. a: The County shall collaborate with the Department in a Pooled Monitoring Advisory Committee administered by the Chesapeake Bay Trust (CBT) for determining monitoring needs and selecting appropriate monitoring studies. To implement the required monitoring, the County shall pay $100,000 per year, or an amount to be proposed by the jurisdiction based on demonstrated past permit monitoring expenditures, into a pooled monitoring CBT fund. Enrollment in the program shall be demonstrated through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the County and CBT by September 1 of each year. The terms of the BMP effectiveness MOU are described in the 2021 Monitoring Guidelines. The County shall remain in the program for the duration of this permit term; or

The County has entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Chesapeake Bay Trust (the Trust) for BMP Effectiveness Pooled Monitoring. This participation was formalized through a yearly memorandum of understanding between the County and the Trust for FY 25. The County is committed to providing the necessary funds as outlined in NPDES permit section G1a. This marks the final year of independent BMP effectiveness monitoring, as all such monitoring will now be managed through the Chesapeake Bay Trust pooled monitoring agreement.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b: The County shall continue monitoring the Black Bear Branch watershed, or select and submit for the Department's approval a new BMP effectiveness study for monitoring by April 2, 2023 or by July 1 of each year. Monitoring activities shall occur where the cumulative effects of watershed restoration activities, performed in compliance with this permit, can be assessed.

1. BMP EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING

Monitoring Locations

In June 2007, two in-stream chemical monitoring stations were installed (Figure G-1). The chemical monitoring stations in the Bear Branch watershed are:

- Station 003: Bear Branch, downstream of Contee Road.
- Station 005: Bear Branch, upstream of its discharge to Laurel Lake.

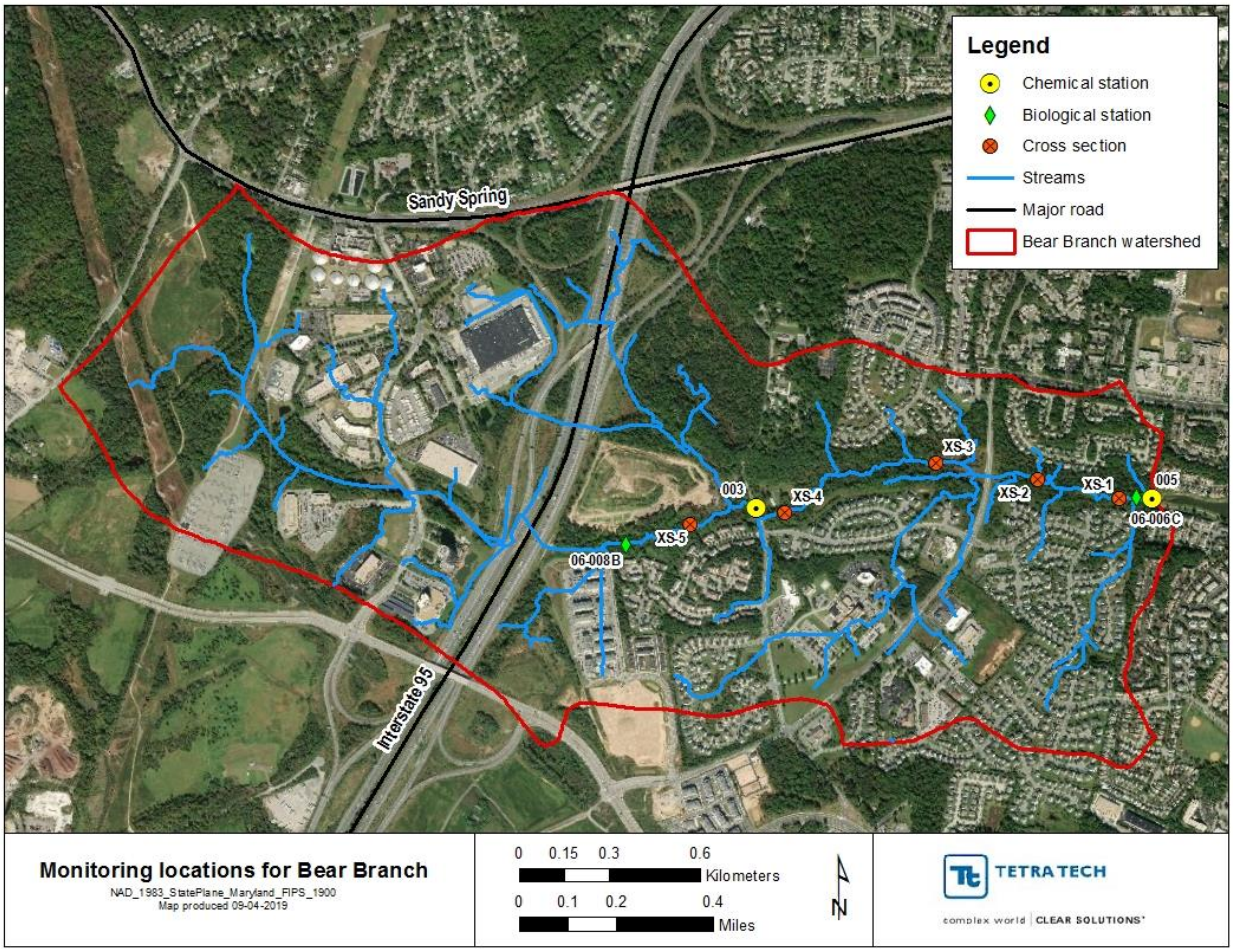

Figure G-1. Bear Branch Monitoring Locations.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (i):

- *Twelve (12) storm events shall be monitored per year at each monitoring location with at least two occurring per quarter. Quarters shall be based on the calendar year. If exceptional weather patterns (e.g., dry weather periods) or other circumstances (e.g., equipment failures) occur during the reporting year, the County shall provide documentation of such circumstance(s).*

Chemical Monitoring

Chemical Monitoring Locations and Sampling

Four quarterly baseflow samples and eleven stormflow samples (one complete) were collected at stations 003 and 005 in Bear Branch. When samples were taken, they were submitted for analysis of the parameters listed in Condition 1(b)(i) for the stations mandated in the permit.

Storm samples were collected manually and with automated sampling equipment. Baseflow samples were collected manually. Stream stage, pH, and temperature have been measured continuously at stations 003 and 005 since the monitoring stations were relocated to the Bear Branch watershed on June 15, 2007. The flow was measured continuously at stations 003 and 005.Chemical monitoring was performed in the Bear Branch watershed at the monitoring stations listed in Table G-1 below:

Table G-1. Chemical Monitoring Locations in Bear Branch Watershed.

Station	Station Type	Location	Drainage Area (acres)	Latitude	Longitude
003	In-stream	East of Contee Road	659	39.09023	-76.88478
005	In-stream	200 feet behind the end of Chapel Cove Drive	1,089	39.09044	-76.86980

Sampling events at each monitoring stations are provided in Table G-2 below. During FY 2024, automatic storm samples were collected only in December, March, and June due to extended dry periods and limited storm events.

Table G-2. Chemical Monitoring Sampling Events.

Sample Month	Station 003 (In-stream)				Station 005 (In-stream)			
	Wet Weather		Dry Weather		Wet Weather		Dry Weather	
	Parameter Set 1	Parameter Set 2	In Lieu	Baseflow Sample	Parameter Set 1	Parameter Set 2	In Lieu	Baseflow Sample
July								
August				Q				Q
September								
October			B1, B2				B1, B2	
November								
December	X	X		Q	X	X		Q
January								
February				Q				Q
March	X		B1		X		B1	
April								
May								
June	X			Q	X			Q

Notes: X = sample collected; B1 = manual baseflow sample collected in lieu of storm samples for param. set 1; B2 = manual baseflow sample collected in lieu of storm samples for param. set 2; Param. set 1 = parameters typically collected through

automatic sampling: Cl, TN, NO3+NO2, total ammonia, TSS, TP, OP, BOD5 and conductivity; Param. set 2 = parameters typically collected through manual sampling: E. coli, Q = quarterly baseflow sample collected.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (i):

- *Discrete samples of stormwater flow shall be collected at the monitoring stations using automated or manual sampling methods*

Chemical Monitoring Methods

Storm samples were collected manually and with automated sampling equipment. Baseflow samples were collected manually. Stream stage, pH, and temperature have been measured continuously at stations 003 and 005 since June 15, 2007, when the monitoring stations were relocated to the Bear Branch watershed. Flow was measured continuously at station 003 and 005.

Permit Condition Part IV.G.1 b. (i):

- *At least three (3) samples determined to be representative of each storm event shall be submitted to a laboratory for analysis according to methods listed under 40 CFR Part 136 and event mean concentrations (EMC) shall be calculated.*
- *Baseflow sampling shall occur quarterly at the mid-point of each season (e.g., February 15 for the first quarter, May 15 for the second quarter).*
- *Stormwater flow and baseflow measurements shall be recorded at the outfall and in-stream stations for the following parameters:*

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
E. coli or enterococcus
Orthophosphate
Total Ammonia (sewar signal)
Nitrate plus Nitrite
Total Phosphorus (TP)
Chloride
Discharge (flow)

Chemical Monitoring Parameters

Three one-liter bottles were collected manually from the automated samplers, placed on ice and held at 4 degrees Celsius (°C) until delivery to the laboratory. For *E. coli*, grab samples were collected because of the need for specialized containers and, in the case of E. coli, a short holding time. If possible, these grab samples are collected during the same storm event as samples collected by the automated samplers. Occasionally, it is not possible to collect grab samples at the same time as automated samples because of safety concerns associated with storm events that occur overnight or have hazardous conditions. If manual grab samples cannot be collected at the same time as automated samples, they were collected for another storm event that same quarter. Baseflow sampling events are presented in Table G-2.

Table G-3 presents the required parameters analyzed and the analytical procedure. Microbac Laboratories, Inc., in Baltimore, Maryland, analyzed the samples. The results of this analysis can be found on page 4-1 in “Prince George’s County, Maryland—Long-Term Stormwater Monitoring Program—Bear Branch”, which is saved in a flash memory drive, under Assessment of Controls\Bear Branch folder.

Table G-3. Monitoring Parameters.

Analyte	Abbreviation	EPA method	Holding time at 4 °C	Project reporting limit	Units
5-day biochemical oxygen demand	BOD_5	SM (20) 5210B	48 hours	2–5	mg/L
total ammonia	NH_3	SM 4500-NH3 G-2011	28 days	0.02	mg/L
nitrate+nitrite	NO_3+NO_2	EPA 353.2	28 days	0.05–0.1	mg/L
total Kjeldahl nitrogen[a]	TKN	SM (20) 4500N-org/NH3-G	28 days	0.1	mg/L
total nitrogen	TN	Calculation (TKN + (NO_3+NO_2))	28 days	0.1	mg/L
total phosphorus	TP	EPA 365.1	28 days	0.01	mg/L
orthophosphate	OP	SM 4500-P F-2011	48 hours	0.04	mg/L
total suspended solids	TSS	SM (20) 2540D	7 days	2	mg/L
chloride	Chloride	EPA 300.0, Rv. 2.1	28 days	0.5	mg/L
Escherichia coli	*E. coli*	SM (20) 9221F	6-8 hours total	2	MPN/100 mL
pH	pH	EPA 150.1	In-stream measurement	--	Standard units (SU)
temperature	Temp.	EPA 170.1	In-stream measurement	--	°C

Notes: mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100 mL = most probable number per 1000 milliliters.
[a] TKN is no longer a required parameter, but is analyzed to calculate TN.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (i):

- *Continuous measurements shall be recorded for the parameters listed below at the in-stream monitoring station or other practical location based on the approved study design:*
  Temperature pH Discharge (flow) Turbidity(optional) Conductivity
- *Data collected from stormwater, baseflow, and continuous monitoring shall be used to estimate annual and seasonal pollutant loads and reductions, and for the calibration of watershed assessment models.*
- *If the County elects to continue monitoring the Black Branch watershed, or selects a new BMP effectiveness study for monitoring, the County shall submit a revised sampling plan for approval to address the new monitoring parameters provided above with the first annual report. An approved sampling plan under a prior MS4 permit for the County shall continue until the Department approves a new sampling plan proposed under this permit.*

Flow Measurement and Event Mean Concentration Calculation

Both chemical monitoring stations (003 and 005) are equipped with an auto sampler (ISCO 4220), which uses a pressure transducer to continually measure depth of water (stream level) and initiate the collection of storm event samples. The auto sampler contains data loggers that store the water level, pH, and temperature data for the station. Data are downloaded at least monthly with a rapid transfer device for later processing and analysis in the office.

Each auto sampler is programmed with a unique stream stage point so that stream-level rise in response to a storm event will cause the flow meter to activate the sampler and begin sample collection. Stream stage activation levels are unique for each station and are periodically changed to

ensure adequate storm sampling. Changes in the flow meter programming are made during extended dry periods and to account for seasonal fluctuations.

Stage data were analyzed to determine total baseflow and stormflow volumes during the monitoring period. Stage was recorded at 5-minute intervals. Stage-to-flow rate conversions were made using rating curves. The curves involve power functions, developed through regression analysis, that relate measured stage-to-flow relationships. To date, eighty-four (84) stage-to-flow measurements have been taken at station 003. Forty-two (42) measurements have been taken at station 005 prior to the ponding conditions during the Laurel Lake dredging project, six (6) measurements were taken after the ponding conditions created, and twenty-four (24) measurements have been taken since the ponding has receded. After the stream restoration project was completed and the location of the probes were shifted in December of 2021, fourteen (14) measurements were taken. The data were plotted, and a relationship between stage and flow was determined. That relationship was then used to calculate the flow at the monitoring stations for subsequent use in determining event mean concentrations (EMCs).

For both chemical monitoring stations, individual EMCs by parameter and storm were computed by flow-weighting the concentration data obtained at discrete points using the following equation:

$$\frac{C_r Q_r + C_p Q_p + C_f Q_f}{Q_r + Q_p + Q_f}$$

Where,

C was the concentration of each sampled parameter;

Q was the instantaneous discharge at the time of the sample; and r, p, and f indicate the discrete sample—rising limb, peak, and falling limb, respectively.

EMCs are reported to MDE in a yearly database submission. The EMCs were used in calculating the loading rates. Total seasonal pollutant loads were estimated for stormflow and baseflow by applying the median storm EMCs to unmeasured flows. Those values were then divided by total drainage area and summed to determine total annual loads.

Biological Monitoring

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (ii):

- *Benthic macroinvertebrate samples shall be gathered each spring between the outfall and in-stream stations or other practical locations based on a Department approved study design*

Biological Monitoring Locations

Monitoring was performed in spring 2024 in the Bear Branch watershed. Two assessment locations were surveyed; these locations are described in Table G-4. One station is upstream of station 005 (station 06-006C) and about 90 feet upstream of the confluence of Bear Branch and Laurel Lake. The newer station (station 06-008B) is on the mainstem of Bear Branch northeast of the end of Bonnet Lane, upstream of Contee Road, and approximately 250 meters downstream of I–95.

Table G-4. Locations of Sampling Stations.

Station	Location	Area (acres)	Latitude/longitude
06-006C	Corner of Chapel Cover Road and Dover Court, approximately 90 feet upstream of outfall on right bank upstream of Laurel Lake	989	39.09052 / –76.87026
06-008B	Bonnet Lane on northeastern end	394	39.089125 / –76.88988

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (ii):

- *The County shall use the Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS) sampling protocols for biological and stream habitat assessment.*

Bioassessment Protocols

The method used was a modification of EPA's Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (RBP) III for use in the Coastal Plain physiographic region where the County is located. A 100-meter reach of channel was assessed using the 20-jab method. For 2023 and later, the Biological Monitoring and Assessment Program Plan was updated to a 75-meter reach to align with Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS) methods more closely. In this method, 20 one-meter sections of stream are sampled using a D-frame net with a mesh size of 600 micrometers. Sampling was distributed throughout the available physical habitat (e.g., undercut banks, riffles, snags) in rough proportion to its occurrence within the assessment reach. Organisms collected were preserved in 95 percent ethyl alcohol and returned to the laboratory for identification. Sample identification results were recorded as a list of taxa (a unit of biological classification) and numbers of individuals of each (counts).

Benthic macroinvertebrate samples collected in the spring were assessed using the Maryland Department of Natural Resource' Maryland Biological Stream Survey's (MBSS) benthic index of biotic integrity (B-IBI, Southerland et al. 2005). The MBSS Coastal Plain index consists of seven metrics scored 1, 3, or 5 and then averaged for a final score between 1 and 5. A higher score is closer to reference conditions, and a lower score is indicative of impairment. Table G-5 describes the MBSS B-IBI assessment values.

Table G-5. Narrative and Numeric Assessments Ratings for the MBSS Biological Indices B-IBI.

Narrative Assessment	Index Score
Good	4.0–5.0
Fair	3.0–3.9
Poor	2.0–2.9
Very poor	1.0–1.9

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (iii):

- *A geomorphologic stream assessment shall be conducted between the outfall and in-stream monitoring locations or in a reasonable area based on the approved monitoring design. This assessment shall include annual comparison of permanently monumented stream channel cross-sections and the stream profile; and*

Physical Monitoring

Monitoring Protocols (physical)

During this reporting period, the stream physical condition was assessed using longitudinal profile data, cross-sectional analysis, and geomorphic characterization. These assessments are completed each year in the fall.

A longitudinal profile was measured from the confluence with Laurel Lake to the flagged upstream thalweg limit located just downstream of Interstate 95. A benchmark was established in 2007 and was used as a common reference datum to relate past work. However, the benchmark was not able to be found in 2017. Consequently, a new benchmark was established for reference between the 2017 data and future monitoring work. Throughout the profile, the elevations and locations of the thalweg were surveyed using a total station data collector.

Five monumented cross sections were installed in the assessment area in the Bear Branch watershed; the latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of these cross sections are noted in Table G-6. Four cross sections (XS-1 through XS-4) are between station 003 and station 005, and one cross section (XS-5) is farther upstream. The cross sections were monumented with 0.5-inch rebar topped with orange survey caps. Engineering flagging also was hung near the ends of each cross section. All cross sections were tied into the longitudinal profile.

Particle size was estimated near each cross section. In addition, an attempt was made to identify a geomorphological feature that corresponds to a channel-forming (bankfull) discharge so that a Rosgen Level II classification could be made. Finally, an analysis of bank erosion potential was made using methodologies described in Rosgen (1996). Vertical stability was tracked via the thalweg profile and by locating the presence of nickpoints as indicators of headcutting processes.

Table G-6. Location of Five Monumented Cross Sections.

Cross section	Longitude				Latitude			
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.		Deg.	Min.	Sec.	
XS-1[a]	-76	52	15.311	W	39	5	26.16	N
XS-2[a]	-76	52	27.480	W	39	5	28.067	N
XS-3[ab]	-76	52	40.440	W	39	5	29.820	N
XS-4	-76	53	1.609	W	39	5	24.333	N
XS-5	-76	53	14.774	W	39	5	23.021	N

Notes: Deg. = degrees; Min. = minutes; Sec. = seconds.

[a] Relocated for the 2022 survey. Rebar monuments were replaced in 2022 because of stream restoration construction.

[b] Relocated for the 2009 survey. Rebar monuments were replaced in 2011 because of stream restoration construction.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (iii):

- *A hydrologic and/or hydraulic model shall be used (e.g., TR- 20, HEC-2, HEC-RAS, HSPF, SWMM) in the fourth year of the permit to analyze the effects of rainfall; discharge rates; stage; and, if necessary, continuous flow on channel geometry.*

Channel Geometry Analysis

As required by the permit, a hydrologic and/or hydraulic model will be used in FY2026 to analyze the effects of rainfall; discharge rates; stage; and, if necessary, continuous flow on channel geometry.

Permit Condition Part IV. G. 1. b. (iv): The County shall describe in detail its monitoring activities for the previous year and include the following:

- *EMCs submitted on the Department's long-term monitoring MS4 Geodatabase as specified in PART V below;*
- *Chemical, biological, and physical monitoring results and a combined analysis for the approved monitoring locations;*
- *Any available analysis of surrogate relationships with the above monitoring parameters; and*
- *Any requests and accompanying justifications for proposed modifications to the monitoring program.*

Monitoring Results

A full analysis of the monitoring results is provided in the Bear Branch monitoring report, *Prince George's County, Maryland—Long-Term Stormwater Monitoring Program —Bear Branch Annual Report 2024,* included in a flash memory drive, under Assessment of Controls\Bear Branch. This report and the attached chemical long-term monitoring database meet the reporting requirements for the NPDES MS4 program. Specific report sections for each monitoring requirement are described below in Table G-7.

Table G-7. Index of Monitoring Report Activities (*Long-Term Stormwater Monitoring Program —Bear Branch Annual Report 2024).*

Permit item	Report section	Page
1(a) Pooled Monitoring MOU	n/a	n/a
1(b) Sampling plan	n/a	n/a
1(b)(i) Chemical Monitoring		
Storm Event Sampling Frequency	3.1.2	3-9
Storm Event Sampling Procedure	3.1.2	3-9
Parameters Requiring EMC Calculations	3.1.3	3-11
Continuous Flow Monitoring	3.1.4	3-11
Annual and Seasonal Loads	3.1.7	3-13
1(b)(ii) Biological Monitoring	3.2.1	3-14
1(b)(iii) Physical Monitoring		
Geomorphologic stream assessment	3.3.2	3-16
Hydrologic and Hydraulic Modeling (See Black Branch annual report.)	n/a	n/a
1(b)(iv) Annual Data Submittal		
Reporting EMCs in MDE's Database (See annual MS4 geodatabase.)	n/a	n/a
Combined Results and Analysis	4	4-1

2. WATERSHED ASSESSMENT MONITORING

Permit Condition Part IV. F. 2. b: The County shall submit a comprehensive plan for watershed assessment and trend monitoring by April 2, 2024 related to stream biology and habitat, bacteria, and chlorides and commence monitoring upon the Department's approval. The plan shall follow the 2021 Monitoring Guidelines and include:

i. Biological and habitat assessment monitoring at randomly selected stream sites using MBSS protocols;
ii. Bacteria (i.e., E. coli, Enterococcus spp., or fecal coliform monitoring); and
iii. Chloride assessments at two locations.

The County developed a draft plan for watershed assessment and trend monitoring related to stream biology and habitat, bacteria, and chloride. The final plan was submitted to MDE electronically on March 27, 2024.

3. PCB SOURCE TRACKING

Within one year of permit issuance, the County shall develop a PCB source tracking monitoring plan for all applicable TMDL WLAs where watershed 18 reductions are required to meet water quality standards. The County shall submit results and provide updates annually on the monitoring efforts.

The County began its PCB Track down effort using the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) Guidance for Developing Local PCB TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) Stormwater Wasteload Allocation (SW-WLA) Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) (MDE 2022a) which outlines the planning, monitoring, reporting requirements, and recommendations to fulfill source track down investigation obligations necessary to comply with Part IV.F.2 Standard Conditions of the County's MS4 permit. Prince George's County initiated its Phase I PCB source track down with a comprehensive PCB Source Assessment, which included a desktop analysis to identify potential PCB sources within the TMDL sub-watershed. The County then initiated the sub-watershed PCB Screening to confirm PCB presence in specific areas that was followed by a sub-watershed prioritization. This prioritization process helped classify likely PCB sources and assigned risk scores based on detected PCB levels. Reference sites were also established in locations with no urban development or potential PCB sources, as identified through the PCB source assessment, to establish background PCB levels. in spring 2024 field monitoring efforts included deploying polyethylene film passive samplers in six locations in watersheds where the initial sub-watershed prioritization identified higher probabilities of PCBs. After two months, these samplers were retrieved and analyzed using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) method 1668c to determine water column concentrations of PCBs. In June 2024, the EPA and their subcontractor conducted an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) at the Lower Beaverdam Creek PCB Site, near the 3100 Block of Pennsy Drive in Landover, to continue the track down of potential PCB contamination sources initiated by MDE. This investigation included reviewing historical contamination records, storm drain and sewer maps, aerial photographs, and conducting on-site reconnaissance. Several key stormwater system areas were identified as potential PCB contributors. Dye tracing and video surveys, were performed during this effort, helping to pinpoint the most affected locations. Further assessments will be carried out by EPA based on these findings. EPA and MDE continued their PCB enforcement activities

at the Joseph Smith and Sons property near Capitol Heights, MD. The County will continue its Phase I-III PCB source track down efforts into the next permit terms.

Figure G-2. Locations of Cross Sections in Black Branch and Tributary 1 Watersheds.

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H. PROGRAM FUNDING

Permit Conditions Part IV. G:

1. *Annually, a fiscal analysis of the capital, operation, and maintenance expenditures necessary to comply with all conditions of this permit shall be submitted as required in PART V below.*

Fiscal Analysis

This information is provided in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase in a flash memory drive.

2. *Adequate program funding to comply with all conditions of this permit shall be maintained. Lack of funding DoEs not constitute a justification for noncompliance with the terms of this permit.*

A draft financial assurance plan (FAP) showing the County meeting its 100-percent requirement of the projected expenses for 2025 and 2026 is included with this report in a flash memory drive. The final 2024 FAP will be submitted to MDE pending full County Council approval in 1st quarter of CY 2025.

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APPENDIX A

(Response to MDE's Comments)

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AA. RESPONSE TO MDE'S COMMENTS

Dated June 28, 2024, MDE provided its comments on the County's 2023 NPDES MS4 annual report and requested that the County provide response with the 2024 NPDES MS4 annual report submittal. Table AA-1 below provides the County's response to MDE's comments.

Table AA-1. County Response to MDE's June 28, 2024, Comments.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
Part V.A Annual Reporting	•The Annual Report was received on December 11, 2023, and covers fiscal year 2023 (FY 2023) July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023.	Comment noted.
	•This is the first Annual Report submitted under the permit re-issued on December 2, 2022.	Comment noted.
	Summary	
	•A commercial industrial visual screening geodatabase must be submitted. This information was provided to the Department in 2016, however, the new permit requires that this information must be submitted annually.	The commercial industrial visual screening geodatabase is included in the flash memory drive accompanying this report.
	•An illicit discharge ordinance or code that prohibits illicit discharges must be submitted in the next Annual Report.	Comment noted. The County utilizes County code Subtitle 32-150 (a), a detail of which is provided in the accompanying flash memory drive.
	•Please update and resubmit the procedures for priority screening locations as required under the new permit.	Comment noted. An IDDE prioritization document plan describing screening procedure is included in a flash memory drive accompanying this report.
	•Please provide monitoring reporting for the last year of the Bear Branch BMP Effectiveness Monitoring data.	The data is included in the flash memory drive accompanying this report.
Part V. A & B Legal Authority	•Prince George's County (the County) submitted an updated organizational chart outlining the various county departments and their individual permit responsibilities.	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	•The County has maintained adequate legal authority for compliance with all permit conditions.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PARTs A & B.		Comment noted.
	•The County provided information in a geodatabase consistent with the format in the Supplement to the Geodatabase and edits in September 2023. A supplemental storm drain geodatabase was also submitted. However, a geodatabase delineating industrial and commercial land uses and sites must be submitted annually as part of new permit requirements.	Comment noted. This information is provided in a flash memory drive accompanying this report.
	•The County has begun transitioning into the new Supplement to the Geodatabase consistent with updates and edits distributed in November 2021. Please reference the Departments updates released in September 2023 which included several of the County's suggestions. The updates in the September 2023 edits need to be incorporated. These include: ▪ The BMP feature class fields can include the PROJECT NAME and PRE_CONV_IMP_ACR_CREDIT. ▪ The updated format must be used for projects implemented under the current permit for the stream restoration and shoreline management tables. ▪ The CGP field may be removed from the Quarterly Grading Permit feature class. ▪ The Department removed several fields in the outfall feature class after consideration of the County's comments. Please reference the September 2023 updates for these changes.	Comment noted. All changes were implemented.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	• The MS4 Geodatabase included stormwater management data for new development, restoration, redevelopment, converted, and alternative BMP implementation. ○ The Geodatabase includes 4,754 BMP records for new development in the BMP feature class. ▪ 100 of these BMPs are in failed condition and this is a decrease from FY2022 when the County reported 204 BMPs had failed. In addition, 34 of these BMPs had not been inspected in the last three years. This is also a decrease from the numbers reported in FY 2022 which indicated that 85 of these BMPs had not been inspected in three years. These numbers represent progress on the part of the County to reduce the number of failed BMPs and outdated inspections. ▪ All BMPs must be on a triennial inspection cycle. In FY2022, the County had 627 BMPs that had not been inspected within three years. This number decreased in this reporting year to 295 BMPs that had not been inspected within three years. The County continues to make progress on bringing failed BMPs into compliance as well as ensuring all BMPs are inspected within a three-year cycle.	Comment Noted.
	○ The County has 106 (AltBMPLine) (stream restoration and outfall stabilization) records, 85,590 AltBMPPoly (storm drain vacuuming, street sweeping, tree planting, and impervious elimination) records, and 895 AltBMPPoint (septic denitrification or WWTP connection) records.	Comment Noted.
	○ Please ensure that all septic disconnection BMPs are maintained annually. The County should work with homeowners to ensure proper maintenance is documented. Updated inspection records need to be recorded in the Geodatabase. In addition, please note, the equivalent impervious acre	Agreed.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	(EIA) credit in the 2021 Accounting Guidance allows an EIA of 0.16 for this practice.	
	○Two restoration BMPs at Collington Branch and Kentland #2 are in failed condition. These BMPs were installed in 1994 and 1993, respectively. The County recently inspected these BMPs in 2023. Please continue to work toward achieving proper maintenance so that these projects may be used for restoration credit.	Comment noted. These BMPs are passing in the recent inspection.
	○Nine out of 100 converted BMPs are reported to be in failed condition. Two of these were last inspected in 2017 and 2018 respectively (PG17RST000107 and PG16RST109240).	Comment noted. These BMPs are passing in the recent inspection.
•The County has met the requirements of PARTs IV.C 1		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.1 Stormwater Management	•Information on the County's SWM program was provided in the Annual Report and the SWM and BMPInspections tables.	Comment Noted.
	•Table C-1 of the report provides a column for "Records with Project Completed in Permit Term (2014 – 2022)". Please note, the County is now subject to a new permit and this should be reflected in updated tables in the report.	Comment Noted.
	•The County reviewed 140 concept plans, 100 site development plans, and approved 177 final plans. There were 63 exemptions granted and no waivers were approved. Additionally, there were 25 redevelopment plans approved.	Comment Noted.
	•The County reported 8,101 construction inspections and issued 15 notices of violation, 33 stop work orders, and 15 citations.	Comment Noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	•Preventative maintenance inspections were reported for 5,816 new development, redevelopment, converted, or restoration stormwater BMPs. In addition, 62,005 inspections were conducted for alternative BMPs which include stream restoration and individual tree plantings.	Comment Noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.1.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.2 Erosion and Sediment Control	•The County provided quarterly grading permit information in the QuarterlyGrading Permits feature class found in the MS4 geodatabase.	Comment noted.
	•In FY 2023, the County reported a total of 100 projects with earth disturbances of one acre or more which disturbed a total of 1,497.32 acres. The County performed a total of 9,626 sediment control inspections and issued 172 violations.	Comment noted.
	•The County has maintained Erosion and Sediment Control delegation authority through June 30, 2025.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.2.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)	•The County noted in the FY2022 report that procedures for prioritizing outfall screenings were being established. These procedures are required to be submitted annually as part of the re-issued permit. Please include these in the next Annual Report.	Comment noted. The prioritization plan is included in the accompanying flash memory drive under management plan folder.
	•The permit requires under Part IV.D.3.e to maintain an ordinance or other regulatory means to prohibit illicit discharges into the storm drain system. Please provide the County ordinance or code that prohibits illicit discharges in the next Annual Report.	Comment noted. The County utilizes County code Subtitle 32-150 (a), a detail of which is provided in the accompanying flash memory drive.
	•The County maintains a program to address and respond to illegal discharges, dumping, and spills.	Comment Noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	•For FY 2023, the County inspected 151 major outfalls and 32 had dry weather flows. Chemical testing of the dry weather flows indicated that five outfalls had pollutants greater than the threshold limits. Corrective actions to investigate and resolve the discharges at the five outfalls were detailed in the Annual Report.	Comment noted.
	•While conducting inspections of 92 industrial areas, 54 potential water quality concerns were identified. Forty of these concerns were related to trash and debris and the County notified property owners and provided education to resolve this matter. Other concerns noted include improper material storage, grease spills from waste containers, oil stains, pavement stains, a water leak, and a sudsy discharge. In all cases, the County worked with the owners for proper resolution.	Comment noted.
	•The new permit requires that a supplemental commercial industrial visual screening geodatabase to be submitted annually. Please provide updated information in the next Annual Report	The commercial industrial visual screening geodatabase is included in the flash memory drive accompanying this report.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.3.		Comments noted.
Part IV.D.4 Property Management and Maintenance	•A list of the county-owned properties currently covered under industrial stormwater general permit (20-SW) was provided in the Annual Report. This included 9 county- owned and 9 municipal facilities.	Comment noted.
	•The County is currently working with a consultant to develop a geodatabase for those facilities requiring good housekeeping plans under the permit and will provide updated information in the next Annual Report.	The County received an approval of good housekeeping template submitted by the multiple Counties on Aril 19th, 2024. Currently, County is still actively working on developing a geodatabase for facilities requiring good housekeeping plans and final geodatabase will be provided in our FY2025 annual report submittal.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	•A salt management plan is under development and will be submitted in the third year Annual Report in accordance with the permit. The County provides training for all staff. Please tabulate the number of staff trained for property management operations and report in the next Annual Report.	Comment noted. The SWPPP training included a total of 170 staff members.
	•The County used 28,500 gallons of salt brine in the 2022 to 2023 snow season which was a 62% decrease below the prior year. The County is commended for this accomplishment.	Comment Noted.
	•The County swept 1,002 miles of roadway and collected 206 tons of material using a new regenerative street sweeper.	Comment Noted.
	•The County received 2,655 service requests related to storm drain maintenance and inlet cleaning. The county inspected 1,429 inlets and cleaned 74,065 linear feet of channel.	Comment Noted.
	•The County continues to reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants associated with vegetation management.	Comment Noted.
	•The County provided an update that it was collaborating with other permittees to develop a Good Housekeeping Plan (GHP) template for applicable County-owned properties as required by PART IV.D.4.b. of its permit. On April 18, 2024, the Department approved the GHP template. As a reminder, the GHPs are due in the third year of the permit with the Annual Report submittal.	Comment Noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.4.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.5 Public Education	•The County promotes environmental awareness and education outreach efforts to the public in coordination with watershed restoration projects. This includes 139	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	outreach events though the Clean Water Partnership initiatives and over 70 events related to waste reduction and natural resource conservation initiatives. Numerous other initiatives meet and exceed the 500 public outreach efforts required in the permit.	
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.5.		Comment noted.
Part IV.E Stormwater Restoration	•The County is maintaining an average of 217 equivalent impervious acre credits under the permit through current program operations. However, the County has reported plans to replace these credits with BMPs in accordance with the 2021 Accounting Guidance. This will be achieved after FY 2024.	Comment noted.
	•The County has completed 95 acres of restoration as of FY 2023. This number demonstrates that the County is on track to meet the year one milestone of 106 acres as required by the permit by the end of calendar year 2023. Please continue to report on milestone progress in each Annual Report.	Comment noted.
	•The Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) expert panels recommend that an extensive project file be maintained for each stream restoration project. Specifically:	Comment noted.
	○ This should include as-built drawings, credit calculations, photos, post- construction monitoring, inspection records, maintenance agreement, and relevant data for all protocol calculations. This information is necessary for local jurisdictions to verify credit calculations, and is noted in Appendix C of the Department's 2023 Draft	Comment Noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	Supplement to Geodatabase Design and User's Guide.	
	○ For the first year a new stream restoration project is reported in the MS4 Geodatabase, the Department requests that the County include more specific information describing pre- and post-site conditions, project design, and all credit calculations. The County performed stream restoration at Lottsford Branch in 2023. Please provide more detail as noted above for these projects.	Comment noted. More details on the Lottsford Branch (Camelot Park stream restoration) specific information are provided in a flash memory drive under stream restoration details folder. The folder also includes details on other stream restoration projects completed recently.
	○ The County addressed the Department's request to provide additional information on stream restoration projects recently completed. The Department recommends that pre and post restoration pictures take place during the same time of year and include the same view at a given location for a more representative comparison. In addition, the stream restoration reports should include field data reports on determination of near bank stress (NBS) indicators. Field data was provided for bank erosion height indices (BEHI).	Comment noted. The DoE maintenance team will make sure that pre- and post-restoration pictures take place during the same time of year and include the same view at a given location for a more representative comparison. In addition, the stream restoration reports will include field data reports on determination of near bank stress (NBS) indicators.
The County has met the requirements of PART IV.E.		Comment noted.
Part IV.F. Coordinated Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	•The Annual Report included a Countywide TMDL Implementation Plan that included the required elements listed in PART IV.F.4.	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
Stormwater Implementation Plan	•Comments on these plans will be forthcoming under separate cover.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PARTs IV.F		
Part IV.G. Assessment of Controls	•The County is working with Chesapeake Bay Trust on a memorandum of understanding to participate in the restoration research pooled monitoring program to meet the BMP Effectiveness requirements under the permit beginning in FY2025.	Comment noted.
	•The County completed year 16 of chemical and physical monitoring in the Bear Branch watershed and will discontinue these monitoring efforts in the future.	Comment noted.
	In August 2022, the Department published the Guidance for Developing Local PCB [Polychlorinated Biphenyl] TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) Stormwater Wasteload Allocation (SW-WLA) Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) to assist jurisdictions in developing effective and robust PCB source tracking monitoring plans. As a result, the deadline to submit a PCB source tracking monitoring plans as required by PART IV.G.3 of the permit was extended to two years post-publication of this guidance document, i.e., August 2024. The County has submitted a draft comprehensive PCB watershed implementation plan on March 5, 2024 and formal comments from the Department will be forthcoming under separate cover.	Comment noted.
	•The County developed a draft plan for watershed assessment and trend monitoring and submitted it to the Department for review and approval on March 27, 2024. Results of the Department's review on the monitoring plans are provided under separate cover.	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	•Please provide monitoring reporting for the last year of the Bear Branch BMP effectiveness monitoring data. The Geodatabase includes data from FY2022.	This information is included in a flash memory drove under Assessment of Controls folder.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.G.		Comment noted.
Part IV.H. Program Funding	•The County provided detailed information on the expenditures and budget related to the permit implementation in the FiscalAnalyses table of the Geodatabase. The total annual cost for implementing the County's MS4 program was $70,068,100, and the operating and capital costs were $70,086,400 and $72,167,000, respectively.	Comment noted.
	•The County provided a WPRP annual report for FY 2023 as required.	Comment noted.
	•As a reminder, the County is required to submit an updated FAP with the FY 2024 Annual Report.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.H.		
Supplemental Report: Municipal Co-Permittee Progress	•A supplemental report was provided describing program implementation within the 26 municipalities located within the County. The report described public education, outreach, construction site runoff controls, post construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention programs for all municipalities. Detailed descriptions of public outreach events, illicit discharge corrective actions, and good housekeeping activities were provided.	Comment noted.
	•The County's outfall screening efforts included outfall screening in 15 municipalities. Please continue to make progress on these efforts to perform screening at all municipal co-permittees. These efforts should be supplemented with education and outreach efforts.	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	○Training and pollution prevention measures for municipal co-permittees have continued to be supported by the County. Please continue these operations annually.	Comment noted.